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IDAHO WILDERNESS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

TO

REVIEW THE IDAHO WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

BOISE, IDAHO, AUGUST 9, 1983
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, AUGUST 11, 1983

PART 1

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IDAHO WILDERNESS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Boise, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., in the Boise City Hall, Boise, Idaho, Hon. James A. McClure, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and Symms, and Congressman Craig.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member, and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

The CHAIRMAN. Good morning. This is the first of four hearings of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

These hearings are designed for two primary purposes: One, to give the public an opportunity to comment on the Forest Service roadless area review and evaluation recommendation;

Two, to receive testimony on the need for sufficiency and release legislation.

After these hearings, I plan to work with the Idaho delegation to formulate legislation concerning the future of the roadless areas.

To date, I have not made up my mind about any of the areas and I welcome the opportunity to learn more about them.

As you can see today, we have an extensive witness list. While we are obviously pleased to see the large turnout, I'm sure you can appreciate the need to limit the amount of time that each individual witness can have in oral testimony and we are going to have to limit that very severely this morning and this afternoon and this evening because there are so many Idahoans that have taken this opportunity to appear.

I had hoped that we would have a minimum of 2 or 3 minutes for each witness, and that seems like an awfully short period of time. But I think we are going to have to start out and attempt to limit this to a little less than that simply because 2 minutes multiplied by the number of witnessess has us out of here sometime after the dinner hour tonight without any time for the exchange that takes place as witnesses move from the witness table to their seats and from their seats to the witness table.

I would ask, too, in order to expedite the hearing, that we withhold applause and comments since it will cut into the witnesses' time.

The hearing record will remain open until September 2, 1983, 2 weeks after the final forest management hearings in Lewiston.

Your complete written statement—and I will not repeat this every time during the day—your complete written statement will be included in the hearing record. Any additional maps or materials you may wish to provide will be retained in the subcommittee's file for later use.

You may submit a copy of your statement or materials to any of my offices in Idaho or the subcommittee's office in Washington.

To gather the best hearing record, including specific data necessary to make boundary, resources, and area use decisions, I can't overstress the need to avoid repetition.

If you hear the points you are planning to raise addressed by earlier witnesses, please make an effort not to repeat them. This will result in a more constructive session and ultimately better information to formulate the final legislation.

There will be a printed record of all four hearings. If you would like to have a copy of that printed record, please fill out a self-addressed sticker at the indicated table. It's out in the hall where you can leave your name. A copy will be sent to you in a few months and I stress it will be a few months before that printed record is completed. So don't get impatient if, after a few days or after 2 or 3 weeks, you haven't received your copy.

Witnesses are asked to please hold on to your written testimony until your panel is called to the witness table. The witnesses have been grouped together in panels. Experience indicates that's the fastest way to get through a long witness list of this kind and to give everybody minimal amount of time that they have available to them today.

I would, of course, like to recognize my colleagues this morning who are here. Three-fourths of the Idaho delegation are here. Congressman Hansen has a representative here this morning. I am delighted to have all of them with us.

Steve, do you have some comments you would like to make at this time?

STATEMENT OF HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I will be very brief, but I do appreciate the opportunity to participate in these hearings on the final resolution of RARE II in Idaho, I hope.

Interest in this subject remains high and I know many Idahoans have come here today to share their ideas. So, as I say, I will keep my remarks very brief.

But I do wish to commend you, Senator McClure, for providing the people of Idaho with this forum, and I'm sure we all share the frustration over the protracted uncertainties that have plagued this issue and, in particular, the reluctance of the Congress to resolve in many Western States the RARE II question.

Hopefully, these hearings will mark the beginning of the last—and I repeat, last—of many chapters in the book on Idaho wilderness.

Our State already has 3.8 million acres of legislative protracted wilderness. That is 10 percent of all the land in Idaho—but I don't believe that is quite accurate; 10 percent maybe of the—one-sixth of the Government land and fully 25 percent of the Forest Service land.

Clearly, Idaho—I'll check my figures on that, Mr. Chairman; I'm not certain that is correct.

Clearly, Idaho, with more wilderness than any State except Alaska, can boost their already generous contribution to the national wilderness preservation system.

So after these years of study and discussion, your timely hearing should help us resolve the key question. I think the questions that we have to get answered in these hearings are: No. 1, how much additional acreage should be designated wilderness in Idaho?

No. 2, were the RARE II studies sufficient to meet the National Environmental Policy Act?

And No. 3, should the Idaho RARE II bill include language that will release the land for multiple use that have been studied but rejected for the wilderness designation?

Now, Mr. Chairman, over the years I have had the opportunity to study this issue carefully and I have listened to hours and hours of testimony. The record clearly shows that I have definite ideas about the answers to the key questions surrounding the needed Idaho RARE II bill.

But I will begin these hearings with an open mind and look forward to hearing the views of the Idahoans who have taken the time to come here today to share their thinking. I know their testimony will be quite helpful in formulating a bill that the Idaho delegation will be able to present to the Congress.

Again, Jim, I thank you for giving the Idaho workers, producers, sportsmen, employers, and public officials a forum to impact the future government land policy of the State of Idaho. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator.

The Congressman from the First Congressional District, Larry Craig.

STATEMENT OF HON. LARRY E. CRAIG, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mr. CRAIG. Thank you very much, Jim. And let me ask unanimous consent that the entirety of my text be inserted in the record.

The issue under discussion today involves more than just how much land is needed for wilderness. Idaho's public lands are used for timber harvest, grazing, mining, recreation, agriculture, and support of schools, maintenance of roads, the construction of homes and related support industries. These lands involve thousands of lives, the lifestyle of Idahoans, and an essential tax base for our essential services.

Senator, in considering wilderness, additional wilderness, for Idaho there are several important things that I think need to be discussed besides the issue of wilderness itself.

As Senator Symms has mentioned, Idaho is on record as being the second State in the Nation to recognize the importance of wilderness and as a result of that has placed nearly 3.8 million acres into wilderness.

Along with the importance that we have placed on wilderness, I think it is the importance of utilizing Idaho's land base as has been felt in the last recession.

One of the many resources of funds for the State and public land counties is the Forest Reserve Fund.

This fund is derived by the sale of timber from the Forest Service and funds later distributed to counties, not only for wilderness, but for schools and school maintenance.

This fund plays a critical role in many of the counties of our State. The Mineral Royalty Fund is a very important source of revenue to Idaho. As the recession has hit the mining industry, some mines have been forced to close but mining still plays a very important economic role in our State.

A conservative multiplier of impact in terms of jobs supportive to the mining industry is about 2.5.

In other words, approximately 25 to 30 thousand people in Idaho are directly or indirectly employed because of mining activities, primarily on the public lands of our State.

These numbers will increase substantially in the future if we do not close the door to the opportunity to mine.

The importance of keeping land open for grazing is well known. The livestock industry uses public land to graze in Idaho. And in conjunction with the private lands, this relationship is clearly needed for our present industry and for the future industry.

All and all, the issue of wilderness and the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation has been going on for at least 12 years, Senator. The first RARE I was started in 1970. RARE II was initiated in 1977. And of course, we are attempting with these hearings and with the efforts of wilderness legislation to bring this process to a conclusion.

The people of Idaho deserve a reprieve from the indecisions and the confusion that have resulted in the past several years. If Idaho is to maintain an economic base strong enough to keep its young people from leaving its boundaries, then the question of wilderness in our State needs to be resolved.

Many people are unwilling to discuss economics when the issue of wilderness comes up. But they are so intertwined, they must be viewed as inseparable. The livelihoods and lifestyles of generations of Idahoans are ultimately at stake.

Whatever decision affecting Idaho's natural resources is made over the next several months, a proper balance between protecting pristine areas and allowing the economic development must be weighed evenly and fairly.

Senator McClure, you must be commended for taking this forthright and steady position on the issue. Idaho is indeed fortunate to have Senator McClure as Chairman of the Natural Resource and Energy Committee in the U.S. Senate. His willingness to hold hearings in Idaho and discuss this issue is reflective of his commitment to achieve a solution to the indecision and confusion that has surrounded us for a good number of years.

The hearings and the input from Idahoans will be interesting and important and I look forward to working with the Idaho congressional delegation in bringing a conclusion to this issue.

Thank you very much, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Craig follows:]

LARRY E. CRAIG
1ST DISTRICT, IDAHO

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AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

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PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS
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BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

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WILDERNESS STATEMENT BY CONGRESSMAN LARRY E. CRAIG, AUGUST 9, 1983

The issue under discussion today, involves more than just how much more land is needed for wilderness. Idaho's public lands is used for timber harvest, grazing, mining, recreation, agriculture, the support of schools, maintenance of roads, the construction of homes and related support industries. This involves thousands of lives, the lifestyle of Idahoans and an essential tax base for essential services.

Idaho has 3.8 million acres of Congressionally designated wilderness--more than any other state except Alaska. The State of Idaho and private individuals control only 36 percent of Idaho's land base. The Federal government owns and controls the other 64 percent. The majority of land under Federal control falls under the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The State of Idaho lands and private lands comprise 18,950,000 (approximately) acres, this is roughly 34 percent of Idaho's land base (this includes 805,000 acres of Indian Reservation).

Within this make-up of Federal land in Idaho, roughly 3.8 million acres exist as Congressionally designated wilderness. The River of No Return Wilderness has 2.23 million acres; the Selway-

Bitterroot Wilderness Area has 1.34 million acres; the Gospel Hump Wilderness Area has 206,000 acres; the Hells Canyon Wilderness Area has 84,100 acres in Idaho and the Sawtooth Wilderness Area has 216,383 acres. Idaho also has the most extensive system of Wild Rivers system in the United States, encompassing 501.3 miles (Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Main Salmon River, Middle Fork of the Clearwater, Lochsa River, Selway River, St. Joe River, Snake River, and the Rapid River and West Fork of the Rapid River). Idaho also has two National Recreation Areas totalling 1,416,000 acres.

After taking into consideration the vast areas involving wilderness, national recreation areas, wild and scenic areas and something not mentioned above, the Birds of Prey Natural Area, Idaho has recognized the importance of preserving our pristine land for the future.

The importance of utilizing Idaho's land base has been felt by the last recession. One of the many source of funds for the State and public land counties is the Forest Reserve Fund. This is derived by the sale of timber by the Forest Service and funds are later distributed to counties for their use. Twenty-five percent of this money is directly used for the maintenance of our public schools and roads. This plays a very big role in County budgets strapped by dwindling revenue sources.

Wilderness Statement by Cong. Larry E. Craig, cont'd

The Mineral Royalty Fund is very important to Idaho. As the recession has hit the mining industry some mines have been forced to close but mining still pays a very important economic role In Idaho. In terms of long term capital investment, salaries, monies spent on services, and secondary and tertiary supportive jobs and services, the nearly century old mining industry is one of Idaho's primary dependable generators of jobs and economic activity. The Industry produced $560 million in ore and met direct payrolls of $200 million in 1980, employing approximately 10,000 people directly in mining and mineral processing. A conservative multiplier of impact in terms of jobs supportive to the mining industry is 2.5. In other words, approximately 25,000 to 30,000 people in Idaho are directly or indirectly employed because of mining activity. These numbers will increase substantially in the future, if we do not close the doors to exploration.

The importance of keeping land open to grazing is well known. The livestock industry uses public land to graze livestock, in conjunction with private land and this relationship is needed for the future.

All and all, the issue of wilderness and the Roadless Area and Review Evaluation has been ongoing for the last twelve years. The first RARE was started in 1970. The RARE II initiative was started in 1977. After RARE II, permanent decisions affecting management of our public lands were suppose to be made. To date,

Wilderness Statement by Cong. Larry E. Craig, cont'd

the process has been virtually ground to a halt by administrative appeals, lawsuits and the recent decision by the Forest Service to undergo RARE III. This process of indecision negatively affects the primary industries of Idaho and other State's as well.

The hearings in Idaho on wilderness are meant to be a foundation for bringing this process to a conclusion. Legislative history involving the creation of the Central Idaho Wilderness bill of 1980, speaks very clearly to the issue of releasing lands not designated as wilderness to multiple use management (starting with page nine in the Conference Report). Whatever decision is made, relative to wilderness in Idaho, I view this as an adjunct to the Central Idaho Wilderness bill of 1980. Any areas discussed as possible designation for wilderness classification will supplement the Central Idaho Wilderness Area and bring this process to a conclusion.

The people of Idaho deserve a reprieve from indecision and confusion. If Idaho is to maintain an economic base strong enough to keep its young people from leaving its borders, then the question of wilderness is in need of resolvement.

Many people are unwilling to discuss economics when the issue of wilderness comes up but they are so intertwined, they are inseparable. The livelihoods and lifestyle of generations of Idahoans are ultimately at stake.

Wilderness Statement by Cong. Larry E. Craig, cont'd

Whatever decision affecting Idaho's natural resources is made over the next months, a proper balance between protecting pristine areas and allowing for economic development will have to be weighed evenly.

Senator James A. McClure must be commended for taking such a forthright and steady position on this issue. Idaho is indeed fortunate to have the Senator as Chairman of the Natural Resource and Energy Committee in the U. S. Senate. His willingness to hold hearings in Idaho and discuss this issue is reflective of his commitment to achieve a solution to the indecision and confusion surrounding this issue.

The hearings and the input from Idahoans will be interesting and important to the direction any wilderness legislation will ultimately take.

Thank you, once again, for chairing these hearings Senator McClure and I look forward to working with you in formulating a solution to this very important question.

Larry E. Craig

Larry E. Craig
Member of Congress

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

As I stated in my opening remarks, we are going to necessarily have to group people into panels and then ask each of the witnesses to file their written statements and limit their oral testimony.

We will start out with 2 minutes per witness. Simple mathematics, with no time for change and no lag and no questions, is over 9 hours.

Those who will appear will, of course, sit at the witness table. And as the panel that will follow them, will come to the front rows so they can move to the witness table very quickly. It would be very helpful to us in that process of expediting the hearing.

I think everyone has copies of the witness list. If you do not have copies of the witness list, they are available at the table in the rear of the room. You can see where your name appears on that list. You will then know which panel you are on.

With that, I will ask Senator Dave Little, Senator Laird Noh, and Senator Gail Bray to come forward to the witness table. And while they are coming forward, I would note that Mr. Paul Cunningham, representing Govenor Evans, is present at the hearing and intends to sit and listen to the testimony today. It is not the Governor's desire, however, at this time, I am informed, to submit any testimony or make a statement with respect to the issue. We welcome his participation and the Govenor's interest in this issue.

I think the only member of the panel with whom I served in the State Legislature says something about both his longevity and durability, Senator Dave Little.

STATEMENT OF STATE SENATOR DAVID LITTLE, DISTRICT NO. 9

Senator **Little**. Thank you, Senator. I got in late, so I don't know all the ground rules. Two minutes aren't very long. But my name is David Little. I reside at 1595 East Fourth Street in Emmett. I'm in the cattle business. My wife and I have three children. And one of these cattle operations does bind me with a certain wilderness area.

I'm also a State Senator from Legislative District 9. And I am serving my sixth term. And when I first ran for the State Legislature, I was opposed to any wilderness, in particular any additional wilderness, have not changed my position one iota.

My constituents in district 9 are very concerned about the wood products industry. We have active sawmills in the area.

We have untold millions—we feel billions—of mineral wealth should be harvested.

I am vitally interested in keeping our State solvent, educating our children, taking care of the needy people that really need the support.

I have been in that area, my first trip into what is now part of the No Return Wilderness in 1924. So I have been there a long time.

And I can honestly tell this group, there were more people in that part of the area—in the Sulpher Creek, Indian Creek area—back there using that area in those days.

If there is something there that should be harvested. Lord knows there's worlds and worlds of acres there that will never be used.

And in contrast, if it ever gets to where—some people visit a real playground. For the people it would be similar to the Sawtooth recreation area where mankind has to be monitored. We are the only species that has to be governed by law. We cannot turn people loose. We have sanitation problems—Senator, you were with us on a trip through the Sawtooths. And the firewood is all gone from those designated campground areas. Sanitation facilities have to be built.

So it is going to be half as great a pleasure to the people. It is not going to be wilderness. It's going to have to be managed.

Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator Noh is next on the list.

STATEMENT OF STATE SENATOR LAIRD NOH

Senator NOH. Senator, my name is Laird Noh, Route 1, Box 65, Kimberly, Idaho. I am a range sheep producer whose family has been grazing livestock in the West since the 1890's.

I have served on the national forest advisory board to the Secretary of Agriculture and currently serve as chairman of the resources and environment committee of the Idaho State Senate.

It is my opinion that the citizens of our State prefer a moderate approach to additional wilderness. We have a strong tradition of responsible multiple use management and have invested heavily in forest and range management through our excellent College of Forestry at the University of Idaho.

We should recognize that nonwilderness designation, with lands remaining under the current form of Forest Service management does not imple desecration of wildlife and recreational values.

Many of our finest lands have been logged and mined at some point in their history. Any legislation should provide for professional Forest Service management of lands not designated wilderness while removing the uncertainties of future wilderness review. Release language should not allow a loosening of management strings which leads to destructive harvesting practices.

Too many Forest Service resources have been tied up with countless review and planning exercises. Such repetitions only cut into practical on-the-ground management efforts which are critical to monitoring, sometimes policing, multiple use activities on Forest Service lands.

I think Senator McClure is wise to move now to make decisions to avoid the flow of manpower and dollars into additional nonproductive efforts.

Our people do desire some additional wilderness, but limited to those areas where multiple use management cannot protect recreational, aesthetic, and wildlife values. Even those whose primary interest in the land is recreational are worried about the advertising effect of wilderness designation.

I, for one, have full confidence in your ability, Senator McClure, to provide the direction for the future protection and management of our precious and magnificent lands. These are lands which provide much of the economic, cultural, and spiritual nourishment of the people of our State.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much, Senator.

Last but certainly not least on our list, Senator Gail Bray.

STATEMENT OF STATE SENATOR GAIL BRAY, DISTRICT NO. 17

Senator **Bray**. Good morning. My name is Gail Bray and I represent district 17 in the Idaho State Senate. I thank you for the early opportunity to testify today.

As a State Senator I have voted consistently in the interests of the environment and to protect the needs of commerce and industry.

I see a vital link between these interests, one which needs not be exclusionary. To that end, I strongly oppose the concept of hard release. It is an exclusionary provision which limits our options.

On July 28, 1983, a conference on education and technological development was hosted by Boise State University with some 100 invited business, education, and political leaders of southwestern Idaho.

The keynote speaker, Dr. Bruce Merrifield, Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation in the U.S. Department of Commerce, discussed the four major world forces of change which will catapult the world industries as we now know them beyond present day recognition.

While all of those forces will impact upon Idaho's timber and mining industries, one of the major forces for change—that of the technology explosion—clearly indicates why the concept of hard release is unwise.

Within the technological explosion, one of the focused growth areas is that of materials science, the discovery of substitutes for traditional materials: graphite epoxies, laminants, plastics, alloys.

The example of a structure of reinforced mesh being submerged in saltwater is illustrative of the innovation which will expand out materials options.

Upon applying a low voltage to the mesh, the saltwater solidifies as if concrete and almost laborless houses are created.

While not my idea of a dream home, the cost of energy and desire for increased efficiency joined with technological advances may in fact render materials both beautiful and ultraefficient within the next few years.

The best minds of the day are saying it is unwise to forecast the needs of the future based on the state of the art today.

We must maintain our options. When one considers that 90 percent of all scientific knowledge has been generated during the last 30 years and that scientific knowledge will double in the next 10 to 15 years, it is reasonable to anticipate new manmade materials for the majority of materials now derived from nature.

I believe a hard release provision is very unlikely. Lands designated in the year 1983 or 1984 by Congress as nonwilderness should be reconsidered in 10 to 15 years for wilderness protection if the then-prevailing supply and demand and technological changes so merit reevaluation.

A legislatively imposed hard release at this time of technological fluidity solidifies unnecessarily our future options. I urge a soft release approach.

Finally, your consideration of the Arizona strip wilderness bill as introduced in both the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress on July 13, 1983, is requested.

As reported in the July 25, 1983 issue of the Christian Science Monitor, this legislation is: "Sponsored by one of the most diverse casts of politicians ever to unite behind a piece of environmental legislation."

Its sponsors in the Senate included Utah Senator Jack Garn and Arizona Senators Barry Goldwater and Dennis DeConcini. In the House, Morris Udall and Bob Stump were sponsors. Bob Stump is the lead sponsor and apparently has never before voted for a wilderness bill, let alone sponsored one.

The legislation was produced through cooperation between the environmentalists and industry leaders. The value of negotiation in such a situation is the precedent it sets for solution of future conflict issues. Copies of the newspaper article are submitted for the record and your review.

For Idaho to approach its wilderness determination similarly to that in Arizona would require more time than has been allowed under the present timetable.

In recognition of the value of deliberation and negotiation in issues of high conflict, I urge an opportunity for industry and wilderness advocates to reach consensus on Idaho wilderness via cooperative efforts. Having worked with the spokespersons for each of the interests involved, I believe they have within their capacities the ability to work out an acceptable package.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Senator Bray follows:]

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO SENATOR JAMES McCLURE
AUGUST 9, 1983 REGARDING IDAHO WILDERNESS

Good morning. My name is Gail Bray and I represent District 17 in the Idaho State Senate. I thank you for the early opportunity to testify today.

During the campaign for the Idaho Senate, my husband Chris and I talked with well over 6,000 residents in the north, east and southeast portions of Boise in an intensive door-to-door voter contact effort. As we visited with these individuals, we became more and more impressed with their fervant concern for Idaho's environment. My constituency is very outdoor-recreation oriented. They value the quick access to wilderness in the Sawtooth and River of No Return Wilderness areas. I also represent a large number of those corporate leaders and employees whose livelihood is directly dependent upon access to timber and mining. There is a need for wilderness legislation which reaches a balance between present industry needs and economic realities and protection of the irreplaceable quality backwoods with which Idaho is abundantly blessed.

I have a perspective which couples the results of both forms of access - that of industry and that of the environmentalists. I grew up hiking and trout fishing and now am working to enthuse my family for fly fishing on the south and north forks of the Boise River and the Payette. My elderly parents and my young children alike have trekked deep into the canyon of the north fork of the Boise River numerous times having sited bear and deer and caught many native trout. I also participated in remedying the largest state budget shortfall ever occurring in Idaho. I sat through the Revenue and Projection Committee hearings, read the financial forecasts for the timber and mining industries and fought diligently to protect the Idaho school system and other vital public services from budgetary firing squads. As a State Senator, I have voted consistently in the interests of the environment and to protect the needs of commerce and industry. I see a vital link between those interests . . . one which need not be exclusionary.

We cannot be exclusive in our goals in Idaho. We must carefully assess and forecast supply, demand and invaluables and provide each with its valid assurance of security.

To that end, I strongly oppose the concept of hard release . . . it is an exclusionary provision which limits our options.

On July 28, 1983, a conference on education and technological development was hosted by Boise State University with some one hundred invited business, education and political leaders of southwestern Idaho.

The keynote speaker was Dr. Bruce Merrifield, Assistant Secretary for Productivity, Technology and Innovation in the United States Department of Commerce, discussed the four major world forces of change which will catapult the world industries as we now know them beyond present day recognition. While all of those forces (U.S. taxes and inflation, the technology explosion, the "targeted industry" strategy and the petrochemical shift) will directly impact upon Idaho's timber and mining industries, one of the major forces for change - that of the technology explosion - clearly indicates why the concept of hard release is unwise.

Within the technological explosion one of the focused growth areas is in Materials Science . . . the discovery of substitutes for traditional materials . . . graphite epoxies, laminants, plastics, alloys. The example of a structure of reinforced mesh being submerged in saltwater is illustrative of the innovation which will expand our materials options. Upon applying a low voltage to the mesh the saltwater solidifies as if concrete and almost laborless "houses" are created. While not my idea of a dream home, the cost of energy and the desire for increased efficiency joined with technological advances may in fact render materials both beautiful and ultra-efficient within the next few years.

Marvin Cetron, a pioneer and expert in the areas of technological forecasting and assessment wrote in the June, 1983 Futurist that in the 1990's we can expect "mass production of prefabricated modular housing, using radically new construction techniques and materials." Four hundred thousand new materials utilization technicians will be needed "to work with new materials being engineered and created to replace metals, synthetics and other production substances." At the same time, Cetron forecasts a decline of some 13.6% in the 1990's employment of timber cutting and logging workers. Our world is in a great flux of change.

The best minds of the day are saying it is unwise to forecast the needs of the future based on the "state of the art" today. We must maintain our options. When one considers that 90% of all scientific knowledge has been generated during the last 30 years and that scientific knowledge will double in the next 10-15 years, it is reasonable to anticipate new man-made materials for the majority of materials now derived from nature.

I believe a hard release provision is very unwise. Lands designated in 1983 or 1984 by Congress as non-wilderness should be reconsidered in 10 to 15 years for wilderness protection if the then-prevailing supply and demand and technological changes so merit re-evaluation. A legislatively imposed hard release at this time of technological fluidity solidifies unnecessarily our future options. I, therefore, urge a soft release approach.

Finally, your consideration of the Arizona Strip Wilderness Bill as introduced in both the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress on July 13, 1983 is requested. As reported in the July 25, 1983 issue of the Christian Science Monitor, this legislation is "sponsored by one of the most diverse casts of politicians ever to unite behind a piece of environmental legislation".

Its sponsors in the Senate included Utah Senator Jake Garn and Arizona Senators Barry Goldwater and Dennis DeConcini. In the House, Morris Udall and Bob Stump were sponsors. Bob Stump is the lead sponsor and apparently has never before voted for a wilderness bill, let alone sponsored one.

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For Idaho to approach its wilderness determination similarly to that in Arizona would require more time than has been allowed under the present timetable. In recognition of the value of deliberation and negotiation in issues of high conflict, I urge an opportunity for industry and the wilderness advocates to reach consensus on Idaho wilderness via cooperative efforts. Having worked with the spokespersons for each of the interests involved, I believe they have within their capacities, the ability to work out an acceptable package.

Submitted FTR by #6 - Bray

Land-use bill evolves through cooperation, not conflict

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

At a time of heated political rhetoric on the environment, he Arizona Strip Wilderness bill is a rare gem: wilderness legislation that almost everyone supports.

More important, the bill represents the growing willingness of environmentalists and industrial leaders to work out heir differences rather than battle endlessly in Congress and n court.

The Arizona Strip is just north of Grand Canyon National Park. It is a geologically distinct region of rugged canyons, cliffs, and buttes covering 6 million acres and extending into southern Utah. Besides being ecologically linked to the Grand Canyon National Park, the region is rich in minerals, particularly high-grade uranium.

"This area has some supreme examples of the spectacular land forms which exist here in the Southwest," enthuses Arizona Sierra Club representative Sherman Cawley.

At the same time, "We think this is the only area in the US with uranium ore rich enough to compete with foreign sources," explains Pam Hill, public relations director for Energy Fuels Nuclear, a private uranium mining and milling company active in the area.

For nearly a decade such conflicting views of the region have fueled a heated controversy as the federal government has tried to determine what areas should be protected as wilderness and what should remain open for other uses. Since 1976 the government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars studying the area. Yet the future of nearly a million acres remains in limbo. And according to Bill Lamb, district manager for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), it would likely take the government another 2 to 10 years to come up with its recommendations to Congress on the disposition of this valuable real estate.

This unsettled situation changed July 13 when the Arizona Strip Wilderness bill was introduced in both the House and the Senate, sponsored by one of the most diverse casts of politicians ever to unite behind a piece of environmental legislation. Lead sponsor of the House version, Bob Stump (R) of Arizona, has never before voted for a wilderness bill, let alone sponsored one. On the Senate side, he is joined by the likes of conservative Republicans Jake Garn of Utah and Barry Goldwater of Arizona who are among the sponsors there. At the same time, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D) of Arizona, an environmental champion, and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D) of Arizona support the measure with equal enthusiasm.

'We've been trying to get people to negotiate like this for a long time. It's really the best way to manage the land.' — *BLM's Bill Lamb*

The bill's unusually broad spectrum of support stems from its unique origin. It is the result of direct negotiations between Energy Fuels Nuclear, which owns 85 percent of the mining claims in the area, and an environmental coalition consisting primarily of Russ Butcher from the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Sierra Club's Mr. Cawley, and Mike Scott of the Wilderness Society.

"Because this was a highly polarized situation, we felt we were at risk entering into these negotiations. But we dared to get out on the thin ice and the result was an exciting adventure in the democratic process," Mr. Butcher says.

Both sides were spurred by the prospect of up to a decade delay in settling the issue. Environmentalists were concerned that uranium exploration would seriously erode wilderness values in the interim. And Energy Fuels was disturbed by the outlook of continued restrictions on their activities, which have driven exploration costs up as much as tenfold.

So last winter the two groups met face to face in Phoenix to see if anything could be done. At first the discussions were very tentative, say those involved. But after the first few meetings, a feeling of mutual respect and trust began to grow. As a result, they found they could get down to serious negotiating.

There was a good deal of acreage that neither party was concerned about. But both ended up making some heavy concessions. The environmentalists gave up the southern end of the dramatic Grand Wash Cliffs. Energy Fuels ceded some promising areas along Kanab Creek.

By March, the negotiations resulted in an agreement to designate 395,000 acres as wilderness and return 672,000 acres to multiple use. And the second phase of the process, building political support for the compromise, began.

The group first took its proposal to the Arizona Strip Grazing Board, a local ranchers' organization. After some further concessions, they won the ranchers' approval. Next, Energy Fuels gained the endorsement of the two other mining companies working in the area. Then they approached local chambers of commerce. Although the people in this rural area are generally hostile to wilderness proposals, the company persuaded them that this would be better for the local economy than the status quo.

Having solid, grass-roots support for the measure was the key to gaining the backing of conservatives like Representative Stump, explains Energy Fuel's Ms. Hill, who was one of the company negotiators. Meanwhile, the environmentalists had lined up the support of their political backers. The ultimate result of this politicking was the backing of the entire Arizona and Utah congressional delegations.

"It's sure been refreshing," comments BLM's Mr. Lamb. "We've been trying to get people to negotiate like this for a long time. It's really the best way to manage the land."

'This [land management process] has set a good precedent. It shows what can be done when you go about it in the right way.' — *Sen. DeConcini*

Although there were some unique circumstances that made the Arizona Strip particularly suited to such a settlement, a number of those involved report a greater willingness on the part of both industry and environmentalists to negotiate now than in the past. And all say they hope to see more such efforts in the future.

"Perhaps we're just flushed with success, but we're going to try the same approach for the rest of [Arizona]," adds Wilderness Society's Mr. Scott.

Senator DeConcini is also hopeful that the wilderness issue can be resolved as successfully for the remainder of his state: "This has set a good precedent. It shows what can be done when you go about it in the right way."

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator **Symms**. Well, Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that I do have some questions but maybe I should ask one question now then I will refrain from any questions for awhile. I'll just ask one brief question, and it's somewhat of a philosophical question.

I will just ask it for the benefit of the three of you there. You can answer with a yes or no. But when I was in the House and on the House Interior Committee and we deliberated on wilderness questions, at one point myself and a few others offered a suggestion and we never were able to get 50 percent of the votes in the committee. We got about 40 percent of the votes of the committee, 45, which you know isn't enough.

And that was whether a State offers an acre to the National Wilderness System that at the same time one other acre or some formula of land of Government ownership in these Western States that are so highly owned by the Federal Government should offer a selection process where the State in-lieu lands committee could select lands from the rest of the lands that are remaining in the State to be transferred over to the ownership and management of the State.

Do you think that that is an idea that is worthy of being pursued in the future?

Senator **Bray**. Perhaps. [Laughter.]

Senator **Noh**. If you could work out a lot of the details, but I wouldn't expect you are going to get over 45 percent of the vote.

Senator **Little**. Well, Senator, I think that we did get a resolution through the National Conference of State Legislators one time. But the Federal Government came in to acquire land like they have in the wilderness and the ridiculous purchases they made down there—one of our mutual friends bought a place for $50,000 and turned around and sold it for $900,000.

And the resolution was that if the Federal Government wants to acquire land like that, that they sell a like dollar value of land.

And if you recall, when the Federal Government paid people like Harrah's Inc., of Nevada, what, $5,600 for worthless land, I just don't think that we are in a good position, and I would agree that dollar for dollar, if the Federal Treasury is going to put out $100, let's get $100 back.

Senator **Symms**. Well, thank you. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the fact I made a comment about the acreage of the State of Idaho earlier and I have checked the figures. I didn't think the 3.8 million acres was quite right when we had 52 million acres in the State. But if you add the roadless areas, it does come out to 10 percent of the State that is designated or protected by present wilderness. And I thank you for that information.

The **Chairman**. Gail, I have one question, because you have indicated you are opposed to hard release. What do you perceive to be the need for release language at all?

Senator **Bray**. Senator McClure, as I understand it, some of the RARE II bills that have passed regarding other States already contain soft release language. And I think that there is both statutory precedent and good sense to maintain that within the Idaho wilderness bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what, in your mind, is the difference between so-called soft release and hard release?

Senator BRAY. Hard release, as I understand it, is the inability in the future, regardless of circumstances, and some 10 to 15 years in the next planning cycle, to reconsider those lands designated as nonwilderness for wilderness.

And soft release is the ability, if the changes are there and the need is there and the roads have not been punched properly or if there is a decline in persai, a decline in demand for the materials, that that land can be reconsidered fgr designation as wilderness. And I support——

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the management of the lands between now and then? Would the Forest Service have to manage it to retain its roadless character?

Senator BRAY. If it was designated as nonwilderness, I believe that as that land was considered for becoming roaded, that the same process that is used now for consideration would continue. There would be some public input, some public consideration of that issue——

The CHAIRMAN. The public planning process, not the roadless preservation management.

Senator BRAY. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. And if the release language had in it a period of years when this process would start over again, what would be the management directed to the Forest Service at the end of that period of time beginning the next period? Would they again have to manage it to preserve its roadless character or would they continue to manage it for a multiple use until a decision had been made?

Senator BRAY. I believe that the changes that are going to be most dramatic and those which will most impact whether or not these areas need to remain nonwilderness will occur within that 10-to 15-year period, and within that timeframe, we'll be able to look at these lands and determine into perpetuity what should be done with them.

But the time within the next 10 to 15 years is so crucial in terms of technological advancement that we should not limit our options right now. We're dealing in a world of great flux.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to go beyond that, that period of 10 or 15 years.

Assume that the so-called soft release language says that it will be managed for multiple use for 15 years; at the end of that time we'll reevaluate its potential for wilderness.

Starting in the 16th year, would the Forest Service then be mandated to manage it, to maintain its roadless character until a decision was made, or would they continue as they have during the 15-year period for multiple-use management of that territory?

Senator BRAY. If I understand your request, and I believe I have had trouble answering it here, so maybe I do not, I would surmise that hearings would be held in that 16th year to reconsider. And at that time it would be determined whether it would allow to be roaded the next 10 years or not.

The CHAIRMAN. But until that decision is made, how would they manage it?

Senator **Bray**. As nonwilderness land.

The **Chairman**. As nonwilderness land?

Senator **Bray**. Those lands, from these hearings, were determined as nonwilderness and designated such.

The **Chairman**. Even after the end of the 15th year and between the end of the 15th year and the time that they would make the decision, they would continue to manage it as nonwilderness land?

Senator **Bray**. Yes, sir, assuming that's not a long gap in time.

The **Chairman**. Well, it's been 20 years already. Is that a long gap?

Senator **Bray**. Well, as I understand it, there are many lands that have still not been inventoried. Many of them within the radius of the Boise area.

The **Chairman**. I think you are mistaken, as a matter of fact, on that.

Senator **Bray**. Well, the Boise National Forest has many areas that have now been roaded and the boundaries of the roadless area have changed significantly and those boundaries have not been determined by the Forest Service.

The **Chairman**. So they were determined by the Forest Service before 1964.

Senator **Bray**. But they have changed significantly in that time and we need to reinventory.

The **Chairman**. And they will change in the next 20 years.

If I may, for a moment, if I understand what you are saying is that during this period of time you managed for nonwilderness under all the rest of the statutes of Government management, and at the end of whatever the prescribed period was, they would again be considered for wilderness but they would continue to be managed under multiple use until that decision was made?

Senator **Bray**. Yes, sir.

The **Chairman**. You have now given the definition that I use for hard release language. So I guess we have a semantic problem in the public understanding of what is meant by hard release and what is meant by soft release.

Senator **Bray**. Your definition of hard release allows that within the next 15 years, that land designated as nonwilderness under your bill can be reconsidered for wilderness designation at the end of that timeframe?

The **Chairman**. First, I have no bill. But my understanding of the terminology would be, yes, of course. Future Forest Service can always consider future changes, and the future Congress can always make changes in current law.

So if our exchange is an accurate reflection of our views, you and I are totally in agreement on policy. And you would say you are opposed to hard release and I would say I am in favor of hard release, both favoring exactly the same policy.

Senator **Bray**. May I ask you a question?

The **Chairman**. Surely.

Senator **Bray**. What is the difference between your definition of hard release and soft release contained in the RARE II bills that have passed today?

The **Chairman**. The primary difference, and I think it's worth taking a little time here to try to get to an understanding what it is we are dealing with: hard release, the people who are opposed to hard release make an assumption at the beginning that any language that appears on its face to be permanent means you can never again consider it.

The people who are opposed to soft release, on the other hand, say that this is a never-ending process in which there is no certainty at any time.

And I'm on the record with respect to what I believe is the appropriate definition. Maybe, just for a moment, just as a backdrop against which others may make comments later in their oral testimony if they wish, let me read what I have already said for the record. It will take a couple of minutes.

> Release language which I support, sometimes called hard release, is often misunderstood or misinterpreted. So-called soft release is also often misunderstood or misrepresented.
>
> The so-called hard release does not—and this was an exchange before a committee—does not, as you have stated, mean area once classified for multiple use under a wilderness bill can never again be reconsidered for wilderness. It may be considered by the Forest Service and even recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness designation.
>
> It may be urged by any group or individual that such lands be designated as wilderness. And certainly, any Congress could at any time in the future designate it as wilderness.
>
> It does mean that until such future reconsideration and decision the Forest Service would manage the land according to all current applicable law.
>
> Again, so-called soft release language does not simply mean that lands classified for multiple use but undeveloped for 15 years can be reconsidered for wilderness classification. That much is certainly true. But more is true of its effect. It would mean that at the expiration of 15 years, or whatever of the stated term of years might be, the land which was then roadless would automatically be frozen in a wilderness status until another wilderness review would be completed and acted upon.
>
> Remember that we have already been at this for nearly 20 years. It is also an open invitation to wilderness advocates to freeze the status quo by endless administrative review and court appeals, knowing that those lands would again be frozen into the status quo at the end of the stated number of years. As a matter of fact, this tactic has already been outlined by at least one organization.
>
> It seems to me that we could make a decision now after reviewing all the evidence. The studies and opinions of all parties should be considered as well. Twenty years should be long enough. Then after the initial decisions are made, we can review additional suggestions and new information as they come forward. If need be, we could then make further additions to the wilderness system at any time in the future. In the meantime, the land managers, the people who use the lands, who depend upon their resources, and the communities and industries dependent upon them and act with a gread deal less uncertainty knowing what the ground rules are.

Now, Gail?

Senator BRAY. I have one comment. I think that if the lands designated as nonwilderness had not been developed within the 20 years, that it is appropriate to then hold them in transition or hold them there without change until it's determined why that land has not been developed.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would mandate that they manage it to preserve its roadless character until a further decision was made?

Senator BRAY. At that time, after 20 years of opportunity to so develop for temporary mining. If it was not done in that time, I would then say it should be held.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you and I would have a difference of opinion on that point. I'm glad we had this discussion so we would know what that difference was and where it may lead us.

I thought as I walked here this morning the people of Boise are sick and tired of Boise redevelopment. Right? It's been long enough, hasn't it?

Did you know this wilderness process has been going on longer? How long is long enough?

Don't you think that maybe decisions ought to be made about how the downtown of Boise is used?

Senator **Bray**. If we knew there was some other use for downtown Boise, such as a landing strip for the Columbia, then maybe it would be reasonable to say we ought to continue a study.

However, if it is not and we all know that there are only a very limited number of uses, that is not the same with the timber and minerals which we are hoping to extract by designating some lands as wilderness——

The **Chairman**. We can always freeze the status quo while we study. That is one thing that Government does very well.

Senator **Bray**. I'm not interested in freezing the status quo. I'm interested in being fluid enough as a Government who adapts to the changes——

The **Chairman**. I agree with you totally on that point. The question is: Do you freeze the status quo while you are studying it?

Larry?

Mr. **Craig**. The question that all three of you—that I would appreciate if you might address—one of the concerns that we continue to hear is as it relates to the unroaded areas and the potential roading of those areas, especially when people view past roading and the extensiveness by which those roads are built. There is a growing concern on my part that we have in the process a system inside U.S. Forest Service that is expensively overbuilding roads and that we can approach unroaded areas for the purpose of their surface values, primarily timber, in a much less damaging way, to get in and to get out and close those roads back up without having millions of dollars invested in those roadbeds, which then make it very difficult to convince the public as to why those roads ought to be closed, because they appear to be thoroughfares.

The concern for erosion, the concern for the disturbance of wildlife or the reentry of wildlife into an area once it has been logged, and the ability to allow that to adjust back to its natural state, I think is greatly enhanced if in fact we in the Congress get tough with the Forest Service in their roadbuilding processes. They are only carrying out the mandate of the current law and regulation at this time.

In your opinion or any of your concerns as it relates to soft release versus hard release, is there an area there that we can enter into some of the unroaded and road them slightly, log them appropriately, get out and allow those roads to repair themselves, because I think any of us that have been on the forest lands know that roads that were built 30 years ago for the purpose of logging that were never again used can't hardly be found. But roads that are built today are there for all generations to see and it will never, in most cases, be allowed to return to a natural state.

Is there any concern on that part that we might begin to look at as it relates to that particular issue?

Senator NOH. My own opinion is that you focus on a very key element and I have a great deal of respect and admiration for Forest Service management generally. I think they have been very much at error in some of their past roadbuilding policies. And that policy has led to an awful lot of problems in this whole area of wilderness and resources.

I agree fully that you ought to sit on top of that roadbuilding effort by the Forest Service and see that it doesn't get out of hand. I see no reason why we can't do the kinds of things you are talking about.

My own observation is that the Forest Service has attempted to correct some of that problem, but I'm not sure that they have fully surmonted it. I think you need to camp on their roadbuilding efforts very carefully.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator LITTLE. Well, Congressman, I couldn't disagree with you more. I think the road—when I look at my constituents in District 9, those people who want to go huckleberrying, fishing, getting firewood, or go hunting, really take an interest in those roads.

We were on a tour over the weekend, and who built the road? It wasn't the Forest Service. It was the miners. And there's been hundreds and hundreds of people that use those roads. And why shouldn't they? Why shouldn't that area be available to the senior citizen and the fellow that works and has to leave on a Friday night and be back at work on Monday morning; why shouldn't he have access to that area?

I am strongly opposed to the Forest Service putting padlocks on the gates. We hear all about the sagebrush rebellion and the deprivation, that they're going to lock up the lands.

The Forest Service has got more locks on its gates than David Little has, and why shouldn't the general public be entitled to go out in that country and lock it up for a backpacker, or something, just for a helicopter or an airplane.

I support roads. I think that has brought the wealth to our area. Our lumber has come in. We see firewood cutting being done.

We talk about tourism in Idaho. I believe it was when Don Samuelson was Governor that the average tourist didn't go 200 yards from a road when they visited Idaho. And over 90-some percent, if I recall the figures right—I would have to check the records on that. So why not let the public have access to the area?

Senator BRAY. Congressman Craig, if in fact the standards for roadbuilding could be reviewed, that might be considered for release at a later time but would be open simply for timbering and those standards would not lead to erosion at the time they were built and then those roads were allowed to go back to disappear with natural growth, I would support that. I think that's a preferable policy.

If you are looking at land that you don't want to destroy eternally but you would like to have the timber available on a limited basis with roads sufficient to not destroy the environment at the time, I think that would be a policy, something we should look into.

Mr. CRAIG. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Every response stimulates another question and every question stimulates another comment and it's difficult not to do so. But we are going to have to move relatively quickly. Thank you all for your testimony this morning.

Our next panel is Joe Hinson, Bob Hitchcock, Larry Blasing, Glen Youngblood, Jim Johnston, Bob Coates, Randy Harris, Julie Hall, Keith Tondrick.

Those who are on panel No. 3 will get yourselves in position ready to move forward while we launch into panel No. 2.

Mr. Hinson, Idaho Forest Industry Council.

Bob Hitchcock? Larry Blasing?

STATEMENT OF LARRY B. BLASING, ACTING EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INLAND FOREST RESOURCE COUNCIL

Mr. BLASING. I'm not sure we have got ourselves quite organized here.

Gentlemen, I'm Larry Blasing. I'm acting executive director for the Inland Forest Resource Council of Missoula, Mont. We are a timber industry association representing some of the companies in north Idaho.

One of the objectives of both RARE I and RARE II was to allocate the lands so that the public resource users would know what areas would be managed for their particular resource use.

After 12 years, here we are requesting that Congress act to resolve that same issue.

As a result of the California decision, the forest products industry still does not have a defined resource base. Employees are uncertain about their future. Companies' access to financing is sometimes restricted. Building programs and equipment purchases are postponed and raw material prices have escalated due to a restricted supply.

The whole issue of raw material uncertainty has led to an atmosphere of instability throughout the industry.

Since the ninth circuit court of appeals rendered its decision, several appeals have been filed against timber sales, access roads, and other development projects using that decision as the basis for complaint.

The Forest Service cannot operate effectively and efficiently in this ever-shifting morass of uncertainty. For this reason, it is absolutely essential that Congress act to define the resource base that the various user groups can utilize.

Congress must act to insure that all nonselected roadless areas be released from further consideration by the Forest Service for wilderness.

The forest industries believe that this really should be a very long-term one, and, at a minimum, well beyond the year 2000. Any shorter release period will only perpetuate the uncertainty that now surrounds our commercial forest land base. Hard release is absolutely essential to allow orderly development of national forest lands.

We have seen several appeals in Montana and north Idaho that were based entirely or in part upon California RARE II decisions. In all cases, these appeals were to prevent development of some roadless area. Unless Congress specifically acts, this legal cloud will continue to haunt development of roadless areas that were studied under RARE II.

The public has been asked to participate in the land allocation process on inventoried roadless areas since 1971—[bell].

The **Chairman**. Two minutes goes in a hurry; I'm sorry. The balance of your statement will be in the record in full.

Mr. **Blasing**. I only want to say as a concluding remark that the public has been shortchanged. We haven't got any decisions to date and we need to act.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Blasing follows:]

STATEMENT SUBMITTED
TO THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ON
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS
FOR THE
ROADLESS AREA REVIEW AND EVALUATION II

August 9, 1983

Boise, Idaho

My name is Larry B. Blasing, Director of Public Timber Programs and Acting Executive Vice President for the Inland Forest Resource Council of Missoula, Montana. The Inland Forest Resource Council is an association of forest product companies that operate mills and plants in Montana and northern Idaho. Member companies harvest timber on private, state and federal lands and process it into lumber, plywood, particle board, cardboard, pulp and paper, packaging and other wood products. These companies employ approximately 15,000 people and the combined annual payroll exceeds 250 million dollars.

The Council's primary goal is a sustained supply of timber from public and private commercial forest lands.

The forest products industry has been pressing for legislative release of non-selected RARE II lands since the time of the Forest Service final recommendation. We testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation and Forestry to that effect on February 8, 1978. In addition, we have been pressing Congress to legislatively ratify the RARE II FEIS since the California RARE II lawsuit was filed in District Court on July 25, 1979. During this same period of time, we have made numerous recommendations for the resolution of many of the Wilderness questions that are prevalent throughout the state of Idaho. We are pleased to see that these issues are finally being considered by Congress.

HISTORY

It may be useful to review some of the history that has brought us to these hearings. The Wilderness Act that was passed in 1964 directed that Wilderness be considered a management option for National Forest System lands that qualified under the provisions of the Act. This authority received very little notice until after the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act. The combination of factors including NEPA, Wilderness consideration for roadless areas, development of roadless areas, and another lawsuit filed in the state of California, elevated this issue to national prominence. During this period, the Forest Service was attempting to prepare plans that would provide direction for the management of national forest lands in compliance with NEPA. These plans were frequently appealed or litigated by preservation groups in their efforts to delay development of those lands until the roadless areas had been considered for Wilderness. The barrage of appeals and lawsuits literally brought the development of the national forests to a halt.

In order to get relief from these actions and get the forest planning process back on track, the Forest Service implemented a study of all roadless lands in the National Forest System. The objective of the study was to examine all roadless areas for their Wilderness attributes and develop recommendations as to which areas would be returned to other forms of multiple-use management. The study was called the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) and is now known as RARE I. This study was completed in October 1973.

The Idaho portion of that study concluded that more than 1,627,000 acres be intensively reviewed for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Preservation groups were never satisfied with the results of this study. They felt that additional areas should have been included in the inventory and that the list of candidate areas should have been much larger. They continually challenged management decisions made throughout the National Forest System on the basis that the RARE I study was inadequate. As a result of the continuing controversy, the Forest Service attempted to reevaluate their decision through a second study known as RARE II.

The Forest Service made more definitive recommendations in their conclusions under RARE II. They recommended lands for Wilderness, further planning, and non-Wilderness uses. Their decisions were based on the largest level of public involvement that was ever received on any Forest Service proposal. The Forest Service received more than 260,000 inputs containing nearly 360,000 signatures. An input is a letter, postcard, petition, etc. This massive public response overwhelmingly recommended that the resource base be protected and that additions to the Wilderness System be restricted to specific deserving areas. There was little support for large additions to the Wilderness System from inventoried roadless lands.

The RARE II FEIS was challenged in court by the state of California in July 1979. The lawsuit challenged the validity of the FEIS stating that the public did not have sufficient information to make a decision for or against Wilderness on forty-seven (47) non-selected roadless areas in the state of California. The complaint was upheld by both the District Court and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. While this decision only applies to the forty-seven (47) areas in the state of California, it cast a legal cloud over the rest of the RARE II decisions that were included in the FEIS.

FRUSTRATION

One of the objectives of both RARE I and RARE II was to allocate the lands so that the various public resource users would know what areas would be managed for which resource use. After twelve years here we are requesting that Congress act to resolve that same issue.

As a result of the California decision, the forest products industry still does not have a defined resource base. Because of this uncertainty, many companies are postponing investments that would make their utilization of raw material more efficient. The uncertainties of the timber supply are extended to all aspects of the industry. Employees are uncertain about their future, companies access to financing is sometimes restricted, building programs and equipment purchases are postponed, and raw material prices have escalated due to a restricted supply. The whole issue of raw material uncertainty has led to an atmosphere of instability throughout the industry.

Since the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals rendered its decision, several appeals have been filed against timber sales, access roads, and other development projects using that decision as the basis for complaint. This places us right back in the atmosphere that prevailed in the early '70's, only now appellants and litigants have a guaranteed means of winning an appeal or litigation based on the California decision.

The Forest Service has recognized the futility of preceeding with any management project that might be threatened by appeal or litigation. Timber sale programs have been curtailed and development projects have been foregone in any roadless area where there is threat of controversy.

RELEASE

Even before the RARE II study was finalized, it was apparent to the timber purchasers that the commercial forest land base would continue to be threatened by unrelenting pressure to increase the Wilderness System and stop development of the timber resource. It was evident that no decision would be final until the land had either been harvested or received some special non-timber designation.

The preservationists insatiable appetite for Wilderness has been the rallying cry to stop development of roadless lands. Even after Congress has generously responded to preservationists pleas for massive Wilderness areas, the conflict over development continues. As an example the Gospel Hump and River of No Return

Wilderness areas were classified. Now preservationists are asking for a National Recreation Area designation of the remaining lands to throw another roadblock in front of resource development.

The Forest Service cannot operate effectively and efficiently in this ever-shifting morass. For this reason, it is absolutely essential that Congress act to define the resource base that the various user groups can utilize. Congress must act to insure that all non-selected roadless areas be released from further consideration by the Forest Service for Wilderness. The forest industries believe that this release should be a very long-term one, and at a minimum, well beyond the year 2000. Any shorter release period will only perpetuate the uncertainty that now surrounds our commercial forest land base.

SUFFICIENCY

The Forest Service made a thorough analysis of all of the inventoried roadless areas in the National Forest System. The Forest Service reviewed all of the necessary data that was required to allow them to make an informed decision for or against Wilderness on any given roadless area. According to the courts, the RARE II decision was flawed because the Forest Service did not adequately communicate their findings to the public through the Environmental Impact Statement. Even though the courts defined a communication gap in the FEIS, it is our opinion that the Forest Service evaluation was sufficient for them to make their recommendations.

Since the FEIS is the basic analysis document for any management programs that will be implemented under the RARE II study, there is continuing opportunity for appeal and litigation of decisions made on that basis. We have seen several appeals in Montana and north Idaho that were based entirely or in part on the California RARE II decisions. In all cases, these appeals were to prevent development of some roadless area. Unless Congress specifically acts, this legal cloud will continue to haunt development of roadless areas that were studied under RARE II. It is therefore imperative that Congress act to ratify the RARE II Final Environmental Impact Statement by stating that the study was adequate and there should be no further appeal or legal challenge based on that document.

WILDERNESS

The resource base for the user groups will continue to be a source of controversy until Congress finally defines the extent of the Wilderness system. The proposed legislation should dispose of as many of these decisions as possible. There are numerous areas around the state that have been recommended for Wilderness under RARE II and have received some public support for Wilderness. These areas should be evaluated by Congress and either included in the Wilderness System or released for other management purposes.

The forest products industry advanced a Wilderness position for the RARE II study (Exhibit 1). We believe that these additions to the system should more than fill any future needs for Wilderness in the State of Idaho.

The Committee should understand that not all members of the forest industry endorse our Wilderness recommendation. Many individuals would prefer that there be no increase in the Wilderness system above present levels. However, we recognize that there will undoubtedly be additions to the Wilderness system and any increases should come from within the areas that we have suggested.

The forest products industry recognizes that the Idaho economy is dependent on a variety of resource-using industries as its base. While the timber industry is one of the mainstays of Idaho's economy, other industries such as mining, oil and gas, and grazing also have a very strong interest in the ultimate decision on the allocation of the roadless areas. We share with them a most fervent wish that the Congress resolve this issue so that we can look at a future with a broad resource base that will ultimately provide jobs and a more stable economy.

WILDERNESS COSTS JOBS

There is a constant debate over the effect of the loss of commercial forest land base to Wilderness classification. We have consistently warned that the production losses that occur when commercial forest lands are included in Wilderness areas are definite threats to the stability of dependent communities.

Wilderness proponents are equally consistent in their disagreements with us. We are now beginning to see conclusive proof that our predictions are accurate and that Wilderness does, in fact, affect our industrial base and therefore the employment base.

In 1977, I testified before this Committee on the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness proposal in Montana. In my testimony I pointed out that there were large acreages of commercial forest land that were included in the Wilderness proposal that were important to the timber base of the Livingston area. Quoting from my 1977 testimony: "The forest products industry has been deteriorating due to a raw materials shortage in recent years. This shortage has been particularly critical in the Bozeman-Livingston area. A major reason for this shortage can be traced to legislation on proposed Wilderness candidate study areas... We have examined the Absaroka-Beartooth area and find several areas that are contained within the proposal that should be developed with wood fiber as one of the resources to be utilized. These areas are not merely marginal timber producing lands but are actually lands that are quite productive in comparison with other Montana or Rocky Mountain areas...In the Absaroka area the Forest Service has determined in a 1971 study that there are approximately 64,500 acres of currently operable timber in the area. It is estimated that there are some 576 MMBF of timber on these lands. From this area alone, sufficient volume could be harvested on a sustained annual basis to more than adequately supply one of the small mills in the Livingston area."

We are sad to report that our 1977 prediction has proved to be true. The Burkland Studs sawmill in Livingston, Montana, has been closed and liquidated with the lack of timber supply being one of the primary reasons (Exhibit 2). This has been a severe economic blow to the city of Livingston and Park County. If we continue to classify commercial forest lands as Wilderness, we can expect similar disasters in other areas including Idaho. It is extremely important that Congress be very careful when they consider the inclusion of commercial forest lands in any proposed Wilderness area.

We are finding a continuing threat to the commerical forest land base from appeals and litigation. Construction of a major forest development road on the Nezperce National Forest is being litigated to prevent harvesting of timber in adjacent areas. This area was "released" through committee report language that was written as a part of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. Several timber sales have been appealed on the basis that the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement was insufficient, re: the California court decision. This demonstrates why Congressional release of non-selected roadless areas is absolutely essential to preserve Idaho's job base.

CENTRAL IDAHO RELEASE

The "release" of several inventoried roadless areas by Committee report language from the Central Idaho Wilderness Bill is proving to be unsatisfactory. The authority of that release is being tested in the Jersey Jack litigation. Plaintiffs contend that report language release has no actual legal basis and, therefore, the decisions being made on that basis are invalid. Since this question has been raised, the Forest Service has decided to include a Wilderness analysis of roadless areas as part of the NFMA planning process. Congress needs to resolve this argument by giving statuatory release to the areas covered by committee report language under the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.

LOW PUBLIC WILDERNESS SUPPORT

It has been our observation that the public support for additional Wilderness is fading dramatically. Idahoans generally feel that more than 3.8 million acres of Wilderness is enough for their state. In Montana, (a state very similar to Idaho) this has been borne out by a University of Montana Public Opinion Poll which shows that only 25% of the Montana population believe that Montana needs more Wilderness areas. Seventy-five percent (75%) of Montanans consider that there is an adequate amount or too much. (Exhibit 3) We believe that Idaho's citizens feel much the same way.

Other polls are showing that the same views about Wilderness prevail throughout the West. Since the public does not want more Wilderness and demand is for resource uses other than Wilderness (1980 RPA Assessment), then Congress should be very conservative in their efforts to classify additional areas.

FOREST SERVICE PLANNING DELAYED

As a result of the California decision, the Forest Service has had to delay management decisions on inventoried roadless areas. Many forests have had programs delayed for as much as twelve years while the proper management plans were being completed. The delays were caused by RARE I, RARE II, and now the California court decision.

In 1976, Congress passed the National Forest Management Act which directed the Forest Service to implement a very important planning process. As spelled out in the Act, and the subsequent regulations, it was intended that forest plans be completed by the year 1985. The Forest Service has been working on this planning process for as much as four years in some cases; relying on the decisions made in the RARE II study as the basis for land allocations on inventoried roadless areas. The California court ruling has invalidated the RARE II decisions, forcing the Forest Service to backtrack and redo the forest plans with Wilderness alternatives for all inventoried roadless areas.

This is a tremendous waste of taxpayers money. The forest planning process has cost each national forest from 1 to 2 million dollars. Not only is each national forest faced with a delay of six months to two years to prepare their forest plans but they are also faced with expending perhaps another million dollars per national forest. With some 120 forest plans to be prepared, this is a substantial cost to the American taxpayers and, no one anticipates that the decisions made in the revised plans will be any different than those made in the plans that are currently being prepared.

PUBLIC BEING SHORTCHANGED

The public has been asked to participate in the land allocation process on inventoried roadless areas since 1971. They have written letters, attended meetings, attended hearings, responded to the Forest Service, responded to Congress, and are now being dragged through the process again. The public involvement process has been going on for twelve years and to date the public has not had the benefit of any positive decisions. They are still being asked to comment on the same issues that were discussed twelve years ago. It is no wonder that the public is apathetic toward participation in government or political matters. The public deserves to have this debate come to an end. Congress has the only means to effectively bring this issue to a close. The roadless area issue has been with us too long. It is time to begin finalizing some decisions and bring the land allocation question to a close. Resource-user groups and the public deserve some effective decisions and we are requesting that you proceed with legislation as expeditiously as possible. We deserve to know where we stand.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I will be pleased to answer any questions that you may have.

EXHIBIT 1

SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY'S WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

AREA NAME (#)	ACRES
Selkirk Crest (I-125)	24,276
Scotchman Peak (I-662)	10,164
Mallard Larkins (I-300)	50,000
Great Burn (I-301)	21,500
Lakes (I-309)	3,971
Needles (E4-451)	92,048
Ten Mile East (E4-061)	32,135
Steel Mountain (L4-BAA)	15,240
So. Boise - Yuba River (I4-553)	87,720
Pioneer Mountain (N4-201)	104,689
Borah Peak (I4-210)	119,675
Lionhead (04-963)	14,440
Worm Creek (I4-179)	15,770
Total	591,628

EXHIBIT 2

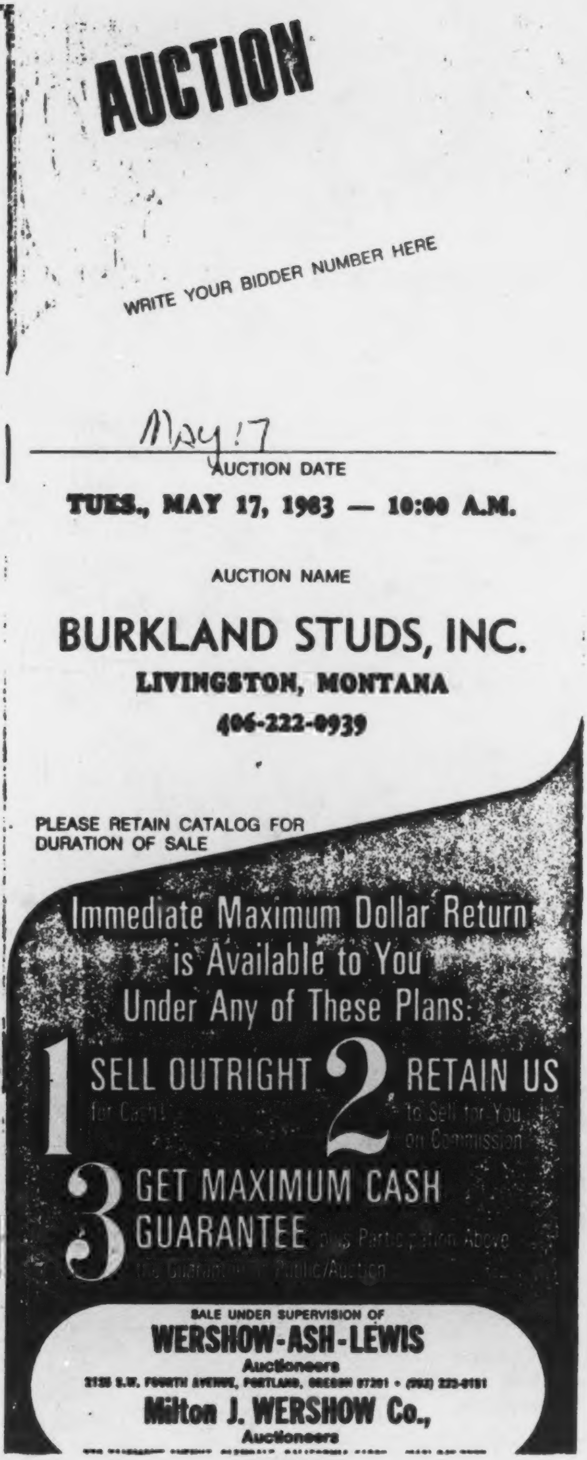

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EXHIBIT 3

Montanans and Wilderness Issues

CHARLES E. KEEGAN, MARY L. LENIHAN, PAUL E. POLZIN, AND
SUSAN SELIG WALLWORK

Over three million acres of land in Montana have been designated by the federal government as wilderness areas. Under Rare II proceedings, the Forest Service has recommended another 600,000 acres for wilderness, and well over one million acres still are involved in the planning process. Over the years wilderness advocates and other interest groups have squared off over issues of wilderness designation and use, and the discussion is far from over.

What does wilderness mean to Montanans? How familiar are they with it? Are they aware of the activities which are permitted and those which are forbidden within wilderness borders and in adjacent areas? What activities do they believe should be permitted in wilderness areas? What proportion of Montanans are actually wilderness users? These and other questions were the topic of the latest Montana Poll.

Highlights of the Poll

- **Most Montanans oppose the use of natural resources (oil, natural gas, timber, minerals) located in wilderness areas. However, many say that there are circumstances under which these resources might be used.**
- **Two-thirds of the Montanans questioned favor exploration for oil and gas and other natural resources located on public lands bordering wilderness areas.**
- **About 40 percent of the Montanans surveyed said they favor the addition of more wilderness areas in the United States, but only 25 percent said that Montana needs more wilderness areas.**
- **Montanans define wilderness as a primitive mountain or forest area set aside for wildlife and recreation.**
- **A majority of those questioned had some understanding of activities currently permitted in wilderness areas.**
- **About a fourth of Montanans surveyed said they had visited a designated wilderness area last year. But when asked to name the wilderness area, only 60 percent of these self-described wilderness visitors accurately named an actual wilderness area.**
- **Montanans who visit wilderness areas are likely to be young (between eighteen and forty-four years of age), male, students or individuals with at least some college, and from western Montana.**
- **Wilderness use does not seem to depend on income or political preference.**

Paul E. Polzin is Research Associate, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and Professor of Management, School of Business Administration, University of Montana, Missoula.

Charles E. Keegan is Research Associate, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Montana, Missoula.

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Attitudes toward Activities and Resource Use in Wilderness Areas and Bordering Lands

Montanans have strong preferences about which activities should and should not be allowed in federally designated wilderness areas. They oppose the exploration and use of many of the natural resources located in wilderness areas. But they clearly differentiate between resources located within wilderness areas and those located on public lands adjacent to wilderness areas.

Resource uses and activities in wilderness areas

Results from the latest Montana Poll indicate that Montanans generally oppose allowing activities related to the development and use of commodity-type natural resources, use of motorized recreational vehicles, and developed recreational facilities in wilderness areas. Respondents were asked specifically about timber cutting, exploration for and production of oil and gas and minerals (metals and nonmetallic minerals), and cattle and sheep grazing.

With the exception of cattle and sheep grazing, most Montanans surveyed opposed permitting activities involving use of commodity-type resources. About 54 percent would permit cattle and sheep grazing in wilderness areas. As discussed in a later section, many Montanans do not know that oil and gas and mineral exploration and production are currently permitted under the Wilderness Act of 1964, but they are overwhelmingly opposed to such activities. Only 16 percent of those questioned would permit oil and gas and mineral production in wilderness areas (table 1).

There is a slightly greater willingness to allow exploration for these commodities; about 24 percent of the respondents would permit exploration. Timber cutting was favored by only about 22 percent of the respondents.

There is also strong opposition to the use of motorized recreation vehicles in wilderness areas. Over 70 percent of the respondents felt that the recreational use of vehicles such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, motorboats, and the like, should not be permitted in designated wilderness areas. The development of roads and of resort-type recreation facilities in designated wilderness areas was also opposed by roughly seven out of ten respondents. For the most part, of course, these activities are forbidden in the wilderness.

Recreation activities not associated with motorized vehicles or developed facilities are generally permitted in wilderness areas, and they drew considerable support from Poll respondents. Virtually all those asked felt that horseback riding, backpacking and hiking, and fishing should be allowed in wilderness areas. Hunting is somewhat less acceptable, although nearly 70 percent of the people interviewed did feel it should be allowed.

Two of the activities discussed dealt with protection of the designated wilderness area and its users. Over 85 percent of the respondents felt the use of motorized equipment or vehicles should be permitted in order to fight fires or for rescue purposes. Somewhat fewer but still a majority (64 percent) felt that the spraying of insects should be permitted. These activities, too, are generally forbidden although there are some discretionary provisions.

Resource use on lands bordering wilderness areas

While most Montanans feel that development and use of commodity-type natural resources should not occur in wilderness areas, apparently

Table 1
What Montanans Think About Activities That Should or Should Not Be Allowed in Wilderness Areas

	Should Be Allowed	Should Not Be Allowed
Activities directly involving development or use of commodity-type resources in wilderness areas:		
Cattle or sheep grazing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and gas exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minerals exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber cutting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and gas production	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining (minerals production)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recreation activities involving motorized vehicles and other activities associated with development:		
Resort-type recreation facilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roads and road building	[illegible]	[illegible]
General or recreational use of motorized vehicles (such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor boats, aircraft, etc.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recreation activities not requiring motorized vehicles or developed facilities:		
Backpacking and hiking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseback riding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fishing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Activities related to protection of area and users:		
Spraying for insects	[illegible]	[illegible]
Use of motorized equipment or vehicles for rescue or fire control	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: Percentage detail may not add to 100 because miscellaneous responses have been omitted from the table.

they feel quite differently about these activities on public lands adjacent to or bordering wilderness areas. The respondents were specifically asked about timber cutting, exploration for and production of oil and gas and minerals, and cattle and sheep grazing.

The Montana Poll results suggest that the majority of Montanans (at least 60 percent in each case) feel that such natural resource uses or activities on public lands bordering wilderness areas should be treated generally the same as they would be treated on other public nonwilderness lands.

Timber cutting and cattle and sheep grazing, in particular, would be restricted by the fewest number (less than 25 percent). In no case, however, did more than one-third of the respondents favor treating any of these natural resource uses or activities as they would be treated in wilderness areas (table 2).

Circumstances under which wilderness resources might be used

The development and use of commodity-type natural resources in wilderness areas has been the subject of much controversy lately, especially with regard to oil and gas. While Montanans seem to have strong feelings against such resource development and use in wilderness areas, the opposition is not unanimous. Some fears have also been expressed that such resources in wilderness areas might be "locked up" forever, regardless of external situations. To delve a bit further into this issue, the Montana Poll included several questions intended to identify specific situations under which the use of certain natural resources—specifically timber, oil and gas, and minerals—might be permitted, in the respondents' opinion. The respondents were asked, for each resource, if that resource should be left completely untouched, or if there were circumstances under which the respondent felt some of the resource might be used.

The results indicate that while most Montanans tend to oppose development and use of such natural resources in wilderness areas, this opposition is not absolute—some of it is tempered by particular circumstances or situations in which the respondents feel such use might be warranted.

Among the three commodity-type resources—timber, oil and gas, and minerals—Montanans are much more likely to feel possible timber use might be warranted. Almost seven out of ten respondents indicated there were circumstances under which timber in designated wilderness areas could be used. Respondents were divided on the issue of using oil and gas in wilderness areas. When it comes to minerals, however, barely a third felt there were circumstances that might warrant the use of minerals found in wilderness areas (table 3).

The most common circumstances under which the respondents would allow the use of timber in designated areas was when timber was cut to promote a healthy forest or for forest protection; about 28 percent felt timber cutting and use would be justified for this. Prevention of fire, prevention or control of insect and disease infestation, and thinning to promote growth were mentioned most frequently. Another 8 percent of the respondents also mentioned thinning, without any specific reference to promoting growth or a healthy forest (table 4).

There appeared to be a feeling among a fair number of respondents that designated wilderness areas represent areas in which reserves of such

Table 2
What Montanans Told Us About Selected Activities on Public Lands Adjacent to Wilderness Areas

	Treatment on border lands should be generally the same as in . . . . . . Wilderness Areas	 Nonwilderness Areas
Cattle and sheep grazing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber cutting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and gas exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minerals exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and gas production	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining (minerals production)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: Percentage detail may not add to 100 because miscellaneous responses have been omitted from the table.

[illegible]

	Timber	Oil and Gas	Minerals
Leave completely untouched	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Use should or might be permitted in some situations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: Percentage detail may not add to 100 because miscellaneous responses have been omitted from the table.

natural resources are stored for needs which might develop in the future. This was especially true for oil and gas and for minerals but also to a degree for timber. When describing circumstances when timber in designated wilderness areas might be used, about 13 percent of the respondents described a condition of future need. These responses ranged from suggestions that the timber should be saved for periods of future shortages to "it should be used only if a severe national emergency arises." About 1 percent suggested going to the wilderness area timber resources as the last resort.

Only about 4 percent stated something to the effect that the timber is there and it should be used.

Many of those envisioning possible uses, either present or future, prescribed some restrictions on the actual harvest operation. A relatively high number in this group (16 percent) suggested only removal and use of timber that is diseased, insect infested, burned, dead, or down. Somewhat lower percentages would allow harvesting but with constraints such as harvesting only mature trees, allowing selective harvesting only (no clearcutting permitted), or allowing harvesting only if the area is reforested.

A point worth mentioning is that some of the respondents were proposing situations of use that are not feasible or practical given the present character of wilderness areas. For example, they spoke about salvaging dead timber or using timber cut to prevent forest damage but discussed it in such a way as to imply activities applicable to forest lands that are generally accessible by roads. For the most part, roads are not permitted in wilderness areas.

Table 4
What Montanans Told Us About the Use of Timber in Designated Wilderness Areas

Timber resources should be left completely untouched	[illegible]
Timber use should or might be permitted in some situations	[illegible]
Responses referring to or suggesting forest protection or promotion of a healthy forest:	
Forest protection or promotion of healthy forest	[illegible]
General references to thinning (no indication of purpose of or reason for thinning)	[illegible]
Responses referring to or suggesting maintaining the timber as a reserve for varying degrees of future need:	
Use timber in wilderness areas only as a last resort (no other sources available)	1
Use in time of severe or critical need or shortage (national emergency, severe national shortage, etc.)	[illegible]
References to use in time of "need" but without any indication of severe or critical need	[illegible]
Responses indicating that the timber is there (to be used) and should be used	4
Responses emphasizing specific constraints on the actual harvesting (in addition to any listing of present or future uses classified elsewhere):	
Allow removal and use of timber that is diseased, dead, burned, downed, or the like (as opposed to cutting standing timber that is healthy)	16
Allow selective harvesting only (selective cut basis, no clear cutting, etc.)	[illegible]
Harvest only mature trees that would otherwise go to waste	[illegible]
Only if the area is reforested (replanted, reseeded, etc.)	[illegible]
Other miscellaneous responses and those unable to cite specific situations	[illegible]

Note: Percentage detail for "use situations" responses does not add to total because of multiple responses.

As noted earlier, those we asked were strongly divided on the issue of possible use of oil and gas in wilderness areas—about half oppose any use of the oil and gas, while almost as many (48 percent) envision some possible use. Among the latter, most apparently view such resources as a reserve for needs which might develop in the future. About 6 percent of the respondents view wilderness areas as a source of last resort for oil and gas, while about 20 percent referred to conditions of critical shortage or need (including war or national defense). Another 15 percent referred to "need" with no indication of severity (table 5).

A few mentioned future embargoes by foreign sources, severe reductions in foreign supplies, or prohibitive price levels for those supplies. About as many suggested exploration for inventory purposes now and reserving for future need.

Possible use of minerals in wilderness areas received considerably less support—only about 34 percent compared to almost two-thirds opposed.

Most of those feeling there were circumstances under which minerals in wilderness areas might be used also referred to future uses. Likewise, the situations that might warrant such use were much the same. About 4 percent would go to wilderness areas as a last resort, while about 12 percent cited critical shortages or needs, including war or national defense.

In both cases—oil and gas, and minerals—several respondents indicated production and extraction must be conducted on a strictly controlled basis and that development should be limited to large deposits and ones generating significant economic benefit. A few respondents indicated that it was okay "if a guy wants to go in and pan a little gold," but no big equipment and large-scale operations.

Only about 5 percent expressed an unconditional "If it's there, use it" stance.

Montanans' awareness of wilderness legislation

Shortly before the Montana Poll interviews took place, Interior Secretary James Watt announced a proposed moratorium on oil and gas exploration in wilderness areas until the year 2000. How aware are Montanans of this plan, and do they favor it?

The Montana Poll asked respondents whether they had heard anything about any Reagan Administration proposals to change the laws dealing with wilderness areas. One-third of the respondents said they had. However, when asked to identify the proposal less than a fourth were able to do so and only one in ten was able to do so accurately.

About a third of those who accurately identified the proposed moratorium favored the idea, while about half were opposed to it.

Despite the relatively few who actually knew of Watt's proposal, Montanans claim to be interested in legislation concerning wilderness areas. More than six in ten Poll respondents said they were very or moderately interested in keeping informed on wilderness issues. Over a fourth said they were slightly interested, and fewer than one in ten professed no interest.

Table 5
What Montanans Told Us About
The Use of Oil and Gas and Minerals in Designated Wilderness Areas

	Oil and Gas	Minerals
Such resources should be left completely untouched	50%	64%
Resource use should or might be permitted in some situations	48%	34%
Responses referring to or suggesting maintaning the resources as a reserve for varying degrees of future need:		
Use resources in wilderness areas only as a last resort (no other sources available)	6%	4%
Use in time of severe or critical need or shortage, other than defense related (severe national emergency in general, etc.)	14%	8%
Use in time of critical need for national defense, war, etc.	6%	4%
References to use in time of "need" but without any indication of severe or critical need	15%	8%
Use if supplies of oil and gas from foreign sources are eliminated, cut off, severely reduced	4%	NA
Allow exploration to locate and inventory resources but save resources for future need	3%	2%
Responses referring to use of the oil and gas because of opposition to (or concern about) this country's use of or dependence on foreign sources	3%	NA
Responses indicating that if the resources are there they should be used, or that they are there and should be used	5%	5%
Responses emphasizing specific constraints on the extraction or production (in addition to any citing of present or future uses classified elsewhere):		
Go after deposits that are large enough to make the effort worthwhile, generally feasible	2%	2%
If economic benefits are substantive or if economically feasible or worthwhile	2%	2%
Allow on a controlled regulated basis, with reclamation or no significant destruction	9%	8%
Only small-scale operations, small companies	--*	2%
Other miscellaneous responses and those unable to cite specific situations	9%	7%

Notes: Percentage detail does not add to 100 because miscellaneous responses were omitted; percentage detail for "use situation" responses does not add to total because of multiple responses.

NA denotes not applicable; relates to oil and gas only.

*Less than 1 percent.

Energy and Wilderness

While Montanans strongly oppose exploration for oil and gas reserves in wilderness areas, they are almost as strongly in favor of exploration on public lands bordering wilderness areas. Moreover, even with the price of gasoline currently dropping and reports of discord among OPEC countries, Montanans have not forgotten about the energy crisis. They believe the current energy situation in this country is serious and that the United States should be developing domestic sources of oil and natural gas.

When asked about the current energy situation in the United States, only 3 percent of the Montana Poll respondents did not express an opinion. This suggests that this problem is indeed on the minds of most Montanans.

Respondents who believed the current energy situation is critical outnumbered two to one (62 percent versus 35 percent) those who believed the problem is not critical. They were not overly concerned, however. Only 19 percent said that the energy crisis is very critical.

Montanans also were asked about the rate at which sources of oil and gas in the United States were being developed. The results show Montana public opinion to be divided; about 43 percent said that these domestic sources are being developed too slowly, while 44 percent said that the United States is moving at about the right speed. Only 6 percent responded that these domestic resources are being developed too quickly.

Montanans who said that the United States is moving at about the right speed to develop domestic oil and gas sources were not necessarily satisfied. About 20 percent of these respondents said that we were proceeding as fast as we could, given the problems with extracting these resources. Slightly more than 14 percent expressed some doubt about whether the problems are real. Approximately 15 percent cited increased activity such as seismographic testing and drilling as indications that the problem is being worked on.

Among those who thought the United States is moving too slowly, almost 35 percent believed that this country should be self-sufficient and not depend on foreign sources. Some were cynics; about 27 percent suggested that there are plenty of oil and gas resources, but that some of them are not being developed because of economic and political pressures.

Because there were so few of them, only a vague profile can be developed of those who said oil and gas resources are being developed too quickly. The two most often cited reasons for their opinions were an expressed concern that land and other resources were needlessly being destroyed and that alternative sources of energy (solar, coal, etc.) should be developed first.

In order to develop domestic reserves, Montanans clearly favor oil and gas exploration—except in designated wilderness areas (table 6). A resounding 72 percent opposed oil and gas exploration inside their boundaries. Even among those who think the energy situation is critical or that the United States is moving too slowly in developing domestic oil and gas reserves, more than 70 percent are against exploration inside wilderness areas.

Oil and gas exploration inside wilderness areas is apparently not a partisan issue. About the same proportions of Republicans, Democrats, and political independents oppose such exploration in wilderness areas.

However, Montanans definitely distinguish between public land inside and outside of designated wilderness areas. While only 25 percent approved of exploration inside wilderness areas, about 67 percent favored these same activities on adjacent public land just outside the border.

The Poll also found that:

—More than two-thirds of the respondents approved of exploring for oil and gas on private lands and on public lands in general.

—Montanans—who have no seashores—favored oil and gas exploration in offshore ocean areas. Apparently the respondents do not consider the

Table 6

[illegible]

Montanans were asked how they felt about searching for oil and gas reserves . . .

	Strongly Favored	Somewhat Favored	Somewhat Opposed	Strongly Opposed
On private lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
On public lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In designated Wilderness Areas	[illegible]	17%	17%	55%
On public lands bordering designated Wilderness Areas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
On National Forest lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In offshore ocean areas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ocean areas as being similar to wilderness areas.

—There was less support for oil and gas exploration in National Forests than on other public lands.

What Wilderness Means to Montanans

What does "wilderness" mean to Montanans? The Poll asked Montanans, "When you hear the word 'Wilderness'—what kind of things come to mind?" For the most part, they envision a primitive mountain or forest area set aside for wildlife and outdoor recreation. Only a few said that the word "wilderness" brought to mind political or environmental issues.

The Montana definition

Most Montanans have roughly the same concept of wilderness, regardless of age, sex, and place of residence.

The most frequent response, mentioned by 53 percent of those interviewed, was that "wilderness" reminded them of mountains, forests, and the outdoors. In second place (38 percent) was the vision of an untouched, undeveloped, or primitive area. Other respondents mentioned wildlife or animals (36 percent) or a specific place (19 percent), sometimes a wilderness area and sometimes not.

Self-described wilderness users (persons who said they had visited a wilderness area in the last year) were a little more likely to associate the word "wilderness" with a political or environmental issue, such as oil and gas exploration.

The amount of wilderness

Setting aside additional land for wilderness designation is a controversial topic, and Montanans' feelings differ about the amount of wilderness in the United States and in Montana. Additional wilderness in Montana received much less support from Montana Poll respondents than did increases elsewhere in the country (table 7).

When asked about the amount of land nationwide in designated wilderness areas, Montana Poll respondents were almost evenly split. About 43 percent said there is currently an adequate amount, while 39 percent favored adding more. Only 10 percent said there is too much designated wilderness in the United States overall.

Bringing the issue closer to home, when asked about Montana, the respondents were much less enthusiastic about adding more land to designated wilderness areas. About 60 percent said there is an adequate amount, and only 25 percent favored adding more. About 10 percent said there is too much wilderness in Montana.

Regardless of age, sex, and political preference, those favoring more wilderness in Montana were outnumbered roughly two to one by those believing there is currently an adequate amount. There was no difference between those living in eastern Montana and those in western Montana, where most of the state's wilderness areas are located.

Those advocating increased wilderness sometimes appear to be a large and vocal group. Who are they? Those favoring increased wilderness (not necessarily those making the most noise) are, for the most part, a cross-section of Montanans. The only characteristic that stood out was a tendency to classify themselves as wilderness users (table 8). Even then, there were few glaring differences. About 35 percent of those who

Table 7
What Montanans Told Us About
The Amount of Land in Designated Wilderness
Areas

Montanans were asked their feelings about the amount of land that has been designated as wilderness area . . .

. . . in the United States	[illegible] said there is an adequate amount [illegible] said there is too much [illegible] said they favored the addition of more
. . . in Montana	[illegible] said there is an adequate amount [illegible] said there is too much [illegible] said they favored the addition of more

Table 8
What Montanans Told Us About
The Amount of Land in Designated Wilderness
Areas in Montana

Montanans were asked what they felt about the amount of land designated as wilderness area in Montana

. . . of those who said they were wilderness users	[illegible] said there is an adequate amount [illegible] said there is too much [illegible] said they favored the addition of more
. . . of those who said they were wilderness nonusers	[illegible] said there is an adequate amount [illegible] said there is too much [illegible] said they favored the addition of more

described themselves as users favored more wilderness in Montana, while approximately 22 percent of the nonusers felt the same way. At the same time, though, about 54 percent of the self-described users felt there was currently an adequate amount of wilderness, which is comparable to the 61 percent of the nonusers who felt the same way.

The wilderness concept

Montanans overwhelmingly approve of setting aside certain federal and state lands as designated wilderness areas. They like the idea of preserving an area from development so that it will be available to future generations.

Almost 85 percent of the Montana Poll respondents said they favored designation of wilderness areas in general. About 52 percent said they were strongly in favor, while the remaining 33 percent were less adamant and replied they were somewhat in favor. Only 11 percent were opposed to wilderness areas.

There is widespread support for wilderness areas among all kinds of Montanans. Regardless of age, sex, political preference, or place of residence, more than 75 percent of the respondents said they favored wilderness areas. Even among nonusers, a whopping 84 percent supported designated wilderness areas.

Those who favored the designation of wilderness areas usually mentioned wilderness preservation as their primary reason. Most cited the need to preserve areas for wildlife habitat, for outdoor recreation, and for future generations so they can see the land as it was. Many (23 percent) said if areas were not specifically set aside, they would be used up or industrialized. A sizable minority (10 percent) favored keeping current wilderness areas, but questioned the need to add more. Some said that if wilderness resources were needed in the future (for housing, jobs, etc.), they should be used.

Why do some people oppose wilderness areas? Since only 11 percent of the Montana Poll respondents said they were opposed, a comprehensive profile cannot be constructed. The reason for opposition cited most often was the need to use the land for other purposes, such as ranching, housing, and jobs. A general opposition to government and government control of lands was the second most cited reason. Some who did not favor wilderness areas said their reason was that these areas are often inaccessible for general use.

Montanans' Knowledge of Wilderness

Most Montanans are fairly well informed about the general character of designated wilderness areas. And it is not just those who visit wilderness areas who are well informed.

The Poll asked respondents a series of questions regarding the general purpose, size, and location of wilderness areas and the activities permitted in them (table 9). Nine of ten respondents were aware that recreation activities in wilderness areas are limited to nonmotorized equipment. And nearly as many recognize that wilderness areas were established primarily to preserve areas in a natural condition.

Most Montanans (from two-thirds to three-fourths) indicated they are aware that most wilderness areas are in the western United States and are managed by the federal government. A similar number knew that wilderness areas are not used to provide timber for lumber and paper.

Fewer, but still a majority, were aware that motorized travel is generally not allowed in wilderness areas. And more than half indicated that developed lodging facilities are not available there.

Montana Poll respondents did fall short when asked about one aspect of wilderness areas. Less than half were aware that most wilderness areas are larger than 5,000 acres.

Responses to these questions (eight in all) were used to develop a "wilderness information index" for each respondent. Three levels of wilderness information or awareness were possible: a *low*

Table 9
What Montanans Told Us About Wilderness Areas In General

Percentage of respondents who know . . .	
. . . most wilderness areas are in the West	75%
. . . most wilderness areas are over 5,000 acres	45%
. . . wilderness areas were established mainly to preserve areas in a natural condition	84%
. . . wilderness areas are managed primarily by the federal government	67%
. . . motorized travel, for the most part, is not allowed in wilderness areas	64%
. . . developed lodging facilities are not available in wilderness areas	56%
. . . wilderness areas are not used to provide timber for lumber and paper	66%
. . . recreation activities in wilderness areas are limited to nonmotorized equipment	91%

information level (two or fewer questions answered correctly), a *medium* information level (three to five questions answered correctly), and a *high* information level (six or more questions answered correctly).

Barely one in ten respondents (only 7 percent) were in the low category. About 41 percent were at the medium level, while 52 percent demonstrated a high level of information. In fact, many in the medium group were actually at the upper end of the scale, correctly answering five of the "information index" questions. Altogether, nearly seven in ten Montanans polled answered five or more questions correctly.

An examination of the demographic characteristics of the Poll respondents—age, sex, residence, employment status, and so on—suggests that men are more likely to fall into the high wilderness information or awareness category. And, not surprisingly, those residing west of the Continental Divide, where most of the state's wilderness areas are located, are more likely to be informed about wilderness than are those living east of the Divide.

One surprise is that, of the Montanans surveyed, Republicans were more likely than Democrats to have a high wilderness information awareness. Some people assume that it is the Democrats who have been the champions of wilderness issues, implying that Democrats are also more knowledgeable about wilderness in general. Apparently this implication is not so.

The Montana Poll also showed that wilderness use or nonuse does not necessarily determine a person's level of wilderness information or awareness. While self-described wilderness users (respondents who said they had visited a wilderness area in the past year) were more likely to fall in the high category, a sizable number (35 percent) did not. And fully half of the nonusers fell in the high category.

What activities are currently allowed?

Montana Poll respondents were also asked whether various specific activities are or are not currently allowed by law in designated wilderness areas. The results show that most Montanans apparently know which recreation activities are allowed, but they are less aware that exploration for and extraction of certain natural resources is also allowed at the present time (table 10).

For example, oil and gas exploration, such as that proposed in Montana's Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, is permitted under the Wilderness Act until December 31, 1983, providing those undertaking such an activity obtain the necessary permits and conform to federal guidelines. However, six in ten adult Montanans questioned said that such exploration is not currently allowed by law. An even larger majority (nearly eight in ten respondents) believe that oil and gas production is not currently allowed.

Montanans are also unsure about mineral exploration and production (metals and nonmetals). Exploration and mining of minerals is also permitted in designated wilderness areas until the end of 1983 (after that date, mining may continue only on prior claims). Yet the majority of those asked believed these activities are not currently allowed. On the other hand, slightly more than half knew that some sections of wilderness areas continue to be used for cattle and sheep grazing.

Despite the lack of awareness regarding these resource development and use activities, Montanans are very aware of the recreation activities allowed in designated wilderness areas. Perhaps this is in keeping with Poll results discussed earlier. Many Montanans envision a wilderness area as a primitive mountain or forest area set aside for wildlife and outdoor recreation, and recreation activities are certainly more consistent with this image than are resource exploration and development.

Table 10
What Montanans Told Us About
Activities That Are or Are Not Permitted in
Wilderness Areas

	Is Currently Allowed	Is Currently Not Allowed
Activities directly involving development or use of commodity-type resources in wilderness areas:		
Cattle or sheep grazing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and gas exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minerals exploration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber cutting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and gas production	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining (minerals production)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recreation activities involving motorized vehicles and other activities associated with development:		
Resort-type recreation facilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roads and road building	[illegible]	[illegible]
General or recreational use of motorized vehicles (such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, motor boats, aircraft, etc.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Recreation activities not requiring motorized vehicles or developed facilities:		
Backpacking and hiking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horseback riding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fishing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunting	[illegible]	[illegible]
Activities related to protection of area and users:		
Spraying for insects	[illegible]	[illegible]
Use of motorized equipment or vehicles for rescue or fire control	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: Percentage detail may not add to 100 because miscellaneous responses have been omitted from the table.

Virtually all Montanans asked said that horseback riding, backpacking and hiking, and fishing are currently allowed in wilderness areas. Fewer, but still a considerable majority (70 percent) were aware that hunting is also allowed.

A majority of Montanans apparently also know that, for the most part, motorized vehicles are not currently allowed in wilderness areas. Seven in ten respondents said that roads and road building are not allowed. Nearly that many indicated that the general or recreational use of motorized vehicles (such as motorcycles, snowmobiles, motorboats, etc.) is not currently allowed. And six in ten were aware that resort-type recreation facilities are not allowed.

As a rule, insect spraying and use of motorized equipment for rescue or fire control are not allowed (they may be permitted under the discretionary powers of the Secretary of Agriculture). Based on the Poll results, Montanans believe that use of motorized equipment for rescue or fire control is permitted (roughly eight out of ten respondents said it is). They are much less sure about insect spraying—48 percent of the respondents said it is allowed, while 36 percent believe it is not, and the remaining 16 percent were uncertain.

Montanans as Wilderness Users

Based on the Poll results, a sizable majority of Montanans consider themselves to be wilderness users or visitors. However, not all of these "visitors," were actual wilderness area visitors or users.

About 70 percent of the respondents said they had visited a designated wilderness area at least once, most (53 percent) within the last five years. About 27 percent of the respondents claimed to have visited such an area within the last year (table 11).

Those who reported visiting a designated wilderness area in the last year were asked to name the area they last visited. About 60 percent of these more recent visitors (or 16 percent of all respondents) accurately named a designated wilderness area and, thus, were "actual users." The rest named other Montana locations which are not wilderness areas.

Virtually all of those actual users (who had actually visited a designated wilderness area) named a Montana wilderness area as the one last visited. The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area was by far the most frequently named of these Montana wilderness areas. Almost half of those who actually visited a wilderness area last year reported visiting the Bob Marshall, and about 15 percent said they had visited the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area. The rest named a variety of other Montana wilderness areas, with a very few mentioning an area in another state.

Table 11
What Montanans Told Us About Their Visits to Wilderness Areas

Visited a wilderness area within the last year	[illegible]
. . . who visited accurately identified as a designated wilderness area	[illegible]
. . . who visited identified as a nonwilderness area	[illegible]
Visited a wilderness area within the last one to five years	[illegible]
Visited a wilderness area over five years ago	[illegible]
Never visited a wilderness area	[illegible]

Many actual wilderness users reported making more than one trip to a wilderness area; seven in ten reported making more than one trip within the last year, and one of ten reported more than ten visits. The median number of visits, though, was two.

An examination of the Poll respondents' demographic characteristics—age, sex, residence, employment status, and so on—reveals a profile of the Montanans most likely to be wilderness users.

Those who actually visited a wilderness area within the last year were more likely to be young (between the ages of eighteen and forty-four), male, students or individuals with at least some college, and from western Montana (where most of the state's wilderness areas are located). However, wilderness use does not seem to depend on income or political preference; Republicans, Democrats and political independents were represented in similar proportions among the user group, as were those from the various income levels.

All Poll respondents were asked if they favored charging wilderness area users a small entry fee or user fee in order to preserve the areas for recreational use. Seven in ten Montanans asked said they were strongly or somewhat in favor of such a fee. The rest (nearly 30 percent) said they opposed the idea, with a large number of those registering strong opposition.

Even wilderness users were favorable toward a wilderness user fee, including those who had actually visited a wilderness area last year. However, those who had never visited a wilderness area were more likely to favor the idea—nearly eight of ten said they were in favor of a wilderness user fee. □

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Glen Youngblood.

STATEMENT OF GLEN YOUNGBLOOD, BOISE CASCADE, ON BEHALF OF THE IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, Congressman Craig, my name is Glen Youngblood. I reside at 2508 Redway in Boise. I am a professional forester and I have worked in forest products industry in central Idaho for about 27 years. I'm employed by Boise Cascade and I am appearing here on behalf of the Idaho Forest Industry Council.

I want to talk briefly about the central Idaho area, basically the area dependent on the Payette, Boise, and Sawtooth National Forests for timber.

About 26 percent of the nonfarm income of the six county southern Idaho area comes from the forest products industry. In 1982, which was not a good year, this industry generated about $34 million in wages in this area. All the industry in central Idaho is heavily dependent on the national forests. Locally, as well as statewide, the volume of national forest timber has been declining steadily. Obviously, we can't continue to operate as an industry.

Our industry has been heavily involved in the roadless area question because the reduced land base inevitably means a shrinking timber supply. On a statewide basis in 1979, potential yields [bell] of the roadless areas was estimated as 400 million board feet, about the current Forest Service harvest.

On the Payette and Boise Forest, about 49 percent of the land is currently undeveloped. That is the present wilderness roadless areas, commercial forest land. In rough terms, this adds up to a potential harvest of about 50 million board feet annually or about 500 jobs.

We don't advocate this intensity of harvest but it does indicate the values involved.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe your two minutes is up; I'm sorry.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Youngblood follows:]

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL BEFORE THE IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ON PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

BOISE, IDAHO - AUGUST 9, 1983

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION:

My name is Glen Youngblood. I reside at 2508 Redway Road in Boise. I have a degree in forestry from the University of Idaho and have worked in the forest products industry in central Idaho for about 27 years.

I'm employed by Boise Cascade. Boise Cascade is one of the member companies of the Idaho Forest Industry Council. I'm appearing here on behalf of the Council to present background on Forest Products Industries activities on the Payette, Boise and Sawtooth National Forests.

According to a study made in 1982 - based on 1979 data - the forest products industry represents 25% of Idaho's nonfarm economic base and accounted for 45% of all nonfarm labor income in that year. Total employment was about 19,400.

In a six county area of Southern Idaho the forest products industry accounted for 26% of nonfarm labor income. The six counties are Adams, Boise, Gem, Payette, Valley, and Washington. These six counties approximate the locations of the three national forests under discussion. The 2,274 people working in the forest products industry in the six (6) county area-based on state averages - had an income about 50% higher than the states average non-farm labor income.

Even in 1982 - a very bad year -the forest products industry generated wages of just under $34,000,000 in the six (6) county area.

Obviously the forest products industry is important to the economy of central Idaho.

About 2/3 of the timber processed in the six (6) county area comes from the national forests.

Locally, as well as state-wide, the volume of national forest timber has been declining steadily. From 1973 to 1982 the national forest harvest in Idaho declined from 826 million to 450 million board feet. Following the same pattern from 1972 to 1981 the combined timber sales on the Payette and Boise National Forests slipped from 238 million to 147 million. To date most of the slack has been taken up by a dramatic improvement in productivity of private forestland. All the information available to us indicate that the private forestland is now very close to its practical maximum growth.

It is apparent that our concern over timber supply is justified. If Forest Service Timber sales continue at current rates the industry will be unable to continue to operate at present levels indefinitely. Given the beneficial impact of F.P.I. on Southern Idaho's economy and the reliance of that industry on public timber, it is obvious that the public benefits when the industry has an adequate standing timber supply.

Our industry has been heavily involved in the Roadless Area question because a reduced land base inevitably means a shrinking timber supply. The 1979 RARE-II inventory indicated that slightly more than 50% of the roadless area land was commercial timber land, that is land capable of and suitable for producing timber crops. The potential yield from these lands was estimated as being in excess of 400 million board feet annually - almost equal to the current Forest Service harvest. No one in the industry believes that the total potential yield could or should be harvested. However portions of the roadless areas support commercial timber crops that could be harvested without marked impacts on other resourses. It should be understood that non-wilderness classification does not automatically mean timber cutting, camp ground building or any other use. All non-wilderness national forest land is subject to a rigorous planning process before significant resources commitment are made. The planning process is designed to identify the highest and best use of the land.

On the Payette and Boise forests about 49% of the undeveloped land - that is the present Wilderness plus the roadless areas - is commercial forest-land. In rough terms this adds up to a potential harvest of about 50 million board feet annually, or approximately 500 jobs. We don't advocate this intensity of harvest but it does indicate the values involved.

The legislation drafted by IFIC establishes an additional 590,000 acres of Wilderness, bringing the state Wilderness total up to 4.4 million acres. It also releases the remaining roadless areas from Wilderness consideration and validates the Forest Service RARE - II Environmental Impact Statement. It is reasonable compromise legislation and we advocate its passage.

The other members of this panel are prepared to discuss specific areas in more detail.

Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Johnston.

STATEMENT OF JIM JOHNSON, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, SAWTOOTH FOREST PRODUCTS

Mr. **Johnston**. My name is Jim Johnston. I am president and general manager of Sawtooth Forest Products, a small sawmill in Mountain Home, Idaho.

We process about 12 to 14 million feet a year and are 90 to 95 percent dependent upon U.S. Forest Service timber.

We operate mainly on the Mountain Home district of the Boise National Forest and the Fairfield district of the Sawtooth National Forest.

The program harvest of these two districts will just barely supply our necessary volume. In fact, the sawmill at Fairfield that had operated almost 2 years was recently permanently closed down because a lack of supply of natural resource for a continued operation. Any more commercial forest land in our area placed in a nonharvest designation will definitely reduce the size of an already small sawmill or completely close them.

The normal planning process of the Forest Service on our national forest already reduced this program harvest of timber for many other legitimate uses.

Some of the reasons that I feel these programs should be finalized is we, being a small company, find it essential that we must know whether we have an opportunity to purchase timber on a long-range basis in order to—for long-term investment and to provide opportunities for stable employment which would attract good, essential people.

I thank you for this opportunity to be here and I do feel that we should continue to work for a release on this.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Bob Coates.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT T. HITCHCOCK, PRESIDENT, EVERGREEN FOREST PRODUCTS, INC., AS PRESENTED BY ROBERT COATES

Mr. **Coates**. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, I am Robert Coates representing Robert Hitchcock, president of Evergreen Forest Products.

We use predominantly Federal timber in the manufacture of dimension lumber which comes from the Payette National Forest. Therefore, my remarks will be to the Payette National Forest.

Timber harvesting on the Payette Forest has increased slowly over the years. We are reaching a peak of 113.3 million feet in fiscal year 1966. It has since than declined. And in 1971 it was down to 80 million, and since reduced even further.

The downward trend in timber harvesting is a result of many different factors, including reductions in U.S. Forest Service timber sale preparation budgets, a decrease in timber demand with closure of the Boise Cascade mill at McCall, the quality of the timber sales offered by the Forest Service, and the recent recession.

It is interesting to note, however, that during the past 10 years, the Forest Service estimate of the potential yield has increased by 16 percent.

Mr. Chairman, when Congress decides which, if any, roadless areas in southwestern Idaho should be added to the national Wilderness System, you should remember one key statistic: 40 percent of the productive forestland on the Payette Forest has already been set aside as wilderness. By comparison, only 13 percent of the entire National Forest System has been and 19 percent of all national forestland.

Although wilderness has been portrayed by the environmental proponents at this hearing as vital to the survival of animal populations and necessary for primitive recreation—[bell].

Thank you.

[The proposed statement of Mr. Hitchcock follows:]

Statement of

Robert T. Hitchcock

Evergreen Forest Products, Inc.

Mr. Chairman, I am Robert T. Hitchcock, President of Evergreen Forest Products, Inc., located at Tamarack, Idaho. Evergreen Forest Products is a small, privately-held company which employs approximately 100 individuals. We use predominantly federal timber in the manufacture of dimension lumber and other wood products, such as railroad ties. More than 90 percent of the raw material for our sawmill comes from the Payette National Forest. For that reason, my statement will be confined to the land and resource situation on the Payette.

Evergreen Forest Products recently completed construction of a small-log sawmill and a six megawatt (maximum) cogeneration facility. We constructed these facilities because of our optimism about the future. This optimism, fortunately, has been confirmed by recent reports on the strength of the economic recovery, increases in residential construction, and the large unsatisfied demand for housing. We are also encouraged by your interest, Mr. Chairman, in sponsoring legislation to bring to a close the battle over which national forest roadless areas in southwest Idaho will be added to the National Wilderness System.

However, ours is a temperate optimism. Looking to the future in the sawmill business is a lot like jumping into a swimming pool without knowing how much water is in it. There are several currently unresolved problems that may affect not just the profitability, but the very survival, of forest products companies, such as ours. These problems include:

- large federal budget deficits that threaten to soak up available credit and keep interest rates high;
- actions by the Federal Reserve Board to preclude a new round of inflation by constricting the growth of the money supply;
- a proliferation of administrative appeals and lawsuits aimed at blocking Forest Service land management decisions;
- continued uncertainty about which national forest roadless lands will eventually be added to the National Wilderness System and which lands will be available for commodity development; and
- the California v. Block decision, which may prevent the Forest Service from opening up roadless areas on the Payette, (resulting in further reductions in the timber sale program).

The first two problems, relating to the national economy, home building, and mortgage interest rates, are outside the jurisdiction of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and are not under discussion at this hearing. The third problem, does fall under the jurisdiction of the Energy Committee, but would require major changes in the National Forest Management Act. These changes in the NFMA would probably make an Idaho RARE II bill too controversial, and those of us in the forest products industry want, first and foremost, to help you work out legislation that will bring an end to the national forest wilderness battle in Idaho.

My statement focuses on the last two problems described above, both of which relate to the availability of timber on the Payette National Forest. I will concentrate on three resource availability issues which, in my opinion, are critical to the economic well-being of Evergreen Forest Products and other federal timber purchasers in southwestern Idaho:

- the importance of preserving the productive forestland base of the Payette National Forest;
- the need to finalize national forest land allocation decisions -- the so-called "release" issue; and
- the need to negate the California v. Block decision -- the so-called "sufficiency" issue.

Before discussing each of these three issues, I want to take a few minutes to put the current resource situation on the Payette National Forest in historical perspective.

Historical Resource Data

Timber harvesting on the Payette National Forest increased slowly from the beginning of the century through the early years of World War II. Data obtained from the Forest Service shows that the volume of timber cut on the Payette rose from 3.6 million board feet (MMBF) in F.Y. 1927 to 19.7 MMBF in F.Y. 1940. This timber harvesting increase corresponds with increased national demand for lumber and other wood products.

Timber cutting continued to increase on the Payette in the post-war era, reaching a peak of 113.3 MMBF in F.Y. 1966. From 1966 to 1970, the volume of timber cut averaged 106.0 MMBF due to an increase in both regular and salvage timber sales.

The allowable cut on the Payette was reduced to 80.1 MMBF per year in 1971 when a timber harvesting moratorium was imposed in the South Fork Salmon drainage. The volume of timber cut has continued to decline since 1971, with an average of only 36.4 MMBF cut on the forest during Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982 (due primarily to the recession).

A graph tracking the volume of timber harvested on the Payette National Forest between F.Y. 1927 and F.Y. 1982 is attached as Figure 1. This graph underscores an important, but sometimes overlooked point: recent timber harvest levels on the Payette have been substantially below historic peak levels. A graph displaying the amount of timber sold and cut on the Payette National Forest from F.Y. 1966 to F.Y 1982 (the only period for which such data is available) is contained in Figure 2. This graph shows that both the volume of timber sold and the volume of timber cut on the Payette has decreased markedly since the mid-1960s.

The graph displayed as Figure 3 shows how the Potential Yield, Programmed Harvest, and Timber Cut on the Payette changed between F.Y. 1973 and F.Y. 1982.

The downward trend in timber harvesting is the result of many different factors, including reductions in USFS timber sale preparation budgets, a decrease in timber demand with closure of the Boise Cascade mill at McCall, the "quality" of the timber sales offered by the Forest Service, and the recent recession. It is interesting to note, however, that during the past ten years, the Forest Service estimate of the potential yield of the Payette National Forest has increased by 16 percent. This means that the timber sale program on the Payette was decreasing at a time when the "potential" harvest level that could be sustained in perpetuity was actually increasing.[1]

Existing Wilderness on the Payette National Forest

Mr. Chairman, when Congress decides which, if any, roadless areas in southwestern Idaho should be added to the National Wilderness System, you and your colleagues should remember one key statistic: 40 percent of the productive forestland on the Payette has already been set aside as wilderness. By comparison, only 13 percent of the entire National Forest System and 19 percent of all national forestland in Idaho have been designated as wilderness.

Virtually all of the commercial forestland wilderness on the Payette is located within the River of No Return Wilderness, which was established by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980. That legislation permanently removed 606,100 acres of productive forestland[2] and 42.0 MMBF of annual potential yield from the Payette. In my opinion, these figures provide conclusive evidence that the Payette has already contributed more than its fair share of natural resources to the National Wilderness System.

The graphs in Figures 4 and 5 show the relative proportions of productive forestland acreage and annual potential yield for both the wilderness and non-wilderness portions of the Payette National Forest. These graphs illustrate the fact that a more than generous percentage of the Payette's productive forestland and sawtimber resources have already been set aside in designated wilderness areas. However, there is more to the story.

Although wilderness has been portrayed by the environmental proponents at this hearing as vital to the survival of animal populations and necessary for primitive recreation, the Forest Service has other restrictive land classifications that protect fish and wildlife and provide rugged recreational opportunities. These other classifications, like wilderness designations, reduce timber production levels. Examples of restricted portions of the Payette Forest are the Patrick-Butte, Rapid River, and Partridge Creek areas. Together, these areas exceed 350,000 acres. In order to accurately evaluate the effects of additional wilderness designations, these restricted areas must also be taken into consideration.

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[1] Potential yield is defined by the Forest Service to mean the maximum sustained yield harvest level "attainable with intensive forestry on regulated areas considering the productivity of the land, conventional harvesting technology, standard silvicultural treatments, and interrelationships with other resource uses and the environment." Sustained yield is calculated by multiplying the growth rate by the available acres. However, in overmature stands, such as those on parts of the Payette, the mortality rate exceeds the growth rate, and the growth rate and the sustained yield are negative and will remain negative until the mature stands are harvested and restocked with growing trees.

[2] Most of this acreage had been either "reserved" or "deferred," and the timber on these lands excluded from the "timber base."

Current Wilderness Proposals

As much as I would prefer to see no more Payette National Forest land set aside as wilderness, I recognize that in developing a state-wide wilderness bill you will consider the RARE II recommendations made by the Forest Service and the proposal advanced by the Idaho Forest Industry Council (IFIC). Both proposals call for the designation of additional wilderness on the Payette.

I also understand that Idaho conservationists intend to make public their roadless area recommendations sometime later this year. The proposal advanced by the conservationists will probably include the establishment of a major new wilderness area in the Lick Creek-Needles-French Creek roadless region of the Payette.

The final Forest Service RARE II recommendations called for the establishment of two additional wilderness areas on the Payette National Forest: an 87,500 acre Needles Wilderness and a 40,193 acre Lick Creek Wilderness. The two proposed wilderness areas would be located immediately northeast of McCall on either side of the Lick Creek Summit road.

The designation of these two areas as wilderness would not change the potential yield of the Payette, because the most recent potential yield calculations reflect the "net" RARE II recommendations. However, we do not believe it is prudent to exclude Lick Creek's 6.4 MMBF of potential yield from the productive forestland base of the Payette National Forest.

Furthermore, we are strongly opposed to the creation of a massive new wilderness area from the national forest roadless areas northeast of McCall. A major wilderness in this region, such as the one contemplated by several Idaho environmental organizations, would adversely affect the timber sale program on the Payette. For example, if the Lick Creek, French Creek, and Needles roadless areas were set aside as wilderness, the potential yield on the Payette would decrease from the current level of 104.3 MMBF to 92.3 MMBF.

The graph displayed in Figure 6 illustrates how the potential yield of the Payette would change if Congress were to adopt the RARE II wilderness recommendations, the wilderness proposal made by the IFIC, or the proposal to combine all of the roadless areas northeast of McCall within a single new wilderness.

Mr. Chairman, for the reasons I have outlined, Evergreen Forest Products does not support the establishment of any new wilderness areas on the Payette National Forest. However, if you believe that additional wilderness would be in the public interest, we could live with the Forest Service/IFIC proposal for the designation of a Needles Wilderness, but only if it were part of a complete and final land allocation decision for all of the national forest lands in southwest Idaho.

The Need for a Stable Land Use Pattern

Mr. Chairman, I feel very strongly that "release language" should be included within the Idaho wilderness legislation which you are developing. Such language is of more than symbolic importance to companies such as Evergreen Forest Products.

For nearly 20 years, since passage of the original Wilderness Act in 1964, it has been impossible to predict exactly how much land within the Payette National Forest would eventually be designated wilderness. This uncertainty about the land base has made it extremely difficult for the Forest Service to develop long-range management strategies and made it very risky for forest products companies to commit internal capital or enter into long-term debt for construction or replacement of manufacturing facilities.

Some companies, such as ours, have taken large risks and rebuilt their sawmills. Other companies have been unable to justify such risk-taking, closed their mills, and laid off their employees. This unwillingness to "bet the mill" is one of the primary reasons why there is no longer a sawmill operating in McCall.

Wilderness designations are permanent. Despite protestations from environmentalists that nothing can prevent Congress from declassifying a wilderness area, such an event has not occured during the 19 years in which the National Wilderness System has been in existence. It is very unlikely, in my opinion, that such a declassification will ever take place. Many Senators and Representatives think of national parks when they think about wilderness areas, and I don't believe Congress has, or ever will, declassify a national park.

If wilderness designations are permanent, it is only fair that lands that have been considered, but rejected, from wilderness classification should have a permanent "non-wilderness" designation. If wilderness users have the right to a wilderness preservation system, industry has the right to a stable national forest land use pattern and resource base.

A stable land use pattern can only be achieved if the legislation which you are contemplating contains:

- a comprehensive land allocation decision covering all of the national forest roadless areas in southwestern Idaho;

- provisions to preclude further wilderness study of these roadless lands when future forest-wide land management plans are prepared by the Forest Service; and

- language to make sure that the legal precedent established in the California v. Block decision cannot be used to stop planned road building or timber sale activities within non-wilderness RARE II areas in Idaho.

The Importance of Sufficiency Language

As you know, the decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California v. Block stated that the RARE II final environmental impact statement did not meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act. This decision means that the Forest Service will have to meet the NEPA requirements before it can undertake any activities which would alter the wilderness potential of any non-wilderness RARE II area.

Using RARE II information and other data from the Forest Service, we have prepared an estimate of how much the potential yield and programmed harvest levels on the Payette are likely to decline if the California lawsuit is not overturned by an act of Congress.[3] This estimate, which is displayed in Figure 7, shows that the California decision could reduce the potential yield and programmed harvest on the Payette by as much as 42 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

The Forest Service timber management plans followed during most of this century scheduled sales on a systematic basis, with roads constructed as the sales came up. Since we are some fifty years into the hundred-year cutting cycle on the Payette, approximately half of the commercial timber areas do not have roads built into them. If these roadless areas are now removed from the productive forestland base, the hundred-year cutting plan is thrown off schedule and either areas with roads must be overcut or harvest levels must be drastically reduced during the next twenty to thirty years.

Such reductions could force one or more of the timber operators on the Payette to go out of business. For that reason, the legislation which you are developing must contain language to declare the RARE II environmental impact statement factually and legally sufficient, so that the non-wilderness roadless areas can be returned to full multiple-use management.

Conclusion

The battle over which national forest roadless areas in Idaho should become part of the National Wilderness System has gone on long enough. We hope that the legislation which you are preparing will bring an end to that fight and will lead to a stable forestland base for the forest products companies operating in southwestern Idaho.

We are ready to provide you with any information or assistance which you deem desirable.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this statement.

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[3] We had hoped to be able to provide the Committee with an estimate based on more recent information, but the Payette National Forest planners are still compiling resource inventory data for the new forest plan. We will give the Committee an updated estimate as soon as the Forest Service is able to make more accurate projections about how the California decision will adversely affect the timber program of the Payette.

Fig.1. Volume of Timber Cut

Payette N.F. -- F.Y. 1927-1982

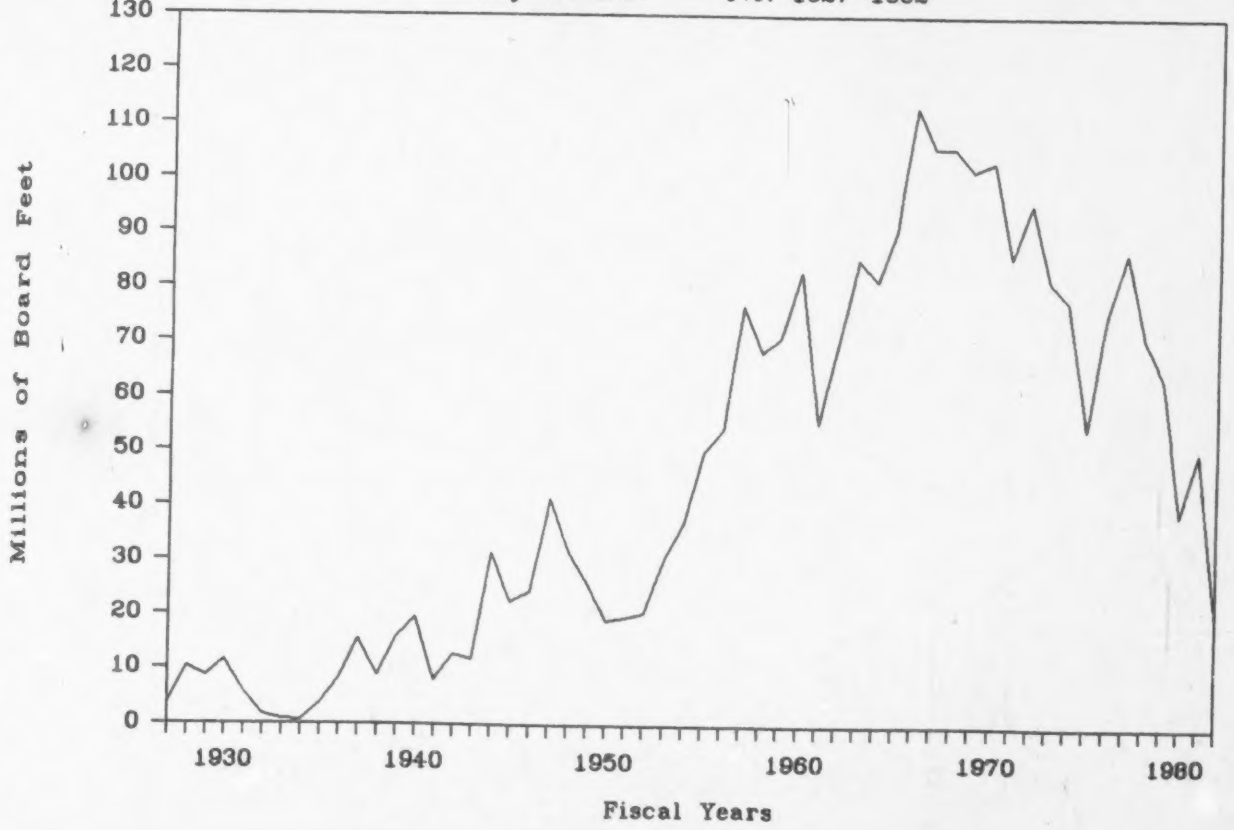


Fig.2. Timber Cut and Sold

Payette N.F. -- F.Y. 1966-1982

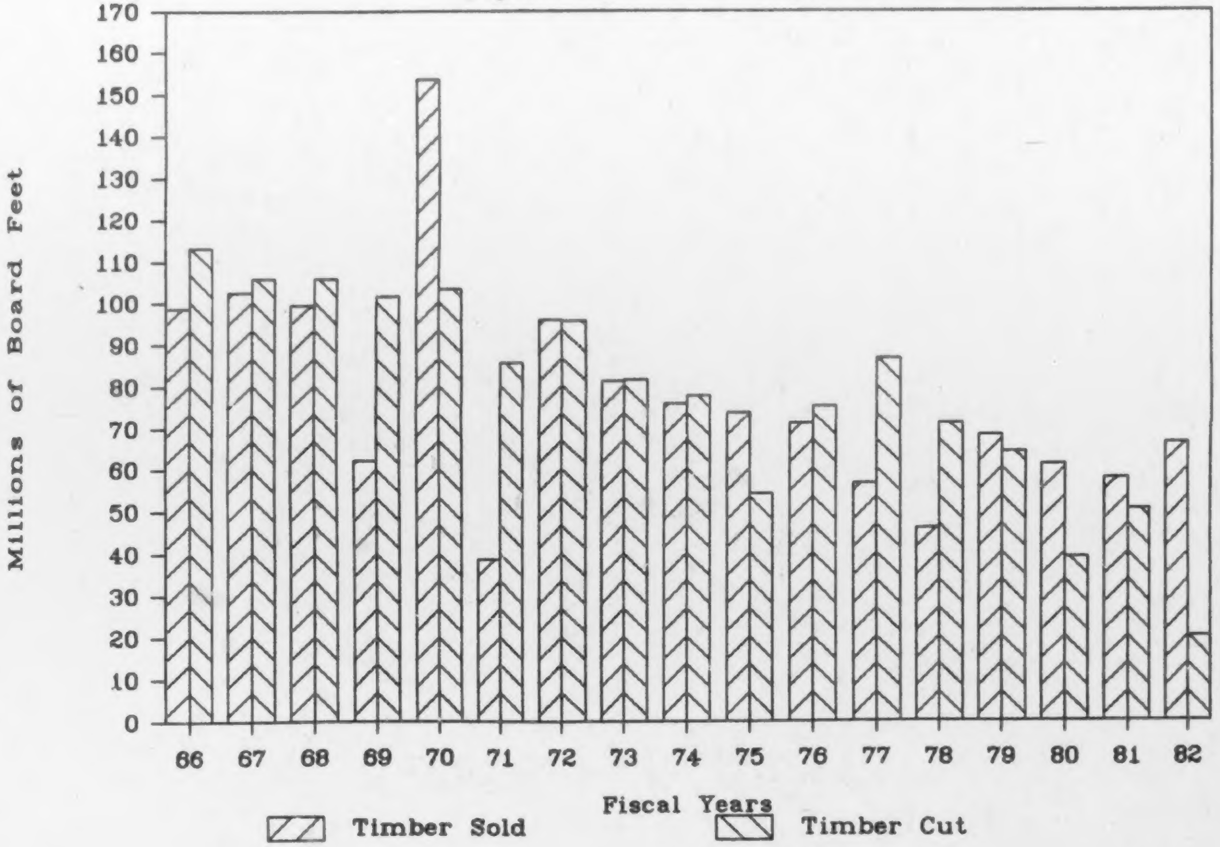


Fig.3. Recent Timber Resource Trends

Payette N.F. -- F.Y. 1973-1982

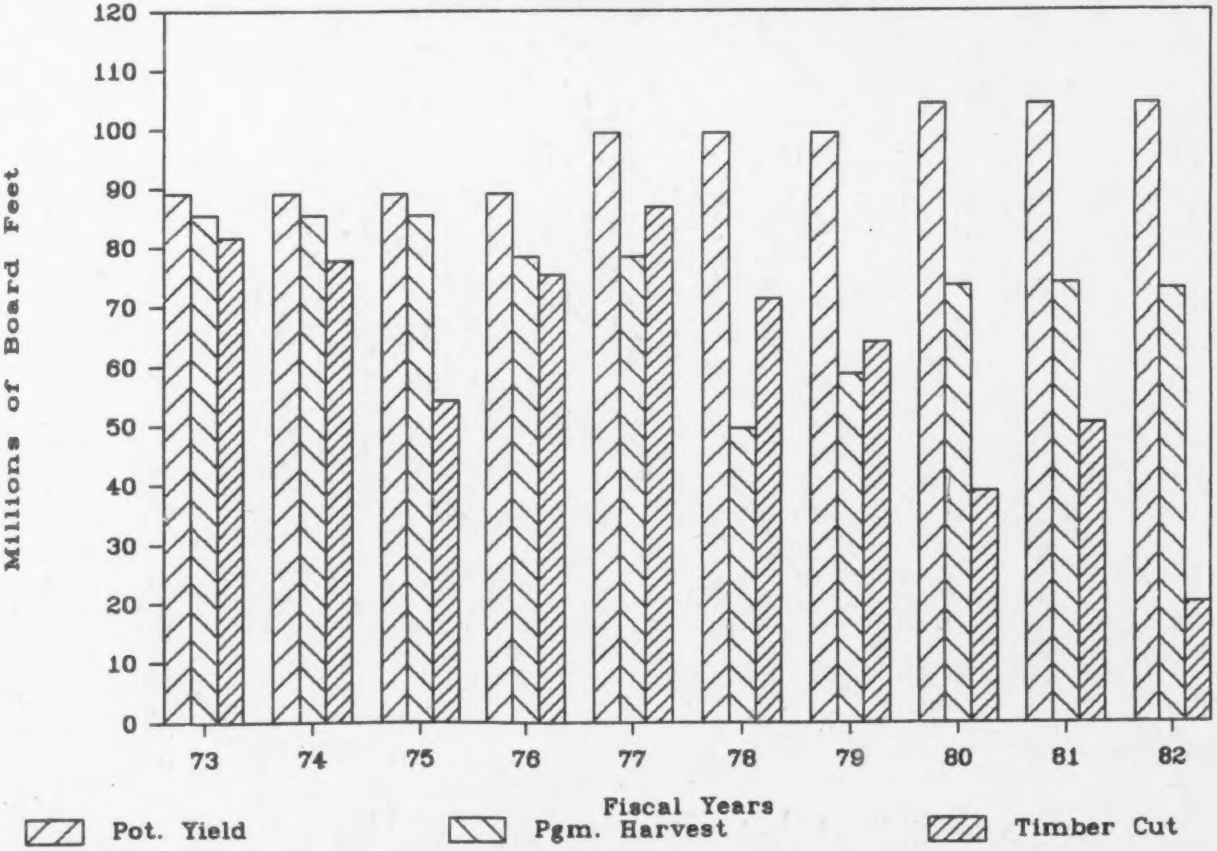


Fig.4. Commercial Forestland Comparison

Payette National Forest -- 1982

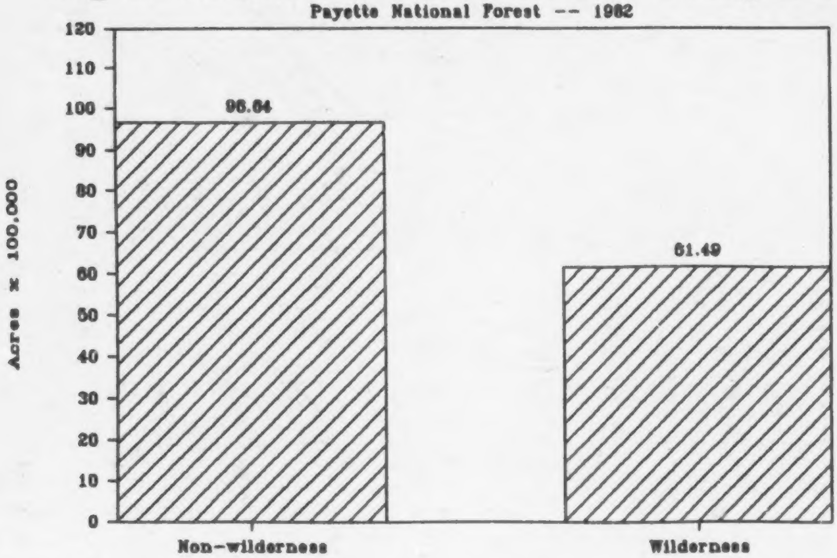


Fig.5. Potential Yield Comparison

Payette National Forest -- 1982

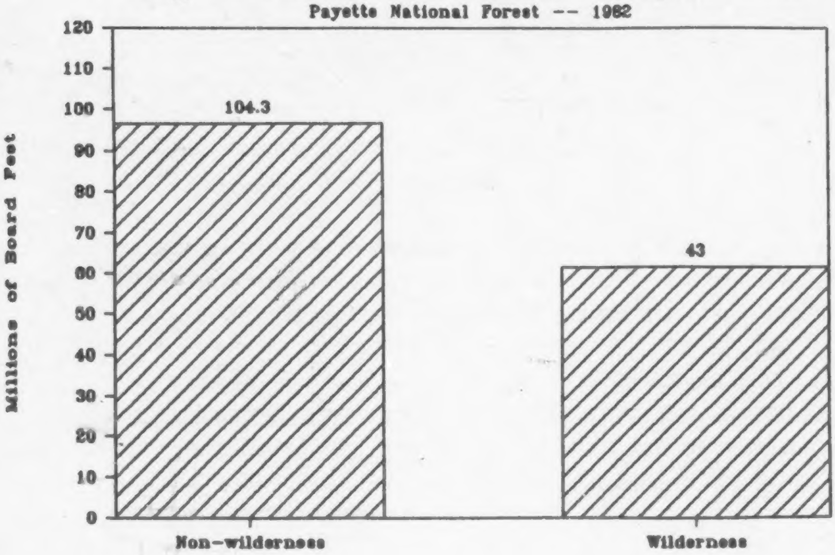


Fig.6. Effects of Wilderness Proposals

on the Pot. Yield of the Payette N.F.

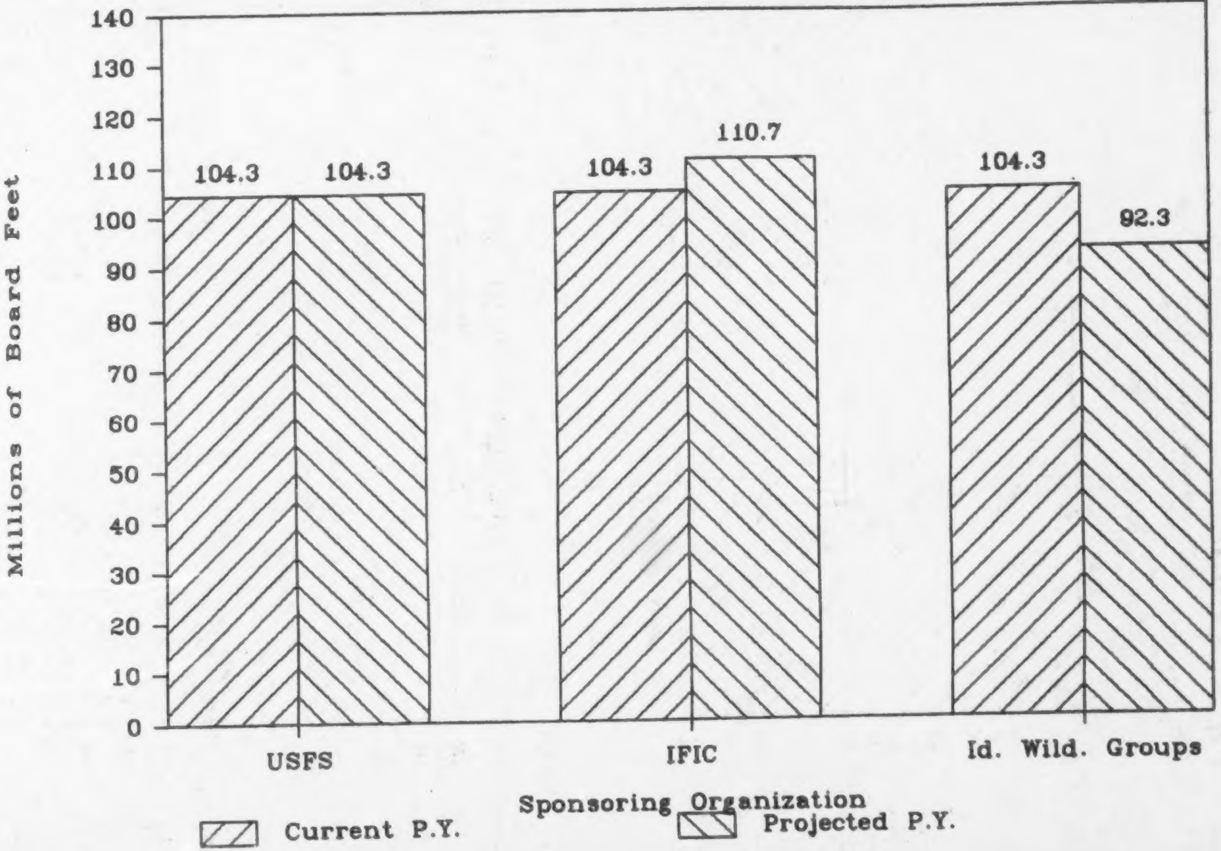
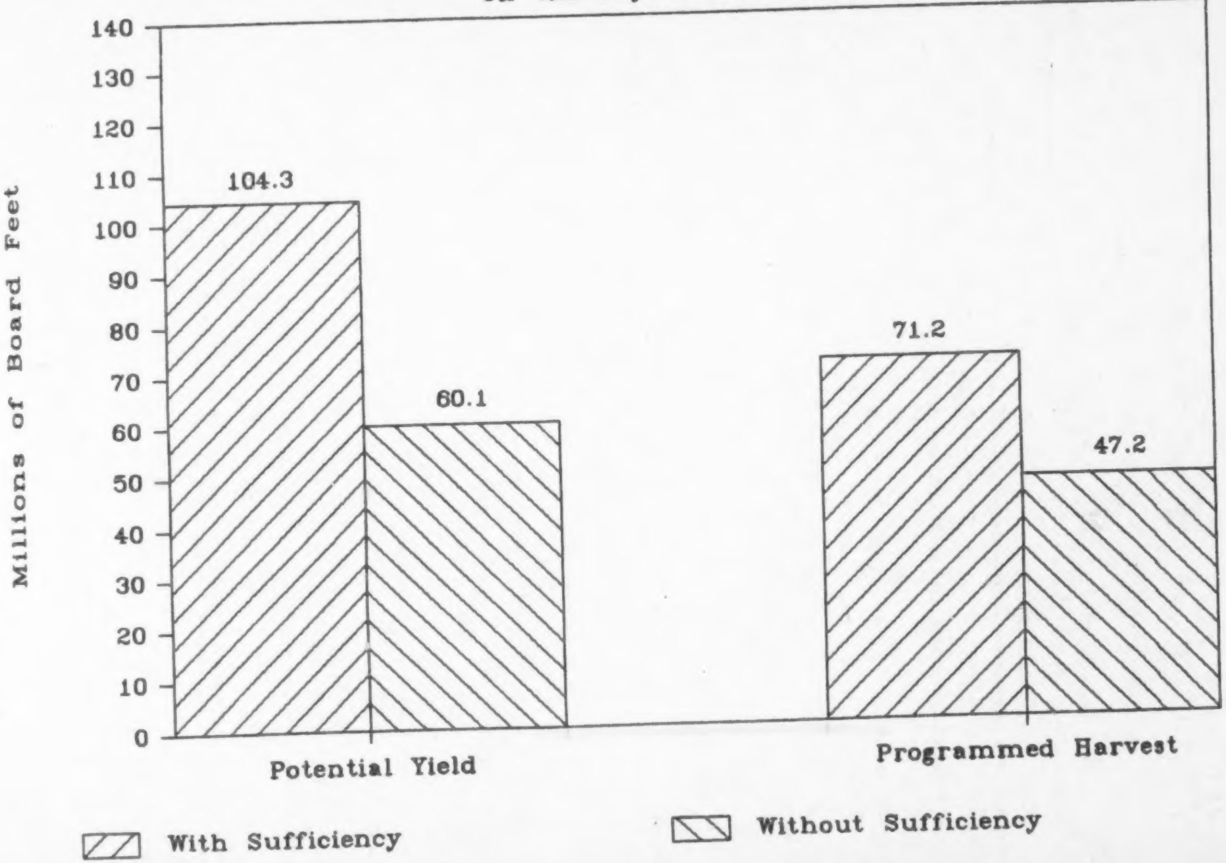


Fig.7. Effects of California v. Block

on the Payette N.F. - 1983



The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Bob.

Julie Hall.

Randy Harris? Randy's not here.

STATEMENT OF JULIE HALL, WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. HALL. Senator McClure, my name is Julie Hall. I'm a professional nurse in Boise. But however, in the past I have worked as a seasonal employee on the Boise National Forest and have a great deal of firsthand experience in the proposed Sawtooth Completion, the Red Mountain area, and the Danskin Range, and I have also been an occasional recreational user of the Trinity and Scott Mountain areas.

I would like to address the issue of timber values in the proposed wilderness areas. My testimony is based on research development out of a personal interest in the issue.

The timber industry has said that current roadless areas must be opened to commercial production in order to preserve Idaho's timber industry. It is my contention that currently accessible areas could be brought up to much greater production levels through more effective management. The trees in the proposed wilderness areas have a greater value protecting our high mountain watersheds and for recreational and wildlife use.

I am submitting to you a research article which has been publiched by the U.S. Forest Service in June of this year and based on studies on Idaho lands which demonstrates improved management techinques that increase production of merchantable timber on existing lightly managed young growth stands can produce as much as 100 percent more timber on those lands.[1]

It seems to me economically unreasonable to go the tremendous expense of building new roads into existing roadless areas when the areas that are already accessible could produce the lumber needed by Idaho industry.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hall follows:]

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[1] Retained in subcommittee files.

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

1312 Colorado Avenue
Boise, ID 83706
August 8, 1983

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure and Committee Members:

I am a professional nurse in Boise but in the past I worked as a seasonal employee on the Boise National Forest and have a great deal of first hand experience in the proposed Sawtooth Completion, the Red Mountain area and the Danskin Range, and have also been an occasional recreational user of the Trinity and Scott Mountain areas.

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The timber industry has said that current roadless areas must be opened up to commercial production in order to preserve Idaho's timber industry. It is my contention that currently accessible areas could be brought up to much greater production levels through more effective management. The trees in the proposed wilderness areas have a greater value protecting our high mountain watersheds and for recreational and wildlife use.

I am submitting a research article published by the U.S. Forest Service in June of this year and based on studies on Idaho lands which demonstrates improved management techniques that increase production of merchantable timber on existing lightly managed young growth timber by as much as one hundred percent. It seems economically unreasonable to me to go to the tremendous expense of building new roads into existing roadless areas when areas that are already accessible could produce the lumber needed by Idaho industry.

The extremely high water levels and flooding we experienced in Boise this heavy snowpack year and the serious flooding that occurred in Colorado are linked directly with loss of vegetation in critical watershed areas. Timber and other vegetation in the mountains reduce the rate of snow melt and allow the soils to retain a higher water content thus producing a slower but more sustained spring runoff.

Other witnesses will be presenting information on the economic value of recreation in Idaho wilderness areas, and I remind you again of the importance of protecting our watersheds. I feel there is *little justification for opening* up existing roadless areas for timber production.

I support the Endangered Wilderness Core as well as soft release language in the bill which would allow further wilderness consideration and economic evaluation as other areas are studied for timber development.

Sincerely yours,

Julie Hall

Julie J. Hall

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Keith Tondrick.

STATEMENT OF KEITH TONDRICK, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. TONDRICK. My name is Keith Tondrick. I live in Boise, Idaho. I would like to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to express my views concerning the disposition of roadless lands in the Boise, Challis, Payette National Forest.

It is my feeling that a full public participation in the wilderness process is vital in developing a quality widerness bill.

When I learned that you were planning to introduce a wilderness bill this year, I was excited and also very concerned. Excited, bacause I feel wilderness is an excellent objective and very good for the State of Idaho. But I was concerned about the haste in which the bill was seeming to develop.

I was worried that perhaps certain pristine lands in the Boise National Forest may be overlooked as this bill was progressing. In that light I have been working with members of the envirnmental community to get out and inventory these lands and determine which acreage we would like to see in the wilderness bill.

Approximately half the field season is remaining and we have not had an opportunity to inventory all the lands in the Boise and Challis and Payette National Forest.

To this end we are still working on the process and plan to present to you our figures concerning the amount of wilderness we would like to see some time in October.

I have led two trips into regions of the Boise National Forest that are roadless in order to get a firsthand view of these areas. One was 10 miles east, known as Sheep Creek along the Middle Fork of the Boise River road. The people I was with on this trip were awed by the beauty of these areas. We were up on a pass about 8,000 feet in the 10-mile east area looking north toward Idaho 21. We were really quite awed by the sight. It was almost like the coffee table picture book.

But in essence the people said to me, "This is a really pretty wilderness area and we really enjoyed the opportunity to get in here and hope to have the opportunity for our children to see this area also."

I said to them, "Well, that is correct. It is a real pretty wilderness area. But it is not designated as wilderness."

This concerned them. They were worried what it was going to look like 20 or 30 years from now. Could their children see the pristine state that we saw it in. This was the concern of the people that I was leading.

Could I make one other point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TONDRICK. I was in the Sawtooths two weekends ago and found on a Friday when I was traveling up to Trail Lake near Grandjean that there were about 15 people camping there. There was quite a large number of people. This shows to me the fact that wilderness is really something that is needed in Idaho. The wilderness areas that are here are getting great use and the fact that the Sawtooths were so crowded, perhaps we should have the wilderness area closer to Boise so that we can dissipate the crowd and in that way I think it would improve the entire area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Larry, you made reference, in your oral statement as well as in your written statement, to hard release. As I indicated earlier, that is a matter of concern to me, what we mean by the terms.

Mr. BLASING. My interpretation of the term "hard release" has to do with essentially fixing a date that we can look at, at some point in the future where the wilderness question is essentially resolved.

My concern about soft release, as I interpret it, is that the date is flexible. Generally, it is tied to the national forest management planning process and the completion date of national forest management plan. At the present time that's a very uncertain date.

We talk about one generation of forest plans. That may be anyplace from 5 years to 10 years to 50 years. Even though they are designed for 10, the law isn't specific as to when those plans are to be completed or how long to stay in force. So we need a target date in the future. You have to have a certain period of years. Otherwise, the Forest Service is not going to be able to get timber sales or development projects into the planning screen and completed prior to that length of time.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, isn't it a fact that future administrators of forest lands will be free to make whatever recommendations they wish to make about forest management?

Mr. BLASING. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. And they can do that under the planning process that is mandated by the other statutes under which they operate?

Mr. BLASING. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the development of a forest plan, they identify areas within that forest that ought to be designated. Even though a decision has been made with respect to wilderness, are they not free to make a recommendation that that roadless area be designated as wilderness?

Mr. **Blasing**. Certainly. And as I interpret the National Environmental Policy Act, that is one of the requirements.

The **Chairman**. So when you are talking about hard release, you are not necessarily saying that they can't consider these lands for future additions?

Mr. **Blasing**. No.

The **Chairman**. Is the issue then as I outlined to Gail Bray what you have in your mind with respect to the difference between hard release and soft release and that is the management directive pending any decision?

Mr. **Blasing**. Yes.

The **Chairman**. If it is clear that the review which might be permitted or mandated by a statute for additions for study of roadless areas of the future were to permit or direct, I should say, direct, that the land be managed pursuant to the regular land management planning and management process until such a decision was made, would you be so concerned about the difference between so-called hard and soft or the kind of release language that is written?

Mr. **Blasing**. No. Our concern is that we would like to have a fixed point in the future where we know that this particular decision does not need to be made over and over again and at that point, certainly, it's going to be opened up again and the Forest Service in their planning process has the option of doing whatever they choose to do with those lands and even though they are not considered precisely for wilderness, they can set it aside for other purposes.

The **Chairman**. So your major concern is certainly for a period of years?

Mr. **Blasing**. Yes.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Youngblood, do you have any questions about that discussion?

Mr. **Youngblood**. No.

The **Chairman**. Do you share that feeling?

Mr. **Youngblood**. Yes.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Johnston?

Mr. **Johnston**. Yes.

The **Chairman**. Senator Symms?

Senator **Symms**. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. Again, thank you all very much.

Tom Robinson, Bruce Boccard, Jeffrey Swanstrum, Tim Crawford, Ed Stockly, Carol Kriz, John Kriz, Charles Yoder, Melissa Estes, Charles Roth, and Walter Minnick.

STATEMENT OF TIM CRAWFORD, VICE CHAIRMAN, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. **Crawford**. I am Tim Crawford. We have altered the list of the speakers for reasons that are known only to ourselves, not to stack a deck or anything, but being the vice president of the Idaho Conservation League, it was felt I should lead off. I hope that's all right.

The **Chairman**. That's fine with me.

Mr. **Crawford**. Again, I am Tim Crawford——

The **Chairman**. If it's fine with everybody else at the table. And that may be the only unanimous decision we have all day. [Laughter.]

Mr. **Crawford**. I am vice chair of the Idaho Conservation League.

We bring no specific recommendations for wilderness areas to be included in your wilderness bill with the exception of Long Canyon and the White Cloud-Boulder Mountains.

The reason for this is that we are still working diligently on boundary definitions of those areas that we think should be included in any wilderness bill for Idaho.

On May 31 we told you, Senator McClure, that we needed a full field season to complete site-by-site factual analysis. We still think that an additional 2 to 3 months' work in order to define area boundaries with great care to achieve the best possible recommendations is not unreasonable.

We are not trying to delay the process or confuse issues, areas, or boundaries. On the contrary, we are trying to make sure ample and adequate attention is given to the 6½ million acres of roadless national forest land from which the wilderness areas in your bill will come.

The task of defining these areas and boundaries is enormous and cannot be properly accomplished in a hurry. You will hear from others speaking today about the specifics of our field studies and why they are needed.

Although we have not prepared a statewide proposal, we have prepared a list of ten areas which we consider Idaho's Endangered Wilderness Core. That is to say, we consider these areas to be most immediately apt to be roaded if they are not given wilderness status.

I will enumerate those areas and a brief description of each is attached to this testimony: Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, and Garns Mountain.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crawford follows:]

Idaho Conservation League
Box 844 Boise, Idaho 83701 (208) 345-6933

FOR THE HEARING RECORD, AUGUST 9, 1983

I wish to thank Senator McClure for this opportunity to address this public hearing to review Idaho Wilderness recommendations. I am Tim Crawford, Vice-Chair of the Idaho Conservation League.

We bring no specific recommendations for wilderness areas to be included in your wilderness bill with the exception of Long Canyon and the White Cloud-Boulder Mountains. The reason for this is that we are still working diligently on boundary definitions of those areas we think should be included in any wilderness bill for Idaho. On the 31st of May we told you, Senator McClure, that we needed a full field season to complete site by site factual analysis. We still think that an additional 2 - 3 months work in order to define area boundaries with great care to achieve the best possible recommendations is not unreasonable. We are not trying to delay the process or confuse issues, areas or boundaries. On the contrary, we are trying to make sure ample and adequate attention is given to the 6½ million acres of roadless national forest land from which the wilderness areas in your bill will come. The task of defining these areas and boundaries is enormous and cannot be properly accomplished in a hurry. You will hear from others speaking today about the specifics of our field studies and why they are needed.

We have prepared a list of 10 areas which we consider Idaho's Endangered Wilderness Core. That is to say, we consider these areas to to be most immediately apt to be roaded if they are not given Wilderness status. I will enumerate those areas and a brief description of each is attached to this testimony. Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, and Garns Mountain.

Further, we are opposed to the use of hard release language in your bill.

We hope that you will consider defering your final proposal until a stateiwde proposal by sportsmen and conservationists is presented to you only a month and a half from now.

Thank you.

Tim Crawford
Vice-Chair
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ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest Long Canyon, the keystone of this proposal , is the last unroaded drainage in the Selkirk Mountains. A glacially carved valley winding 18 miles, Long Canyon contains outstanding old-growth forests of red cedar, white pine, and hemlock and potential habitat for the endangered woodland caribou, grizzly bear, and other rare wildlife. The Selkirk Crest is a rocky, rugged area of glacial cirques, lakes and ridges. Support for Long Canyon is very important - the Selkirk Crest has been recommended by the Forest Service as Wilderness.

2. Mallard-Larkins (approximately 200,000 acres) Subalpine country on the Clearwater-St. Joe divide, Mallard-Larkins is a haven for wildlife. Elk, deer, mountain goats and other species are common, and the numerous lakes and streams support good fish populations. The area has a good trail system, excellent hunting and fishing, and outstanding opportunities for roadless recreation. The timber industry proposal would open 75% of the area to roads and logging. It is perhaps the most threatened roadless area in the state. The Idaho Fish and Game Commission has identified Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn (below) as the most critical wildlife areas in Idaho needing protection.

3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek High, open country swept by fires in the early 1900's, this is an outstanding fish and wildlife area. Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek are nationally recognized Blue Ribbon trout streams. Prime habitat for elk, gray wolves and grizzly bear are also found here. Excellent hiking, hunting and fishing and a valuable economic resource for the area.

4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles) An area of spectacular scenery, with sparkling lakes, hanging valleys and glacially-scoured peaks (more than 35 over 8000' high). The high meadows and forests are home to elk, mule deer, black bear, and other wildlife; hiking, hunting and fishing are excellent. The white granite that makes up the Crest is highly erosive, and proposed logging and road-building will damage fisheries and wildlife.

5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River) Rugged country on the west and south flanks of the Sawtooths, with stunning vistas, many lakes and streams, and no crowds. Home to mountain goats, deer, elk, lynx and wolverine. Close to Boise and the Wood River Valley.

6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains (450,000 acres) The entire White Cloud-Boulder Mountain ecosystem, from rolling sagebrush foothills to spectacular alpine peaks. Critical spring, summer, and winter range for elk and deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, antelope, and salmon-spawning streams.

7. Northern Lemhis Some of the highest mountains in Idaho, the northern Lemhis have over 60 lakes scattered through their glacially-carved valleys. The lush meadows and deep forests are home to elk, bear, and mountain goats. Excellent hiking, hunting and fishing.

8. Palisades A quarter-million acre expanse in the Snake River Range on the Idaho-Wyoming border, Palisades has rugged peaks separated by deep-cut canyons. The area has good hiking trails and high wildlife values, including elk, moose, bald eagles, and others. There are minor timber values, and no oil and gas has been discovered in the vicinity. Close to eastern Idaho urban centers.

9. Garns Mountain Lying between Idaho Falls and the Tetons, Garns Mountain is a wildlife haven. Deer, elk, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles and other species are found here. Good trout streams and spawning areas are found in Garns Mountain. Good access from Idaho Falls, and open early in the spring, unlike most eastern Idaho hiking areas.

10. Salmo-Priest Salmo-Priest is the only area in the contiguous United States with an established band of mountain caribou (which is on the temporary endangered species list). The area is like an inland rain forest; giant red cedars over 3,000 years old guard a forest floorof mosses, ferns, and orchids. Grizzly bears are also present. The Forest Service plans logging and roads for this 8,000-acre area.

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY SWANSTRUM

Mr. Swanstrum. Ladies and gentlemen, I am Jeff Swanstrum, I am a fourth-generation Idahoan. My statement on opening, I have a history and heritage of what wilderness is to this State. A natural environment used to guide our everyday actions. No more. Our society seems obsessed with cars, roads, cities, and cultures.

The White Clouds, the Boulder Mountains, the Payette Crest, these endangered wilderness core areas are what brings back the sparkle and clarity of a vision to me. Perhaps the same vision of an early American.

Don't forget, this wilderness is our heritage, something uniquely American. Personally, I can't divorce myself from this pristine wilderness environment. I believe it is unhealthy for society to do so as well.

By using up that unroaded landscape we undermine what keeps our spirits free. We destroy the scale by which we measure progress. We muddy our American heritage.

Walking the sagebrush hills of the East Fork of the Salmon, the meandering creek, meadows of Little Boulder Creek, the alpine crests of the White Clouds and the Payette Crest, we take a journey back to our roots as a man within his environment as opposed to a man away from his environment.

I've also hiked to the top of an open-pit mine. I've choked from the smell of diesel pouring from the earth movers. Mud and clay poured down former creek beds. I was humbled by the hand of man.

I don't want that stink in the White Clouds. I don't want any pocket of what's left of unroaded Idaho. I want to see this as wilderness as my great-grandfather saw it and that my grandchildren can see it as well.

I would further support forthcoming boundaries and acreages proposed by the Idaho Conservation League. Thank you.

The Chairman. Who is next?

STATEMENT OF WALTER C. MINNICK, PRESIDENT, TRUS JOIST CORP.

Mr. Minnick. Good morning, Senator, I am Walter C. Minnick. I am president of Trus Joist Corp., an international building materials and wood products company headquartered in Boise.

Our business is 100-percent dependent on the efficient use of our forestry resource. I make three points: First, despite what our paid public affairs specialists may tell you, I and many employed in the building materials industry support substantially more wilderness.

I personally favor adding another 1½ to 2 million acres to the State's wilderness system, which would divide the remaining wilderness area one-third for wilderness and two-thirds for multiple use.

Second, multiple use should not mean just logging. In all multiple-use areas we should insure that recreational interests, like big-game hunting, steelhead fishing, and snowmobiling, are not automatically subordinated to cutting down trees.

Where such uses are important economically, like Jersey Jack, we ought to create national recreation areas where logging will be conducted only with no permanent roads in a fashion compatible with competing recreational uses.

Third, you in Washington must do something, and do it now before the election, about runaway Federal budget deficits and the rising interest rates they are causing.

My own company's order files have declined substantially in the last 30 days because you can't agree to balance the budget and do something about interest rates.

This is what has depressed our industry today, not the shortage of timber.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Minnick follows:]

TESTIMONY FOR IDAHO ROADLESS AREA HEARINGS

Senator James A. McClure
Boise, Idaho
August 9, 1983

I am Walter C. Minnick. I am President of Trus Joist Corporation, an international building materials and wood products company headquartered in Boise. Although I am speaking as an individual, it is relevant that my company's business is 100% dependent on the efficient use of our forestry resource.

Let me make 3 points:

First, despite what our paid public affairs specialists may tell you, I and many employed in the building materials industry support more wilderness. Adding another 1½ to 2 million acres to the state's wilderness system, as is advocated by environmental spokesmen today, would do a great deal to foster a higher quality of life for our employees and for future generations of Idahoans. In most areas under consideration, we are talking about very little usable timber. Our industry has gotten along fine to date without mining or logging these areas and most forest products companies are currently awash with timber. With a 3 year supply currently under contract, our lobbying lately has been mostly to try to get the government to let us out of past contracts bid at too high a price. Dividing the remaining roadless area 1/3 for wilderness and 2/3 for multiple use is reasonable -- let's do it!

Second, multiple use should not mean just logging. In all multiple use areas we should ensure that recreational interests like big game hunting, steelhead fishing, and snowmobiling are not automatically subordinated to cutting down trees. Where such uses are important economically, as in Jersey Jack or Kelly Creek, we ought to create National Recreation Areas where logging will only be conducted with no permanent roads and in a fashion compatible with competing recreational uses.

Third, you in Washington must do something, and do it now before the election, about runaway federal budget deficits and the rising interest rates they are causing. My company's order files for residential building products have for the past 30 days been declining because the Congress and the President can't agree on the tough political decisions required to tackle a budget deficit so gargantuan that it is now appropriating something like 80% of our society's net savings. "Crowding out" of private spending is occurring today and threatens my interest rate sensitive industry in particular with a new recession. The solution is to cut all government spending -- defense and entitlements as well as social spending -- and to have the political guts to raise taxes by enough to make up the remaining shortfall. That action, not logging our remaining wilderness, is the meaningful thing you can do immediately to put people to work and ensure our future growth.

Our industry's contribution to the federal belt-tightening required should be to cease demanding that the taxpayers subsidize timber access road building. In an era of uncontrolled $200 billion federal budget deficits, it is the height of fiscal mismanagement for the government to pay more to build roads than those roads generate in timber revenue. This is particularly the case where those same roads destroy big game habitat, cause siltation endangering steelhead and salmon spawning beds and degrade an area's attraction to backpackers, cross country skiers and other outdoor enthusiasts. It is pious and self-serving for our industry's public spokesmen to demand spending cutbacks for everyone else while simultaneously advocating deficit sale taxpayer subsidies for ourselves.

Let's add to any roadless area general release language the condition that there be no more deficit sales and that no more taxpayer paid appropriated funding be spent on timber access roads like Jersey Jack or the new super highway from Warm Lake to Landmark.

By adding a no taxpayer subsidies proviso to the general release language in your impending all Idaho wilderness bill, you and our industry will be making a significant contribution to overall federal fiscal responsibility and Idaho's future.

We can, and do, expect no less.

Walter C. Minnick

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much, Mr. Minnick.

Mr. **Minnick**. Could I make one final point, Senator? I think our industry's contribution to balancing the budget ought to be to eliminate deficit sales and other taxpayer subsidies to logging. Let's make logging pay its own way. Thank you. [Applause.]

The **Chairman**. Earlier today I suggested that applause was not necessarily impressive to the Chair. I hope you will remember that indeed this isn't a popularity contest governed by an applause meter in this room.

Who is next? Mr. Robinson? Why don't we just go down the list; we'll get there faster.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS S. ROBINSON, NORTHERN ROCKIES REGIONAL DIRECTOR, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. **Robinson**. Thank you, Senator McClure and Congressman Craig.

My name is Tom Robinson. I am regional director of The Wilderness Society, a national group of 85,000 members with approximately 400 members in Idaho. I would also like to add that I have a master's degree in forestry with emphasis on economics.

I first would like to start off by dispelling the multiple use myth that wilderness is not multiple use. Wilderness is multiple use as determined by the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1980. Wilderness allows for four of the five multiple uses. That includes recreation, watershed, wildlife, and range.

In fact, national forests were established with watersheds in mind, protection of watersheds.

I would like to say that we do not oppose logging where the value of timber will support access in management costs, providing other resources can be protected.

I would urge in this debate that you take a close look at the nature of each area. Basically what is its best use and that this analysis should include economic considerations.

I feel that this issue is as much of an economic issue, this RARE II issue, as it is an environmental and wilderness preservation issue.

I would also like to say that just as conservationists should not claim every last acre should be protected in Idaho, industry should not use job scare tactics for every acre being considered.

Studies have shown that the health of timber-dependent communities and the industries are more based on demand and not the availability of timber. In fact, our economic policy came in Washington just as it did a study on the California bill showing that in fact jobs will not be lost unless the market conditions are incredibly harsh.

I want to make one last point and that is concerning your remarks on hard release. As I understand it, national hard release language as it has been introduced in the past would require an act of Congress before lands could be considered for wilderness again. It would not be automatically part of the forest planning cycle. That's the difference that I see, unless you have a correction on that, and I would also just quickly add that basically if land had not been developed, land had not been recommended for wilderness, or should not be developed in 20 years, there's probably a very good reason why they weren't developed and that's probably because they are incredibly costly to access and they would require massive subsidies for road building. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robinson follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Presented at the

PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION HEARINGS

Presented by

THOMAS S. ROBINSON
Northern Rockies Regional Director

Boise - August 9, 1983
Idaho Falls - August 11, 1983
Coeur d'Alene - August 16, 1983
Lewiston - August 17, 1983

The Wilderness Society appreciates the opportunity to comment on this critical issue which is so important to Idaho as well as the rest of the nation. This issue is important to Idaho because of the integral role that these wild lands play in the state's economy. It is important to the nation because Idaho represents what America was. It is one of the few remaining places where an individual can live a truely quality lifestyle. Whether one lives near these wild areas or simply visits them, they represent a truely valuable and fast disappearing resource.

Because these hearings are occuring so soon after it was first announced there would be a RARE II bill for Idaho, we have not yet formulated a proposal. We as well as other conservation organizations are using the summer and fall field season to work on boundaries and to collect data. We have found that the necessary resource data needed to evaluate these roadless areas is as lacking in Idaho as it is in the rest of the nation. The only difference is that Idaho has more roadless acreage to evaluate than anywhere else. In addition, we believe that the California court decision which found that the RARE II process was skewed against wilderness recommendations applies to Idaho as well as California. However, we have not,

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nor do we plan to use this decision in blocking any developments. We believe that this issue should be resolved in the legislative process and that a truely balanced bill can be formulated.

Although we do not have a formal proposal, there are some areas that we plan to propose for wilderness. The following are a few of these areas and why we believe they deserve wilderness designation.

1) Long Canyon, 20,000 acres.
Because this is the last unroaded drainage in the Selkirk Mountains and contains fast disappearing old-growth forests of cedar, white pine and hemlock, we believe that this area deserves protection. Potential habitat exists here for the endangered woodland caribou and the grizzly bear.

2) Mallard-Larkins.
We believe that approximately 200,000 acres of this critical fish and wildlife area should be protected. We agree with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game that this is the most critical area in the state from the standpoint of fish and wildlife protection.

3) Great Burn - Cayuse Creek.
This area not only contains some of the most productive trout streams in the country, it is also valuable as a scientific study area because of the great fire which swept through in 1910.

4) Salmo-Priest.
This Forest Service recommended area as well as the non-recommended area to the south must be protected because it is home to the endangered caribou. In addition this inland rain forest which contains ancient red cedars also supports grizzly bears.

Other areas that we believe are deserving of wilderness protection include: the Northern Lemhis, the Palisades, Garns Mountain, areas along the Payette Crest including French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River and Needles, additions to the existing Sawtooth Wilderness including: Tenmile East and West and the South Boise - Yuba River.

Although we support the 450,000 acre White Clouds - Boulder Mountains proposal, we do not believe that this issue should be settled until an adequate arrangement can be worked out with Asarco. This area should not be mined and must be protected on an interim basis.

We believe that further planning areas such as the Palisades should remain in further planning if they are not to be designated wilderness. These areas should be protected until adequate studies have been completed.

The Wilderness Society has been consistently on record as supporting "soft release" for areas not designated as wilderness. Our position remains the same with respect to Idaho's roadless lands. Both the Resource Planning Act of 1974 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 recognize wilderness as a viable management option to be considered during each forest planning cycle. We often hear that wilderness is not multiple-use. Well, of the five multiple-uses established in the Multiple-Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960, wilderness allows for four of them: watershed, range, recreation and wildlife.

The Wilderness Society takes issue with the timber industry's arguments that they need immediate access to Idaho's remaining roadless areas if jobs are to be maintained. These are nothing but scare tactics. There is already enough sold but uncut timber on Idaho National Forests to supply the timber industry for at least three years. In northern Idaho, there is close to a four year supply. Under the guise of planning, the timber industry wishes that roads be built in these remaining roadless areas. Timber demand would have to reach an unusually high level before these areas are to be utilized for whatever timber values they contain. In general, Idaho's roadless areas remain so because they are remote and inaccessible. Most of these areas would require massive federal subsidies in the form of road construction and road credits as well as management outlays before the timber industry would be interested in them.

Although we are not opposed to timber harvesting, we cannot support it when the value of the timber cannot pay for access and management costs. Generally in these situations, the quality of the timber is poor, and the site productivity is low. What often results is timber mining. These areas often contain high quality fisheries and healthy wildlife populations. We do not believe that American taxpayers should have to pay to have these resources destroyed. This is what is being done in many of our national forests under the guise of multiple-use. Once again, if an area contains high quality timber and productive soils which are stable, and the value of the timber will pay for access and management, we can support logging providing that other resource values can be protected.

The issue of community stability is extremely important in Idaho. The timber industry argues that access to new roadless lands is critical if community stability is to be maintained. This is nonsense. The depressed market of the past few years should be proof that demand for timber and associated wood products, and not supply is the main determinant of a healthy industry. Other factors which contribute to the level and stability of timber industry employment are local industry's ability to adjust to technological change in timber production, processing and transportation. Many areas have suffered lay-offs because of replacement of human labor with machinery.

One industry which contributes greatly to community stability is travel and tourism. Studies have shown that people travel and recreate regardless of economic conditions. Idaho has become a major destination state. People visit Idaho because it is one of the last states to offer high quality outdoor recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, hiking and rafting. In fact, industries are beginning to move to Idaho because they can use these outdoor offerings to attract employees. Towns such as Salmon, Riggins, Challis, and Grangeville are beginning to market themselves as wilderness gateways. There must be a reason. The travel and tourist industry is presently the second largest and fastest growing in Idaho. This trend is expected to continue.

We would like to close by refuting an often cited myth about wilderness: that elderly, children, handicapped and infirm cannot use wilderness. In fact, many of our nation's most valuable cultural institutions are only used by a small percentage of Americans. A very small percentage of people ever visit a museum, yet museums are no less valuable because of their limited use. Wilderness areas, which can be considered outdoor museums, are actually widely used. Last year, Idaho's designated wilderness areas supported a total of 750,000 registered visitor days. The total number of people that actually visited these areas, including the non-registered would be much greater. Imagine what the total would be if all of Idaho's roadless areas were included.

Many wilderness areas have trails that are gentle enough to accomodate people unable to hike in rugged country. These people can walk a few miles or less into a wilderness area and experience the same feeling of solitude or accomplishment that a more able-bodied person gains on a longer trip. This includes children. Surveys have shown that from one-third to one-half of all wilderness users are children under 16. Horseback, canoe and raft trips into our wilderness areas also provide an opportunity for those who cannot hike.

Finally, only a small part of our public lands are wilderness. Vast areas outside of wilderness are available for more developed use.

We are not asking Congress to create more wilderness. We only ask that a percentage of the little remaining wilderness be protected. These areas are important remnants of our once vast wilderness heritage. The most important question that Congress should ask itself during the wilderness decision-making process is not how much more wilderness do we need; it should ask how much more wilderness can this nation afford to lose. The end result of wilderness legislation is always less wilderness because the lands not designated generally lose their wilderness characteristics. Thus, once again, we must ask ourselves how much less wilderness are we willing or able to live with.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this important issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Boccard.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE R. BOCCARD, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE FOR IDAHO'S HIGH DESERTS

Mr. BOCCARD. Mr. Chairman, my name is Bruce Boccard. I am chairman of the Committee for Idaho's High Deserts, a statewide organization with several hundred members in Idaho working to protect Idaho's desert land.

I have several points that I would like to make. First off, by way of context, I think you have to remember that we're not talking about how much more wildnerness we are going to create but how much less wildland we will have.

We are dealing with a steadily shrinking pie. And even under the conservationist's wildest dreams, we will still end up with less wildland than we have today.

Second, I wanted to say that there are a number of areas of concern to desert conservationists that you will be dealing with in your bill, including a number of national forest roadless areas which are predominantly desert environment. These include Borah Peak, Diamond Peak, Pahsimeroi, Cache Peak, Lime Creek, the Danskins, South Fork of the Boise River, and Breadwinner. These are the areas in southwestern Idaho that we would like to see you recommend as wilderness.

Third, I would like you to include in your final wilderness boundaries certain BLM lands which were dropped from further wilderness studies by Secretary Watt last December. Particularly we would like to include the Little Wood River, a crucial elk area that abuts the Pioneers on the south and serves as a wintering area for the elk which summer in the Pioneers, as well as Borah Peak.

I would also like to say that we support wilderness for these areas because we feel it is the only permanent protection that these areas can get.

Unfortunately, any administrative designation which was given [bell] can be changed as quickly as it has been applied and we feel that wilderness is the only way to assure the long-term protection of this area. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Boccard follows:]

COMMITTEE FOR IDAHO'S
HIGH DESERT
P.O. BOX 463 BOISE, IDAHO 83701

TESTIMONY OF BRUCE R. BOCCARD, CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE FOR IDAHO'S HIGH DESERT
AUGUST 9, 1983

Senator McClure:

My name is Bruce Boccard. I am Chariman of the Committee for Idaho's High Desert, a statewide conservation organization with several hundred members throughout Idaho. Like many others here today, we hve a keen interest in your National Forest Wilderness bill, because of its long-term implications for the people of Idaho. A critical point to remember is this: what we are talking about is not how much more Wilderness we will have, but how much less wildland we will have. We are dealing with a steadily shrinking pie, and even under the conservationist's wildest dreams, we will still end up with less wildland than we have today. We believe this is the central consideration of the whole wilderness ssue.

Our members are very interested in your Wilderness bill because of its direct importance to us. Some of Idaho's outstanding high desert wilderness is located here - areas such as Borah Peak, Diamond Peak, Pahsimeroi, and Cache Peak. These are areas with low timber and mineral values, yet with high recreation, scenic, and wildlife values. We are presenting to you in our written testimony what we consider to be key areas which we believe should be designated Wilderness - in addition to the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, we also urge Wilderness protection for Borah Peak, Pahsimeroi, King Mountain, Diamond Peak, and the Pioneers on the Challis National Forest, the Pioneers, Lime Creek, and Cache Peak on the Sawtooth, Breadwinner, the Trinities, the Danskins-South Fork Boise River and Lime Creek on the Boise Forest. We will describe these areas, and the reasons we believe they should be protected as Wilderness, in our written testimony.

We are also asking you to include certain BLM lands in your ational Forest Wilderness bill so that the integrity of the adjoining National Forest Wilderness areas can be protected. We urge you to include all the BLM Wilderness Study Areas of less than 5,000 acres which Secretary Watt barred from further Wilderness protection last December. Two outstanding examples of such areas, which should be included in your bill, are the Little Wood River and Borah Peak WSAs. Little Wood River joins the Pioneer Mountains on the south, bordering the Forest Service Wilderness proposal for several miles. It is the key elk wintering area for the elk which summer in the Pioneers, and has other outstanding wildlife values as well. It is an integral part of the Pioneers - and should be included as part of this wilderness. The dropped Borah Peak WEA is similar. It has the lower slopes of Borah Peak itself, an area of mountain mahogany and other browse species that had heavy deer sign when I visited it earlier this year. It is a logical and integral part of the Borah Peak Wilderness - unfortunately, fish, wildlife and scenery simply do not recognize section, township and range boundaries.

We believe Wilderness is the only designation which will give long-term protection to Idaho's outstanding wildlands. Backcountry, Area of Critical Environmental Concern, and other administrative designations can be taken away as quickly as they are given, and we could lose priceless resources if that happens. Worse yet, they can also become protection in name only, with "business as usual" in the on-the ground management proposed for the area. Wilderness is the only permenant protection for these areas.

We strongly oppose "hard release" for those areas not classified as wilderness. Our experience in drafting our proposal is that there is very little information on the resources of many National Forest roadless areas in southern Idaho - even those studied during RARE II. We don't have accurate information on timber resources, fish and wildlife populations, recreation (particularly the economic value of particular roadless areas to the local community), or other basic information. We do know that both the Sawtooth and Cahllis Forest timber sales programs are consistently deficit; it would be extremely short-sighted to bar further wilderness consideration for these areas, particularly since Wilderness is often the most cost-effective way of managing roadless areas, particularly in southernIdaho.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on this critical issue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Stockly.

STATEMENT OF EDWIN STOCKLY

Mr. STOCKLY. Mr. Chairman, I am Edwin Stockly, a lawyer practicing in Boise, and I am speaking here as an individual and as a member of the Sierra Club, not on behalf of a client.

One point that I would like to make, Mr. Chairman, is that in some areas of the country, very productive economies have been built up around a specific asset, such as a fine trout stream, and Idaho has many such assets.

I would refer you specifically to the South Fork of the Boise River, which is one of the great trout streams of this country.

And as acid rain and other pollutants are destroying the recreational areas in the Northeast part of the country and the Midwest, soon States like Idaho will have the assets that people from all over the country will be coming to.

We should not let these assets be destroyed. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stockly follows:]

I am Edwin Stockly, a lawyer practicing in Boise, Idaho, speaking for myself and not for a client.

As acid rain and other pollutants erode the quality of recreational and wilderness land in New England and the Rockies south of us, the value of Idaho wilderness is increasing immeasurably. Hunting, fishing and river running, which are already big revenue producers in Idaho, will attract more and more out-of-state visitors to Idaho, who will leave much money here as they enjoy our resources.

The question is how much of our wilderness do we want to preserve and how much are we willing to turn over to uses that will likely degrade the quality of the hunting, fishing and other recreational uses?

Throughout Idaho, there is prime recreation land that meets the criteria of the 1964 Act and should be preserved by Congressional Enactment of Wilderness Classification. I mention first the South Fork of the Boise River in the Boise National Forest, are of the few great wild trout streams still in prime condition. It has not had the publicity of some of the other waters in the country, but in my opinion, is easily in the same class as any of the more famous streams.

The ten tracts going to make up the Idaho Wilderness core are each areas of prime importance and each should be preserved as wilderness. Those tracts are Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest; Mallard - Larkins; Great Burn - Cayuse Creek; Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek - Secesh River, Needles); Sawtooth Completion (Ten miles East Ten Mile West, South Boise - Yuba River); White Cloud - Boulder Mountains; Northern Lemhis; Palisades; Garus Mountain and Salmo-Priest.

I single out three more in the Boise National Forest area: Scott Mountain, Snowbank Mountain and Trinities. Scott Mountain and the Trinities are large, are suitable for many different types of wilderness uses. The Scott Mountain area is under active consideration for timber sales, which appear to pose an extreme risk to this fragile area. It is part of the drainage of the Clear Creek (North Fork Payette), South Fork Salmon, Deadwood River (South Fork Payette) and Middle Fork Payette Rivers. It is a fawning and calving area for deer and elk, and an important part of the wildlife resources of Idaho. Snowbank Mountain, near Cascade, has value as a neighborhood recreation area for the residents of and visitors to Cascade. There are good trails and high lakes.

Areas that are considered but not designated wilderness at this time should be eligible for reconsideration at any later time.

Idaho has a great resource in its wilderness areas, a resource that will contribute more and more to the State's economy and job market as its value and uniqueness is recognized throughout the rest of the country. There is no need for Idaho to become "worn out" as the New England states did a century or so ago. They are still working to recover from the loss of their wilderness. Let us keep what we have and use it for the economical and recreational benefit of all Idahoans.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Kriz.

STATEMENT OF CAROL KRIZ, BOISE, IDAHO

Mrs. **Kriz**. I am Carol Kriz, a resident of Boise, Idaho.

My intent is to briefly touch on one of the multiple uses of wilderness and that is watershed and specifically in the Boise forest although there are critical areas in other forests.

I am frustrated because I have much more testimony than is possible within a minute and a half. It is an immensely complex issue, but I will be very brief.

Watershed involves the relationship between the water and the lands. Briefly, it is the drainage basin from which waters of streams are drawn. Normally the streams are fed by the percolation of water released very slowly onto unsaturated soil. These forest soils have a high water storage capacity and that is where the water is held back and released gradually into the streams over the period of the season.

Without this retentive quality, the upper reaches of the area is often dry or in drought condition later on in the season. But when water is released from forested land, it is gradual and reliable.

Most importantly, it carries hardly any silt. The waters of a rapid runoff area carry sand, clay, and gravel, and affect stream quality and can be deposited farther downstream.

Another consequence of rapid runoff would be a rise in the water level downstream.

Forests provide permanent and self-perpetuating cover. Maintenance of that cover is a guiding principle for its management where erosion threatens.

The soils of the Idaho batholith are particularly fragile and susceptible to erosion when unprotected by the specifically adapted forest that covered that area. [Bell.]

I would just conclude by saying that there are tremendous consequences that we have seen in Slate Creek of the Nez Perce forest, the South Fork of the Salmon, and there are additional areas of concern in the Boise forest that are located on this Idaho batholith and you must look at those carefully.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Kriz follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD
August 9, 1983
Boise City Hall
Attention: Senator James McClure
Members of the Senate Energy and Resources Committee

My family and I chose to move to Idaho ten years ago. As a citizen of Idaho I am proud of our state and of living where there is extensive roadless land. My educational background is in biology with a graduate study focus in limnology, or fresh water biology.

Fresh water environments are categorized as either lentic (lakees, ponds) or lotic (rivers, streams). There are many general differences between these environments such as depth, current, width of basin, etc. There are some differences which are pertinent to a discussion of streams in Idaho roadless areas. 1) It is generally accepted that physical factors of the environment are often relatively more important to lotic waters than to lentic. 2) Streams are integrally related to the land around them, affected greatly by soil, topography, plant and animal life, etc. 3) Most streams manufacture within them little basic food materials but depend upon contributions from the surrounding land than do most lakes. 4) Eroded materials transported downstream have no opportunity for return. In lakes these materials remain in the basin.

Some physical conditions characterizing streams include current, temperature, turbidity, and light. Chemical conditions include dissolved gases, dissolved solids, and pH (or relative acidity).

The conditions in streams are altered temporarily from time to time in a natural situation varying with weather, season, land conditions, time of day, etc. The biota of the streams, adapted to specific conditions along the path of the stream, can recover from or withstand temporary or seasonal alterations. However, with a drastic or long-term change in the environment there will be a consequent change in the biota of the stream both in species and character depending upon the types of environmental changes.

Permanently altering the pace of run-off and siltation is obviously one such drastic environmental change. There are consequences to be seen in biota of the stream and surrounding land and in the nature of the land itself. The biota may change because of the various changing conditions. Living things are generally adapted to thrive within a range of conditions which must be present most of the time.

Looking at physical conditions first, current obviously varies with slope, depth, obstructions. Erosion, transportation, and sedimentation are inseparable accompaniments of stream currents. In areas of strong or fast current materials are moved along and away quickly.

In streams as compared to lakes, there is a tendency toward uniformity of temperature through depth, and water temperature often closely follows air temperature. Some variations due to temperatures of tributaries or water sources (snow, glaciers, subterranean springs, etc), depth, current velocity, bottom materials, exposure to sunlight, shading, and time of day. Long term changes in temperature directly affect the quality and quantity of biota.

Turbidity is generally minimal in mountain streams. It might temporarily increase somewhat at spring run-off for instance due to silt, detritus, and other non-living materials. Increased turbidity screens out light, changes heat radiation (affecting temperature), blankets the stream bottom, encourages retention of organic materials setting up unfavorable conditions on the bottom, and sometimes is toxic to various organisims. ~~Long-term changes~~

Long-term changes in turbidity and in turbidity cycles will affect the biota type and quantity. For example fish have difficulty moving turbid water over gills.

Light is largely determined by turbidity. Green plants need light. Some plants can withstand only temporary changes in turbidity. When plants die, there is a change in the dissolved oxygen amount and in food source for some fauna.

Chemical conditions often depend upon some physical factors. A high dissolved oxygen content is characteristic of Idaho streams. Fluctuations in dissolved oxygen content are seen with stream flow, oxygen released by plants, oxygen consumed in respiration of biota. Lotic fauna is composed of animals (microscopic forms, insects, fish, etc) whose dissolved oxygen demand is such that it can be fulfilled by highly oxygenated water. In a turbid stream there is less light available for plants and more decay of organic material. Additionally deposition of erosion silt which is rare in steep, rockbed streams, becomes considerable in slower portions of the stream. The silt deposition is a hazard and lethal influence to certain organisms, smothering for example fresh water mussels, juvenile insects, eliminating availability of oxygen to these creatures and blanketing organic matter which decays and thereby consumes oxygen.

Dissolved solids depend on the regional characteristics of the drainage basin. Generally flood waters dilute the solids and droughts concentrate them. The composition and concentrations of dissolved solids can be altered by erosion and siltation. There can be abrupt changes in dissolved solids with inflowing contaminants, as from mining operations. Tolerances of biota to varying concentrations are a critical factor influencing distribution of organisms.

Practically all members of biota save plankton have developed means of maintaining themselves except during floods in that region of the stream for which they are adapted and in which they must remain if they are to exist. Injury and mortality may be high at times of flood. In normal situations nature has ways of restoring populations (downstream migration, transport by other organisms, reproduction by survivors, spread of aerial adults from nearby water, and transport of windblown materials). Speed of restocking depends on the kind of stream, the biota, the time of year, and the severity of flood. Rapid recovery is three months. Extended early run-off, repeated flooding conditions, and other related conditions due to erosion and lack of vegetation on nearby land takes its toll.

In the fragile soils of the Idaho batholith there are real consequences of road-building, logging, and mining to the quality of streams and its dependent flora and fauna both in the water and on land. The vegetation no longer holds the soil effectively so there is silting and sedimentation. There is too rapid and frequent fun-off without the needed soaking in of the water important for later in the season. Consequently streams are unusually and prolongedly turbid affecting the dissolved oxygen content and temperature especially down stream from the steeper areas. The higher streams, not receiving the needed extended provision of water often see a markedly reduced stream flow or complete drought. When insects are smothered by silt or other changes affect their existence, and the oxygen content changes, some requirements for trout and other fish are affected.

For successful spawning, fish have very specific requirements. When streams are turbid or in a drought condition obviously requirements are not being met. In addition to road-building and logging, dredge-mining and surface mining also can destroy the integrity of the stream and adversely affect turbidity.

There have been specific and deplorable results of road-building and logging on fragile soils. The evidence may be seen on the South Fork of the Salmon and Slate Creek in the Nez Perce Forest.

Roadless areas in the Boise National Forest are also situated on the fragile soils of the Idaho batholith. With the intrusions of roading, logging, and mining not only are the streams of the area immediately affected but also the character of the surrounding land itself with consequent effects on wildlife populations and the downstream rivers and lakes; and the dependent biota are then endangered. The Deadwood River area is not only critical watershed but also vital winter range for elk and deer. Some of the acreage within the Snowbank Mountain area is still roadless and ought to be retained. This area also provides the water supply for Cascade. The Danskins area includes some prime trout spawning area. This land should remain roadless.

I have specifically mentioned the areas of the Boise Forest with crucial watershed values. There are indeed other areas similar in other forests in which watershed is an impartant characteristic. There are also other values than watershed to be considered when determining the wilderness protection. I support not only the preservation of the previously names areas but also the Endangered Wilderness Core as identified by the coalition of environmental groups. These lands include Long Canyon-Selkir Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles), Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mountain, and Salmo-Priest. I also will undoubtedly advocate protection for other lands designated by the coalition in its fall proposal. I would oppose the inclusion of "Hard-Release" language in any Idaho Wilderness Bill.

Throughout the course of our history we in the United States have in one way or another made determinations about utilizing our natural resources. The decision-making has not always been carefully executed. Generally convenience and current economics have been the determining factors. We have consequently wasted and squandered our resources and now we are face with dwindling resources - both in commodity and in remaining wild land.

Today the critical questions the decision-makers must answer will be those of quality and acceptable trade-off, balancing short-term gain and long-term needs. How far can we go to satisfy and subsidize one or two industries and their use of unique and valuable land? By what authority and by how much authority do decision-makers determine for all time to change the status of wild areas? How far-seeing can we be? The questions are difficult, and I urge their consideration.

Sigurd Olsen in his essay, "The Spiritual Aspects of Wilderness", states,

> Cultural maturity comes slowly and the old conflicts between materialism and the intangible values will flame on many battle fronts for years to come. When the time arrives that we may look at wilderness, not as savages, not as pioneer exploiters, but through the eyes of enlightened (humanity) with understanding and appreciation of its real meaning, then and only then will the full measure of Thoreau's statement be realized, that in "Wildness is the preservation of the world."

Carol Kriz
5617 Randolph Drive
Boise, Idaho 83705

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

John Kriz.

STATEMENT OF JOHN S. KRIZ, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. KRITZ. My name is John Kriz and I'm a local health care professional.

My written wilderness testimony discusses timber economics and draws you attention to wildiife values in the Sawtooth and Boise completion areas in Lime Creek.

Challis and its large animal population and fisheries are also mentioned. Any designation but wilderness will threaten these populations and fisheries.

I support the endangered core.

But I would like to depart from my written testimony. In my dental practice I treat many handicapped folks as well as elderly.

Boise, Sawtooth, and Challis are the closest to our largest population centers. In this population and smaller ones are physically and mentally handicapped citizens.

One might first think that roads would be better for the handicapped. But really, the wilderness should be the same for everyone. The economic gains are the same for the elderly, the handicapped, and nonhandicapped populations.

I believe it is important that we preserve roadless areas for their access. Whether deep penetration or just a hundred feet, this segment of population needs to be considered.

Some may or may not need universities and museums. So it is with wilderness. These educational resources are required even though all do not use them.

In Idaho we are lucky to have these resources to produce education, recreation, and capital gain for all Idahoans.

Americans and man and woman strength have always been their creativity. Living in concert with the land and changing our lifestyle to the better is our challenge.

Quick wilderness decisions are neither creative nor economically sound.

I really appreciate the chance to talk to you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kriz follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD
August 9, 1983
Boise City Hall
Attention: Senator James McClure
Members of the Senate Energy and Resources Committee

Idaho is privileged to have vast areas of roadless land, much of it in forest wilderness. This wilderness is of immense value to the people of Idaho and the citizenry of the United States. Those values include watershed, recreation, wildlife, and range in the tangible, and spiritual and psychological well-being in the intangible.

This land has been here for thousands of years; it seems ludicrous that this year is the time that its fate be decided. There has not been presented one convincing argument to indicate to me that a decision about this land is crucial.

The potential long-term yield of sawtimber contained within the 6.5 million acres of roadless forest area is only 22% of the actual total annual state harvest including all federal, state, and private land in Idaho. Comparing the potential yield of saw-timber on RARE II recommended lands with the potential on all recommended and non-recommended lands, the figure is only 7%. In general productive timberlands in wilderness can grow about 25% less wood per acre than other timberlands and over one third less than what can be grown on forest industry owned lands.

In Idaho alone there is approximately one billion board feed of timber backlog. The argument has been made that availability of timber is the main determinant to the stability and level of timber industry employment. Noting the backlog, one must assume that demand for timber and associated wood products determines the health of the industry.

Some Idaho mills have shut down because of inability to adjust to technological changes in timber production such as processing and transportation. There have also been layoffs because of replacement of human labor with machinery.

It must also be recognized that timber production nationwide is shifting to the Southeast U.S. because of highly productive land and its responsiveness to extensive management.

The timber industry in Idaho is now relying on cheap subsidized timber from forest service land surrounding its own depleted land. The public through Forest Service appropriations pays for the construction of logging roads. Although the timber industry purchases pay for the smaller, subsidiary roads to the logging site, the cost is deducted in advance from the price paid for standing timber. In fact road construction costs are so high that in many areas it costs the Forest Service more to provide access to timber that the agency receives in payment for timber sales. The Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee Forests have consistently lost money on timber sales. This costly process also affects the management of fish and game populations because of decreased revenue.

It must be noted that in Idaho tourism is the second most productive industry. The timber industry is ranked fifth. Tourists come to Idaho mainly because of wild areas, clear rivers, and excellent fishing and hunting. Encroaching on roadless areas will dangerously challenge these values.

My family moved to Idaho 10 years ago because of these values. We chose our future carefully. I am a dentist and I personally contribute positively to the economy of the state both in connection with my practice and my personal and family consuming. I also feel that I contribute positively to my community and state. I am proud to be a resident of a state with extensive wilderness area. I bring visitors to Idaho and share with them the richness and diversity that our beautiful backcountry has to offer.

I support preserving the endangered wilderness core identified by the coalition of environmental organizations: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles), Sawtooth Completion (Ten-mile East and West, South Boise-Yuba River), Northern Lemhis, WhiteCloud-Boulder Mountains, Palisades, Garns Mountain, Salmo-Priest. I am also sure that I will support additional lands identified by the coalition whose recommendation will be announced in October. I support the retention of the"Soft-Release" language now in the law.

My specific testimony centers on the wildlife values in the Boise, Sawtooth and Challis Forests. The area adjacent to the Sawtooth Wilderness, called the Sawtooth Completion, includes in the Boise Forest Ten-mile East and West and the South Boise-Yuba River (also found in the Sawtooth Forest). This area is home to mountain goats, deer, elk, lynx, and wolverine. Also in this area is found a primier wild-trout fishing area on the South Fork of the Boise River and its tributaries. Because the Sawtooth Completion is close to Boise and the Wood River Valley it is extramely valuable as an attraction to tourists, hunters, and fishermen. The timber is not high quality for harvest because of the fragile soil, and little rain. It is indeed integral and the necessary completion of the Sawtooth Wilderness.

In the Sawtooth Forest the Southern part of the Pioneer Mountains is crucial elk winter range and should be protected to the Little Wood River. Additionally the Pioneers provide dramatic scenery.

Within the Boise and Sawtooth Forests is an extensive roadless area called Lime Creek. There is excellent fishing on the many streams as well as deer and elk range. It definitely should be protected.

In the Challis Forest the Pahsimeroi and King Mountain areas of the Lost River Range are found Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, a remnant mountain goat herd, substantial deer, elk and antelope populations. This area has virtually no timber or minerals conflict,being high, dry, and rugged.

Also in the Challis Forest is the Nothern Lemhi Range. Here elk, bear and mountain goat are found. The extensive lush meadows and gurgling springs are characteristic of this area which was granted a Wilderness attribute rating equal to theWhite Clouds by the Forest Service.

It is well known that timber and mining interfere severely with wildlife and fish populations. We cannot afford economically, biologically, or emotionally to lose these valuable wildlife areas.

John S. Kriz, D.D.S.
5617 Randolph Drive
Boise, Idaho 83705

The CHAIRMAN. Thanks very much.

Charles Yoder, Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES C. YODER, CHAIRMAN, MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP, THE SIERRA CLUB

Mr. YODER. My name is Charles Yoder. I am the chairman of the Middle Snake Group of the Sierra Club located here in southwest Idaho and I speak on behalf of about 425 members.

I would like to start with the observation that the word "conservation" and "conservative" spring from the same root. I think conservation is a conservative concept and wilderness is a conservative cause.

Conservative recognizes the truth of the law of supply and demand and wilderness is a resource that is in an ever-decreasing supply and ever-increasing demand and will inevitably become ever more valuable.

Conservative recognizes that all enterprises must live within their means. A household that violates this principle goes bankrupt. A government that violates this principle inevitably brings on raging inflation. An ecosystem that violates this principle and the management of an ecosystem violation of this principle will inevitably exact a cost in the ecological quality of the land.

A conservative takes the long-term view. A conservative respects the roots from which he or she has grown.

Only in a wilderness, isolated from the works of our own making, can we truly understand and restore our relationship to the Earth and the power that created man as a part of it.

A conservative knows that it is a poor bargain to trade an irreplaceable capital asset for a short-term gain no matter how worthy that short-term gain is.

A conservative does not make hasty decisions affecting fundamental resources.

The Sierra Club is not now prepared to make boundary or acreage recommendations. We will be in October and expect to approach our proposal in a conservative manner. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Yoder follows:]

SIERRA CLUB
MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP
Box 552 Boise, Idaho 83701

09 August 1983

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES C. YODER ON BEHALF OF THE MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP OF THE SIERRA CLUB CONCERNING WILDERNESS IN IDAHO'S FORESTS.

"Conservation" and "Conservative" are words that share the same root. This is not an accident. Conservation is a conservative concept and wilderness is a conservative cause.

Conservative wisdom is often summarized in concise thoughts that provide a guide to action for individuals and governments. I would like to discuss a few of them now.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND Conservatives recognize that the value of any resource is enhanced as the supply diminishes or demand increases. When civilization had but a toehold on the continent and wilderness dominated the hemisphere we gave naturalness little value. The situation is now reversed. In the lower 48 more land is directly subdued by steel and concrete than remains natural. As natural lands are destroyed and more people seek to escape the bonds of an artificial environment the law of supply and demand will inevitably assign a higher value to wilderness. With your help, Senator McClure, Idaho will be in a position to benefit from this increase in the value of a resource with which we have been blessed by a generous providence.

To explore enjoy and preserve the nation's forests waters wildlife and wilderness

YOU CAN'T LIVE BEYOND YOUR MEANS A household can't long spend beyond its income. A government can escape this limitation only by resorting to the printing press. A conservative knows that this tactic just transfers the cost to another balance sheet through the imposition of an inflation 'tax'.

Nature is no different. We can insist on exploiting a resource beyond nature's ability to replenish it. But only by calling on the resources of the federal treasury can this course be sustained. Even then nature will transfer the cost to another balance sheet. If we insist on exploiting areas unsuitable for commodity development we will see the cost transferred to the balance sheet of nature in the form of silted in streams, lost wildlife habitat, and the sacrifice of Idaho's natural heritage.

Wood can not be profitably grown areas with a timber site classification V and only rarely can a site classification IV area be profitably managed for timber production. We therefore propose that the identification of areas for which wilderness is appropriate begin with all roadless areas in these type classifications.

We should next look to areas where the intrusion of man's machines, and the roads to sustain them, threaten the habitat of the wildlife that define Idaho's unique place in the Union. Only after we have accomplished this should we go on to identify areas attractive because of their visual features or recreational value.

A conservative knows that our use of a resource must be defined by the characteristics of the resource, not our desires for a short term gain.

A LONG TERM VIEW A conservative takes a long term view when making decisions. A conservative has respect for the roots from which he or she has grown. A conservative knows that to sacrifice an irreplaceable asset for a short term gain, no matter how worthy, is to strike a poor bargain. We are all of the Earth and share its fate. Only in a wilderness, isolated from the works of our own making, can we truly understand and restore our relationship to the Power that created the Earth and placed us upon it.

The Sierra Club is not now prepared to make specific boundary or acreage recommendations. The decisions to be made in crafting a wilderness bill are too complex and too important to be made in a hasty manner. We expect to approach the issue in a conservative manner and apply the conservative principles I have discussed.

There are other issues we expect will arise in the discussion of this issue. I would like to address them at this time.

It may be suggested that natural values can be protected without the formality of congressional wilderness designation. For example, The Forest Service may administratively designate an area for roadless management.

Administrative protection depends on the ability of the administrative agency to manage its lands and affairs in an open and balanced manner. It is regrettable that our confidence in administrative protections has been destroyed by the Reagan Administration's repudiation of the concept of multiple use in favor of unbalanced commodity exploitation. Protections administratively granted may be administratively withdrawn. If wilderness is appropriate it should receive the protection of legislation.

The Sierra Club believes that it is important that the Forest Service retain administrative options, including roadless management, in those areas not designated wilderness. For this reason we oppose so called 'hard release' language in a wilderness bill. The process of developing a wilderness bill, if done in a balanced, open, and studious manner, does represent a study of the wilderness values of the lands in question. We can, therefore, accept the so called 'Colorado Compromise' which would declare the wilderness bill to be sufficient consideration of wilderness values for this planning cycle.

SIERRA CLUB
MIDDLE SNAKE GROUP
Box 552 Boise, Idaho 83701

We are concerned that a wilderness decision for Idaho may be made under the influence of misleading statements concerning the effects of wilderness designation. Many of these statements are found in a slick and expensive advertising campaign mounted by commodity interests with an interest in maintaining access to subsidized supplies of their raw materials.

We read that "the economic importance of the timber industry touches everyone" and therefore only a minimal wilderness bill should be enacted. In fact; tourism ranks second (to Agriculture) in Idaho's economy while timber is in 4th place. A balanced wilderness bill will allow a healthy timber industry to continue indefinitely. Tourists won't come to see clear cut vistas and silted in streams.

A timber industry publication notes that 'roadless' is not 'wilderness' since roadless areas are not protected and are roadless only because "funds for (road) construction have not been forthcoming". We feel that in many cases the remaining roadless areas are the areas so remote or with such low commodity value that roads can only be built with appropriated funds; an unnecessary and unwarranted subsidy. We feel the industry statement proves our case. These areas are wilderness in fact and should be designated as such in law.

The industry publication looks with despair on the court decision recognizing the anti wilderness bias of the Forest Service RARE II studies. It calls for legislation to accomplish what 12 years of study could not. We feel this is a frank admission that the industry has repudiated the concept of multiple use. If the Forest Service studies had been conducted in the balanced manner required by law they would have withstood examination by the courts. They did not; but the industry hopes to avoid balanced multiple use consideration of wilderness values by imposing a legislative override of the concept of multiple use.

Industry states that failure to impose a legislative solution will make a RARE III study necessary. In fact, RARE III is a convoluted distortion of the court decision imposed by the Reagan Administration in hopes of provoking a conservationist lawsuit and creating a timber supply crisis. The court specifically rejected the Administration argument that a new study, including areas recommended suitable, was needed. All that is needed is a reexamination of the areas found non-suitable by the Forest Service. The Forest Service continues to sell timber in roadless areas ; for the most part unchallenged by environmentalists. The timber supply crisis exists only in the rhetoric of those who seek an excuse to push through a hasty anti-wilderness bill while the opportunity presents itself.

It is my hope that you, Senator McClure, will take the long view and use your influence and legislative skill to craft a balanced wilderness bill that will reflect the long term value of wilderness to Idaho. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony.

Ms. Estes.

STATEMENT OF MELISSA ESTES, ADA COUNTY CHAPTER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. ESTES [joined by mothers and children]. I am representing the 260 members of the Ada County Chapter of the Idaho Conservation League and I am speaking on behalf of myself and these other mothers.

We want to convey to you our love for the wilderness and our desire to see a portion of it preserved for our children to enjoy.

We want to have a wilderness core, protection from encroachment by the mining and logging users. We are not asking you to designate more wilderness, just to preserve the existing wilderness core of at least 2 million acres that is proposed by the conservation coalition.

We would also like to encourage Senator McClure to support soft release language rather than hard or permanent release. The 1976 National Forest Management Act allows an area which has been previously designated nonwilderness but has remained roadless, undeveloped, and of wilderness quality to be reconsidered as wilderness during later planning.

We think we should keep this option and see no conflict in allowing for this possibility in change of designation.

We oppose quick passage of a wilderness bill as urged by the forest products industry. We see no need to make decisions of this magnitude in haste and with inadequate investigations of future ramifications.

We want our children to experience the immenseness and immutability of nature, to feel the beauty and serenity of the forest, to have reverence for the vastness of unspoiled wilderness that always has been and forever will be something greater than ourselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. ESTES. Thank you. [Applause.]

[The prepared statement of Ms. Estes follows:]

ORAL TESTIMONY PRESENTED AT THE HEARINGS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE, BOISE, ID., AUG. 9, 1983.

MELISSA ESTES
RT. 1, PIERCE PARK
BOISE, ID 83703

I am speaking as an ordinary citizen who loves the wilderness and wants to see it preserved. I am not asking you to create more wilderness, just to give wilderness designation to those areas which were declared Roadless Areas by the Rare II study. I support the position of the conservation coalition to maintain a wilderness core of at least two million acres.

I would also like to encourage Sen. McClure to support "soft" release language rather than "hard' or "permanent" release. The 1976 National Forest Management Act allows an area which has been previously designated non-wilderness but has remained roadless, undeveloped and of wilderness quality to be reconsidered as wilderness during later planning. I think we should keep this option open, with soft release, and I see no conflict in allowing this possibility in change of designation.

I oppose quick passage of a wilderness bill as urged by the Forest Products Industry------I see no need to make decisions of this magnitude, which will affect entire generations of people, in haste and with inadequate investigations of impact and future ramifications.

The Forest Industry's argument that quick passage will enable them to make long-range economic plans so they won't run out of timber is erroneous. Many if not most sawmills in Idaho are idle because there is no market for lumber. Every sawmill in the state has stacks of logs waiting to be processed, and there are millions of board-feet of marked but uncut timber which cannot be harvested because there is no market. Why do we want to give them more trees when they can't cut what they have? The recreation economy uses non-destructive ways to utilize Idaho's wilderness areas while generating income.

Why shouldn't the timber industry have to buy or lease the land which they log----why should the American public subsidize the industry by paying for road-building and extinguishing the fires started by the loggers? If the price of lumber goes up---so what?---then we'll have more sales tax revenue and more business tax revenue and perhaps people will use wood products more efficiently, with more regard for the fact that a tree was destroyed in order to make this 2 X 4.

Because the Forest Service is under the Department of Agriculture, it operates from the position that the trees (which are the public domain) are a crop and should be regarded as a harvestable resource. With that attitude and with financial credit for the amount of logging a National Forest allows in its area, we cannot expect the Forest Service to protect natural areas for their intrinsic value. They are evaluated on their value as revenue-producing sources of timber; therefore, we have to legislate protection of areas with exceptionally high fish and wildlife values which cannot stand intrusion, as stated by the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

I am speaking for myself and these 12 other mothers----we are ordinary citizens who want to preserve some wilderness for our children to enjoy. We want to see a wilderness core protected by legislation from the continual encroachment of the forest, mining and grazing industries; a wilderness that is preserved forever. We cannot re-create wilderness, once destroyed, it is gone forever.

We want our children to experience the immenseness and immutability of Nature----to feel the beauty and serenity of the forest----to have reverence for the vastness of unspoiled wilderness that always has been and forever will be, something greater than ourselves.

I don't want my children to say to my grandchildren that there used to be forests all over Idaho, just full of wild animals; but we allowed them to be destroyed because we thought subsidizing the timber industry was more important.

The **Chairman**. Charles Roth.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. ROTH II, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Roth**. My name is Charles Roth and I have come here today to tell you why I moved to the great State of Iowa.

I was born and raised in a small industrial community in the cement belt of eastern Pennsylvania. I have witnessed what the insidious encroachment of man has done to the forest, air, water, and wildlife of Pennsylvania.

I began an intensive study of the Rocky Mountain States in an effort to determine what States contain the most unspoiled acreage and found Idaho suited that description.

Its vast expansion of the national forests and roadless wilderness abounds with a wide variety of wildlife, scenic beauty, and quality of life found in few other places in the lower 48 States.

In contrast, Pennsylvania with slightly over 1 million acres of national forest land and absolutely no wilderness areas, leaves wildlife species little room for propagation.

Wildlife is forced to coexist with man or face extinction as witnessed by the black bear whose numbers have diminished so drastically that the day is not too far distant when hunting black bear will be prohibited so that it will not follow the eastern elk or the woods bison into extinction.

I therefore urge Senator McClure to include in his bill, in your legislation, the entire endangered wildlife wilderness core.

I further urge the Senator that at least 40 percent of the 6.5 million acres of roadless forestland be protected in your bill and that the bill be considered completely on its own and not in connection with any other bill affecting any other State or cause.

I have been a resident of Idaho for 7 years and I volunteered to testify today simply because I want you to know how a former Pennsylvanian feels about his adopted State. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Roth follows:]

Senator James McClure
Wilderness Hearings
August 9, 1983

Senator McClure:

I was born and raised in a small rural community in eastern Pennsylvania right in the heart of the cement belt. Within the confines of the township in which I lived there were five fully operating cement mills, each with its own limestone open pit mine. Twelve miles north of my hometown, slate was mined in open quarries. To the northwest coal was strip mined and about ten miles south a major steel manufacturing plant is located on a three mile stretch of the Lehigh River contributing to its pollution.

Upon graduation from Pennsylvania State University, three of my fellow graduates and I began an extensive study of the Rocky Mountain States in an effort to determine which state contained the most unspoiled acreage in the west. We found that Idaho best fit that description. Its spectacular mountains full of virgin timber with clean rivers and lakes provides some of the best fishing, hunting, camping, backpacking and general back country activities in all of the lower forty-eight states. Vast expanses of National Forests and roadless areas of wilderness abound with a variety of wildlife.

In contrast, Pennsylvania has but two State Parks with small groves of virgin white pine and hemlock. Extensive mining and industrial manufacturing have reduced the quality of many of its rivers to below acceptable levels. With slightly over one million acres of National Forest land and absolutely no wilderness areas, wildlife species are virtually without room for propogation. The only exception is the whitetail deer which has adapted well to the insideous encroachment of man. Not faring too well is the Black Bear whose numbers have diminished to the point that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania allows one day each year for the hunt of these magnificent beasts. According to Gary Alt, State Game Protector for northeastern Pennsylvania, the day is not too far distant when the killing of Black Bears will be prohibited so that it will not also follow its fellow creatures, namely the Eastern Elk and the Woods Bison into extinction.

I have been a resident of Idaho for seven years. I volunteered to testify today simply because I wanted you to know how a former Pennsylvanian feels about his adopted state, and the reasons why he chose to spend the rest of his life as a citizen of this grand state.

I therefore urge Senator McClure to include in his legislation the entire Endangered Wildlife Wilderness Core and not to include "hard release" language in his bill. Further I urge the Senator that at least 50% of the 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land be protected in his bill and that the bill be considered completely on its own and not in connection with any other bill affecting any other state or cause.

I honestly believe that Idaho is, in its present condition, the most naturally beautiful state in the entire United States. I therefore vehemently oppose any action or legislation that would ultimately result in Idaho becoming anything less than that.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles A. Roth II

Charles A. Roth II

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I have just one question. Ms. Estes, you made reference to the fact that even though we studied this for many, many years, we still have some roadless areas that were not designated as wilderness areas; were not designated as wilderness study areas but there are still roadless areas worthy of consideration. Did I state that correctly?

Ms. ESTES. I believe the point that I was trying to make was the fact that, if I understand, soft release language according to the 1976 National Forest Management Act, an area which has not been declared wilderness specifically but yet has not been developed and is therefore still of wilderness quality can later be declared wilderness.

And I would like to encourage the Senator to keep that option open.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, would you understand that until that option is exercised, that if it is not designated wilderness under either hard release or soft release, it would be managed for multiple use until such time as a reevaluation was either undertaken——

Ms. ESTES. Yes, sir, I understand that, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

The next panel is Harry Hansen, Jim Rechel, Jerry Renfrow, Donald Jensen, Skip White, Vern Gurnsey, Brian Johnson, John Hatch, Grayson Andrist.

I hope those on panel No. 5 will note that they are next and they will be in position to move forward when this panel is completed.

And I skipped over Jack Gillette, who is also a member of this panel.

I see three people at the table, although there are nine people on my list. Mr. Hansen? Mr. Rechel? Mr. Renfrow? Mr. Jensen? Mr. White? Mr. Gillette?

STATEMENT OF JACK E. GILLETTE, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. **Gillette**. My name is Jack Gillette. I am a retired forester residing in Idaho. I am representing today the southwest chapter of the Society of American Foresters.

In brief, my chapter advocates the legislative resolution of the roadless area issue in line with Forest Service RARE II recommendations.

A detailed statement will be submitted.

Thank you for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gillette follows:]

Society of American Foresters
Intermountain Section

1911 North Beach
Boise, Idaho 83706
August 9, 1983

Senator James A. McClure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Members of the Southwestern Idaho Chapter of the Society of American Foresters desire resolution of the roadless area issue on the National Forests within Idaho.

Delays in determining which lands should be designated as wilderness have resulted in the waste of time, expense, and natural resources. The orderly planning and management of the National Forests has been disrupted and will continue to be disrupted until the roadless area controversy is resolved.

The membership of the Southwestern Idaho Chapter of the Society of American Foresters advocates legislative resolution of the roadless area issue in line with the Forest Service RARE II recommendations of approximately 1.1 million acres as wilderness and approximately 4.8 million acres as non-wilderness. The areas recommended in RARE II as further planning should be resolved through the ongoing National Forest Planning effort.

The Society of American Foresters is a national organization representing all segments of the forestry profession, including public and private practitioners, researchers, administrators, educators, forest technicians, and forestry students.

Sincerely,

Jack E Gillette

Jack E. Gillette
Legislative Committee

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much for the testimony.

Mr. Johnson? Mr. Hatch?

STATEMENT OF JOHN L. HATCH, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Hatch**. Chairman McClure, my name is John Hatch. I am a resident of Boise and am testifying today as an individual citizen.

Mr. Chairman, I'm a native Idahoan, born and raised in Weiser and grew up camping, hunting, fishing, and hiking in Idaho's mountains.

There is no person that will testify here today that has a greater love and respect for Idaho and her glorious mountains, rivers, lakes and streams, and fish and wildlife than I do.

But I firmly believe that the management of Idaho's national forest lands for the optimum utilization of all of the natural resources contained thereon is compatible with the long-term integrity of the State's natural beauty and abundant fish and wildlife. In fact, proper management can enhance all of these resources.

But wilderness classification precludes management and deprives the majority of the citizens of the benefits of these resources. Wilderness is antipeople and contrary to the principle of equal opportunity for all people that this country was founded on.

I would like to briefly relate a story that exemplifies how the average citizen is being forced off the public lands.

A number of years ago my wife and I decided to go camping at Stanley Basin, which is just north of the Sawtooth National Wilderness area.

The campgrounds around the lake were completely full. But that didn't matter, since we didn't like camping in developed campgrounds anyway.

We followed a road up the creek that emptied into the west end of the lake and found a beautiful place to camp a few hundred yards from the lake.

A sign by the road said that it was 7 miles up the road to a wilderness trailhead. We set up our tent camp alongside the road just a few hundred yards from one of the most heavily used recreational areas in the State and spent a glorious weekend completely by ourselves.

The next year we packed all our gear on our old orange pickup and headed back for the same spot. But when we got to Stanley Lake, we found that the Forest Service had built a barricade across the road that went back up the creek and a big sign said no motorized vehicles beyond this point. We had to go camping elsewhere.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hatch follows:]

TESTIMONY

Before The
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Regarding
WILDERNESS IN IDAHO

By
JOHN HATCH, BOISE

My name is John Hatch. I am a resident of Boise and am testifying today as an individual citizen.

Mr. Chairman, I'm a native Idahoan, born and raised in Weiser and grew up camping, hunting, fishing and hiking in Idaho's mountains. There is no person that will testify here today that has a greater love and respect for Idaho and her glorious mountains, rivers, lakes and streams and fish and wildlife, than I do.

But I firmly believe that the management of Idaho's national forest lands for the optimum utilization of all of the natural resources contained thereon is compatible with the long term integrity of the state's natural beauty and abundant fish and wildlife. In fact, proper management can enhance all of these resources.

But wilderness classification precludes management and deprives the majority of the citizens of the benefits of these resources. Wilderness is anti-people and contrary to the principle of equal opportunity for all people that this country was founded on.

I am, therefore, opposed to the designation of any more lands in Idaho as wilderness and urge that congressional legislation be passed to immediately release all RARE II areas to traditional multiple use management.

I would like to briefly relate a personal story that exemplifies how the average citizen is being forced off the public lands.

A number of years ago my wife and I decided to go camping at Stanley Lake which is just north of the Sawtooth National Wilderness (Ten Mile 04061). The campgrounds around the lake were completely full but that didn't matter since we didn't like camping in developed campgrounds anyway. We followed a road up the creek that emptied into the west end of the lake and found a beautiful place to camp a few hundred yards from the lake. A sign by the road said that it was seven miles up the road to a wilderness trailhead. We set up our tent camp along side the road just a few hundred yards from one of the heavily used recreational areas in the state and spent a glorious weekend completely by ourselves. The next year we packed all our gear on our old orange pickup and headed back for the same spot but when we got to Stanley Lake we found that the Forest Service had built a barracade across the road that went back up the creek and a big sign said no motorized vehicles beyond this point. We were stunned that the Forest Service had arbitrarily decided that we couldn't go back in to camp where we had been the year before. We were blocked from camping anywhere except in the Forest Service campgrounds around the lake, which, of course, were full so we were forced to go somewhere else entirely.

This took place two or three years prior to anyone hearing anything about RARE II (at least the general public). It would be interesting to know how many miles of road were closed by the Forest Service in anticipation of and preparation for, RARE II.

Mr. Chairman, Idahoans have already sacrificed too much of their land to the elitist wilderness preservationists. We shouldn't be asked to sacrifice any more.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today.

John L. Hatch
P.O. 167
Boise, Idaho 83701
Telephone - 342-2688

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Kelley.

STATEMENT OF DAVE KELLEY, GREATER SNAKE RIVER LAND USE CONGRESS, OUTDOORSMEN UNLIMITED

Mr. KELLEY. Yes. My name is Dave Kelley. I'm testifying in place of Grayson Andrist.

I was born and raised in Idaho. I grew up most of my—I grew up in Cascade, 75 miles north of here.

I represent the Greater Snake River Land Use Congress, which is a chapter of the Outdoorsmen Unlimited.

And we believe in the multiple use concept. We also believe that excessive preservation is not good conservation. We are concerned with the logical use of our land and we believe that we should develop it. We should use it to its fullest potential, which is productive use and not become stale or unproductive.

We have suggested legislation that we sent to your office which is called the Idaho Wilderness Release Act and we believe in the hard release and that all lands that are roadless should be released to multiple use.

This may seem harsh and uncompromising, but history has shown that if we do compromise, we tend to lose more than we started out asking for.

We watched the Central Idaho Wilderness Area that is being developed from the old primitive area which was between 1.4 million acres to over 2 million acres.

We watched the Gospel-Hump compromised away. [Bell.]

And I want to thank you for listening to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony.

I have no questions, gentlemen. Thank you very much. And we will look at the complete statements.

The next panel is Mark Davis, Teri Norell, Nelle Tobias, Stephen Hubert, Julie Jose, Dale Aspelund, William Meiners, Erich Wilson, Karen Gibson, and Dan Peterson.

I hope panel No. 6 will be getting ready.

Mr. Davis.

STATEMENT OF MARK DAVIS, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. DAVIS. My name is Mark Davis. I have a landscaping architecture master's degree and I have done some research in the Native Claims Act.

I would like to refute the assumption that wilderness is bad for the economy. I think it is not true for several reasons: because of research values, because grazing is allowed, and because of the recreation, and because it avoids tax subsidies in relation to logging.

Relating to research, mycorrhizal fungi is not exactly a household word but because microorganisms helps plants to grow faster and healthier, it may be one of the agricultural boom industries of the future.

Undisturbed wilderness holds the key to understanding how fungi and higher plants work together. Because man's activities may eliminate the beneficial microbes, the wilderness is essential.

For example, lack of bacteria may be the cause of failure of pine trees to reseed in clearcuts in parts of our national forests.

Another example, cedar has a very complex mycorrhizal association and trees that are 100 years old have different fungis than young trees or trees over 500 years.

If we eliminate the old growth, such as Long Canyon, we may eliminate the beneficial fungi.

Lack of adequate wilderness research areas could deprive us of large economic benefits for lands we do manage intensively. [Bell.]

One final thing is that the Middle Fork Wilderness and our main Salmon River brings in $6-million income to the State from commercial outfitting and this is very significant and it continues year after year——

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Davis. I hate to cut you off.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Davis follows:]

STATEMENT OF MARK DAVIS, BOISE, IDAHO

There is an assumption that wilderness is bad for the economy. This is not true for several reasons:

(1) Research values;
(2) Grazing values; and
(3) Recreation.

(1) Mycorrhizal fungi is not a household word. Many are familiar with these soil organisms thru alfalfa and root nodules that produce nitrogen. This helps the plant grow better [1] and increases soil fertility. This is so important that alfalfa seeds are treated to spread the micro-organisms.

You may not know any other mycorrhizal relationships. Don't worry, 75 percent of the organisms are new to science in the last 10 years. Pine and cedar [2] trees have micro fungi too. Wilderness may hold the key to discovering new organisms and their benefits. Undisturbed areas are essential because man's activities tend to eliminate the desirable fungi. Lack of bacteria may cause failure of pine to reseed [2] in clear cuts.

Cedar is particularly interesting. In each age class the tree associates with a different fungi. Particularly, trees over 100 years old have different mycorrhizal than young trees, or those over 500 years old. We can exploit these fungi to speed growth and increase health of trees. Thus if we eliminate the old growth cedar, we may eliminate the beneficial microbes. These fungi are likely to be a future boom industry for agriculture and forestry. Lack of adequate wilderness research areas could deprive us of large economic benefits for lands we do manage intensively. This is just one example of economic value of wilderness research areas.

(2) Grazing is allowed in wilderness. It could be inconvenient, but as we see grazing forced off public lands by (sales) intensive agriculture and mining, wilderness seems to be the only land management setting that ensures continued grazing.

(3) Recreation in wilderness areas is big business. The Middlefork Salmon River has 8,000 floaters each year. Half are commercial, each one pays between $700 and $1,000 per trip. This brings in almost 3 million per year, not including air flights, food and lodging within the State. The main Salmon River has about the same return. So commercial floating of just two wilderness areas brings in 6 million [3] per year. This doesn't include private float trips or hunting and guiding.

This money comes in every year. It is not boom and bust like mining. It is clean and continuous. Most important it gets more valuable every year.

Because its value in 15 years is hard to predict, hard release of wilderness areas is undesirable.

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[1] USDA Agriculture Research Service, Corvallis ARS Pathologist and Research Leader, R. G. Linderman.

[2] Orsen Miller, Ph.D. Mycologist.

[3] Not including substantial income from Selway and Locksa R.

ADDENDUM

Most areas need a subsidy for roads. These roads de-stabilize watersheds, reduce wildlife values, scenic values, and open timber stands with 'slow-to never' regeneration capability.

Wilderness areas with special research value:
(1) Salmo Priest; caribou;
(2) Selkirk—Long Canyon; old cedar stands;
(3) Lemhi Mountains; rare alpine plants found nowhere else in the 48 States; and
(4) Lick Cr—Needles; salmon spawning.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Norell.

STATEMENT OF TERI J. NORELL, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. NORELL. Good morning, Senator. My name is Teri Norell and I am a resident of Boise. I am also a native of Idaho for 30 years.

My reason for testifying this morning stems from the concern I have over the fast pace at which the wilderness bill is being put together.

Idaho is a multipurpose State, serving to support a variety of special interests. These special interests, be they logging, mining, backpacking, hunting, or fishing, all stand to be affected by the outcome of this wilderness bill.

To best serve the variety of special interests, or in essence best serve the needs of Idaho, it seems essential that extreme caution be taken to thoroughly research and carefully evaluate the roadless areas in Idaho in order to determine which of the special interest or interests these areas would best support.

Even though the wilderness issue has existed off and on for years and several past wilderness attempts have been made, there has never been a detailed study and evaluation of all the roadless areas.

The Boise National Forest is a good example of areas that were missed during RARE II. How can an area be classified as wilderness or nonwilderness without first knowing what it has to offer?

Conservation groups and concerned citizens have spent this past summer diligently working at collecting current information on roadless areas to determine their wilderness and nonwilderness values.

The research these groups are doing entail looking into the economics, wildlife characteristics, mining activities, logging potential, watershed quality, grazing activities, and recreational uses in this area in hopes of coming up with a concise idea of how these areas should be classified.

Because of the October deadline for presenting a proposal, the conservation groups are limited in the number of areas they can thoroughly research. It seems the time factor has become more important than the areas themselves. [Bell.]

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Norell follows:]

Senator James McClure
Wilderness Hearings
Aug. 9, 1983

Senator McClure,

As a native of Idaho for 30 years, I am deeply concerned about the impact the upcoming Wilderness Bill will have on the future of Idaho.

Idaho is a multipurpose state, serving to support a variety of special interests. These special interests be they logging, mining, backpacking, hunting, or fishing, all stand to be affected by the outcome of this wildeness bill. To best serve the variety of special interest, or in essence best serve the needs of Idaho, it seems essential that extreme caution be taken to thoroughly research and carefully evaluate the roadless areas in Idaho, to determine which of the special interest (s) these areas would best support.

Even though the wilderness issue has existed off and on for years, and several past wilderness attempts have been made, there has never been a detailed study and evaluation of all the roadless areas. The Boise National Forest is a good example of areas that were missed during RARE II. How can an area be classified as wilderness or non wilderness without first knowing what it has to offer?

Conservation groups and concerned citizens, have spent this past summer diligently working at collecting current information on roadless areas to determine their wilderness and non wilderness values. The research these groups are doing entail looking into the economics, wildlife characteristics, mining activities, logging potential, water shed quality, grazeing activities, and recreational uses, in hopes of coming up with a concise idea of how these areas should be classified.

Because of the Oct. 1 deadline for presenting a proposal, the conservation groups are limited in the number of areas they can thoroughly research. It seems the time factor has become more important then the areas themselves.

I am concerned that the rush to have a Wilderness Bill ready by the time congress convenes this Fall may result in a Wilderness Bill that is of lesser quality then what Idaho deserves.

I would like to go on record for supporting:

- the " Endangered Wilderness Core " because of the high wildlife and wilderness characteristics that have been found to exist in these areas
- that the Idaho Bill be presented on its own and not in connection with other state bills.
- that soft release language as opposed to hard release be used in the bill
- that 40 - 50% of the remaining roadless areas in Idaho be classified as Wilderness or Futher Study Areas

I would also like to recommend that Steel Mountain which was proposed as Wilderness under RARE II, be classified as Wilderness in the upcoming Bill. Steel Mountain possess strong wilderness characteristics with relativly low conflicts with other special interest. Due to poor accessibility, steep slopes, varying soil stability and expence, timber harvest within this area has in the past, been deferred.

The future of Idaho will be strongly influenced by the passage of this Wilderness Bill.

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to present my views.

Respectfully yours,
Teri J. Norell
Teri J. Norell

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Nelle Tobias.

STATEMENT OF NELLE TOBIAS, McCALL, IDAHO

Ms. TOBIAS. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, I am Nelle Tobias, a native Idahoan and a resident of McCall for over 40 years. There I have observed the use and misuse of our national forest lands.

Today Idaho ranks immutable as a treasury of extremely different and yet closely interrelated geologic communities of plants and animals, including humans.

In addition to forage, timber, and minerals, even more important products from these communities are air and water. Without either one, life ceases.

No one has systematically plumbed the potential of other vital products out there. Spot checks have discovered enough to know that the so-called years of study may have covered the obvious, but little else.

One needs only to fly over the forests to see the extent of brutal clearcuts. Slides onto highways often reflect the removal of cover above by overroading, logging, or grazing. Silted fish spawning beds and plugged reservoirs tell of mismanaged forests.

Idaho is my friend. I love it. I can do no less than defend it when it is threatened by such attack. I urge the following three measures of defense:

First, close no options to future wilderness protection for any Idaho land.

Second, set-aside large tracts as a permanent wilderness savings account. Roughly, this includes all of the as-yet unroaded areas proposed as alternative W under RARE II.

Third, give priority wilderness protection to the following areas now threatened by development. They are Salmon-Payette Crest, Rapid River drainage, and Gospel-hump extension, all in the Payette National Forest and the endangered core areas.

I particularly urge wilderness for the Salmon-Payette Crest. I also urge annexation of Upper Hazzard Lake and Bruin and South Bruin Mountains to round out the French Creek community. [Bell.]

[The prepared statement of Ms. Tobias follows:]

Hearing
IDAHO WILDERNESS
Boise, Idaho
August 9, 1983

Senator McClure, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am Nelle Tobias, a native Idahoan and a resident of McCall for over 40 years. There I have observed the use and mis-use of our national forest lands.

Today I stress the geologic diversity which makes Idaho what it is; a treasury of extremely different and yet closely inter-related communities of plants and animals, including humans. We know that from these communities come forage, timber and minerals. Even more important products of the unroaded forests are air and water. Without either, life ceases. Doubtless there are other vital products out there. No one has systematically plumbed the possibilities. Spot checks have discovered enough to know that the so-called "years of study" may have covered the obvious, but little else.

It is the prevailing mis-use and abuse of our developed land which make the designation of wilderness so important. One needs only to fly over the forests to see the extent of brutal clearcuts. Slides onto highways often reflect the removal of cover by over-roading, cutting or grazing. Silted fish spawning beds and plugged reservoirs tell of mis-managed forests.

Idaho is my friend. I love it. I can do no less than defend it when it is threatened by such attack. I urge the following three measures of defense:

1- Close no options to future wilderness protection for any Idaho land.

2- Before Idaho's inter-related communities are further assaulted by development, set aside large tracts, contiguous if possible, as a permanent wilderness savings account. Roughly this includes all of of the as-yet unroaded areas proposed as "Alternative W" under RARE II. This still leaves millions of acres of timber available for harvest; more than enough to supply active mills.

3- Give priority wilderness protection to the following areas now threatened by development. They are Salmon-Payette Crest, Rapid River drainage and Gospel-Hump extension,(all in the Payette National Forest and described later) and Salmo-Priest, Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkin, Great Burn, Sawtooth extension, White Clouds, North Lemhis, Palisades and Garns Mountain.

I particularly urge Wilderness designation for the Salmon-Payette Crest composed of French Creek (RARE II #4-461), Lick Creek east and west (#4-455) and Needles (#4-451).

The French Creek area, of which a part was recommended by the Forest Service as a Wilderness Study Area under RARE I, offers according to Forest Service reports "ahaven for wildlife". Referring to the roadless portion of Little French Creek drainage, "These meadows, the timber bordering them and the semi-open hillsides constitute prime elk calving ground. Elk also summer here.". Further quoting from Forest Service reports concerning Lava Ridge, "The area is relatively unique in that it has a highly visible contact zone between the Idaho Batholith granitics and the Columbia River basalts."

Under RARE II only one area,now a part of the River of No Return Wilderness, received a higher wilderness rating from the Forest Service. Even so, were it not for a citizen appeal before the Forest Service Chief, planned roads (five, parallel, within the width of one mile) would be under extravagant construction along French Creek.

An area not previously included in the RARE II studies, but definitely a part of the French Creek community, includes Upper Hazard Lake and Bruin and South Bruin Mountains (#277 on the July 26, 1983 Roadless

Area map by the Payette National Forest). It holds a relict habitat of Pleistocene geology and plant life, including a newly identified plant variety. I urge the annexation of area #277 to the headwater of French Creek.

The Needles and Lick Creek west areas serve the multiple uses of wilderness and offer nearby Central-Idaho-type of primitive recreation to the burgeoning enthusiasts coming to McCall and Long Valley.

Lick Creek east is a jewel of mountains, cirque lakes and steep drainages lying just across the road from the Pinnacles area (RARE II #4-454) which became a part of the River of No Return Wilderness.

I ask Wilderness designation for the entire unprotected and unroaded Rapid River drainage to ensure water quality for the downstream Idaho State Fish Hatchery (RARE II #4-922 and #1-922).

I also ask that protection for the breaks south of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness on the south side of the Salmon River be extended; the southerly boundary of the extension to be a line starting from the Hettinger Ranch on the South Fork of the Salmon River; thence north to Smith Knob; thence along a line northwest through Burgdorf Summit to the headwaters of Rabbit Creek (Sec. 5, T. 23 N., R. 3 E.); Thence following the Rabbit Creek drainage to the present border of the Gospel-Hump Wilderness.

These five areas of natural wilderness should be designated Wilderness to activate their enherent scientific laboratories, to meet the needs of wildlife migrations and the needs of primitive recreationists, to protect known and unknown species and to enable these areas to continue producing their life sustaining substances.

Wilderness is not a luxury, it is a necessity. The question is , how much of this necessary, multiple-use wilderness can we and future generations afford to do without. To you as decision makers, I say not much.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Dr. Hubert?

Julie Jose?

STATEMENT OF JULIA H. JOSE, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Jose**. My name is Julia Jose. I represent a family of four. I am a Boise resident.

I wish to commend the timber industry and all of you for long-range planning and I believe that the timber industry should plan on having about half of the remaining wilderness area in Idaho.

Therefore, I also support the conservationists' proposal for the endangered wilderness core areas.

Specifically, an area that is not listed in the endangered wilderness core areas is the Breadwinner area. And I have personally visited that with my family and enjoyed it very much. We visited it in the springtime when the creek was very high and it presented quite a challenge. The trail crosses the creek at several places and our whole family needed to cooperate and we got a sense of challenge and daring in crossing that creek even though it was a relatively small one.

We have two teenage children who came back from that trip with a feeling of accomplishment and excitement and feeling for what their ancestors must have gone through in settling this country.

We met a variety of wildlife and also some cattle so that that area is multiple use. I feel that wilderness is definitely multiple use. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Jose follows:]

Testimony presented to

The Public Lands and Reserved Water
Subcommittee
of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Idaho Field Hearing
August 9, 1983, Boise

The timber industry has said that we need to settle the wilderness issue now so that they can plan their wood supply for the next several years. I'm a believer in long range planning, too. I believe that the industry should plan on having access to about 3½ million more acres of roadless lands. That is over half the remaining defacto wilderness in Idaho. In their planning they should work harder at better management and reforesting of the land they already have access to, and they should not expect the taxpayers to subsidize unprofitable timber sales. They have saved the roadless land currently under discussion for last to harvest because of its remoteness and low productivity. Why should we taxpayers pay the Forest Service to construct roads for the logging companies and then pay them more to either maintain those roads or to close them and replant them to prevent worse ecological damage? During flooding this past year, the Sawtooth National Forest estimated nearly $1.5 million in damages to roads, trails, bridges and watersheds. The Boise N.F. estimated $86,000, and personnel were still calculating the damage. Why should we pay the Forest Service to construct roads in places that would disturb game when we pay the Fish and Game Department to manage and protect the same animals? The wildlife habitat and watershed is already in good condition in the lands under consideration today - why downgrade it? I believe more people will use it and enjoy it and benefit from its productivity if it is left in wilderness than if it is logged.

I wholeheartedly support wilderness status for the conservation coalition list of 10 core areas: Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud - Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mountain and Salmo-Priest. I do not think 2-3 million acres is too much. Most of these areas do not contain enough commercial timber to really make a difference to the state economy over the long run. Long Canyon, Kelly Creek and Mallard-Larkins are more valuable as wildlife and fish habitat. It is very important to me to save some old growth timber country for scientific study and for people to enjoy and experience our forests as they once existed.

I would like to mention some other areas closer to home that our family has enjoyed hiking in. We have recently become backpackers after years of car camping.

What a pleasure it was for us to discover that we could be hiking a wilderness trail in the Breadwinner area after only a 2½ hour drive from Boise. We walked the Cottonwood Creek Trail twice last year and met no other people on the trail either time. The first time was in early June when the creek raced and tumbled down the valley. Each crossing presented a new challenge to our ingenuity, and the spirit of cooperation and tolerance for each other's limitations strengthened. Our teenage children returned with a real sense of accomplishment, a sense of what early settlers must have felt, and great eagerness for another trip. We saw several species of birds, identified half the wildflowers listed in our wildflower book, and watched a swimming mouse in the creek.

Setting aside some wilderness areas close to cities is very important. I have spoken with several people lately who wished they were closer to wilderness--and they didn't mean a campground with roads. I know that a wilderness area close to Boise might receive heavy use and need special management, but I truely feel it would be the highest and best use of the land. I strongly recommend wilderness designation for the Breadwinner area and for Lime Creek, Danskins-South Fork Boise River, Pioneers and Cache Peak as well.

I mentioned before that I believe in long range planning. As you know, our national forests are currently involved in 15 year planning cycles. I believe that if there is some roadless land remaining in a forest by the time the second planning cycle arrives, the forest management personnel should have the authority to recommend wilderness classification if they feel it is the best use of the land. Therefore, I believe "soft" release language is extremely important. I fear that "hard release" would prevent forest management personnel from continuing to use the wilderness option in their planning cycles.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my views.

Julia A. Jose
4820 Wymosa
Boise 83703

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Aspelund.

STATEMENT OF DALE ASPELUND, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. ASPELUND. Senator McClure, my name is Dale Aspelund. First, just so I can be brief, I would like to state for the record that I support the Idaho endangered wilderness core. I oppose hard release language, even under the definition that you gave today, although that's the first time I heard it described that way.

The issue that we are here today to discuss has possibly been misrepresented. It has been portrayed as: How much more wilderness can Idaho afford?

God created this wilderness. And it may be forever lost after this wilderness bill has been legislated.

The question is, and always has been, not how much more forests in Idaho but how much less wilderness in Idaho?

I personally wish to enter into the record that I support wilderness designation for the Payette Crest, Steel Mountain, and White Cloud-Boulder Mountains and that the White Cloud-Boulder Mountains be given wilderness protection with a nonmining clause.

I also entered into the record, with 15 copies, Senator, two letters, one from a Mr. George Burger, Jr., and one from a Mr. Alan Albrecht, who wished to support protection of the Idaho wilderness and wilderness roadless lands, and were unable to be here today. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Aspelund follows:]

Senator McClure:

For the Hearing Record on Idaho Wilderness presented August 9, 1983 Boise, Idaho.

I an a Boise resident and a avid wilderness supporter. My love and concern for the wilderness is one of the main reasons for my choosing to live and work in this great state.

First , I wish to support the conservationalists Endangered Wilderness Core. This endangered core consists of the following;

1. LONG CANYON -SELKIRK CREST- Long Canyon, the keystone of this proposal, is the last unroaded drainage in the Selkirk Mountains. A glacially-carved valleywinding 18 miles, Long Canyon contains outstanding old-growth forests ofed cedar, white pine, and hemlock and potential habitat for the endangered woodland caribou, grizzly bear, and other rare wildlife. The Selkirk Crest is a rocky, rugged area of glacial cirques, lakes and ridges. Support for Long Canyon is very important. The Selkirk Crest has been recommended by the Forest Service as wilderness.

2. MALLARD-LARKINS(Approx. 200,000 acres) Subalpine country on the Clearwater-St. Joe divide, Mallard-Larkins is a haven for wildlife. Elk, deer, mountain goats and other species are common, and the numerous lakes and streams support good fish populations. The area has a good trail system, excellent hunting and fishing, and outstanding opportunities for roadless recreation. The timber industry proposal would open 75% of the area to roads and logging. Perhaps the most threatened roadless area in the state. The Idaho Fish and Game Commission has identifies Mallard-Larkins and Great Burn (below) as the most critical wildlife areas in Idaho needing Wilderness protection

3. GREAT BURN-CAYUSE CREEK High, open country swept by fire in the early 1900's, this is an outstanding fish and wildlife area. Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creeks are nationally recognized Blue Ribbon trout streams. Prime habitat for elk, gray wolves, and grizzly bear are also found here. Excellent hiking, fishing, hunting, and a valuable economic resource for the area.

4. PAYETTE CREST(French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles) An area of spectacular scenery, with sparkling lakes, hanging valleys and glacially-scoured peaks (more than 35 over 8,000ft. high). The high meadows and forest are home to the elk, mule deer, and black bear, and other wildlife; hiking, hunting and fishing are excellent. The white granite that makes up the Crest is highly erosive, and proposed logging and road-building will damage fisheries and wildlife.

5. SAWTOOTH COMPLETION(Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River) Rugged country on the west and south of the Sawtooths, with stunning vistas, many lakes and streams, and no crowds. Home to mountain goats, deer, elk, lynx, and wolverine. Close to Boise and Wood River Valley.

6. WHITE CLOUD-BOULDER MOUNTAINS(450.000 acres) The entire White Cloud-Boulder mountain ecosystem, from rolling sagebrush foothills to spectacular alpine peaks, Critical spring, summer, and winter range for elk and deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, antelope, and salmon spawning streams. Please

support the Conservationist's Proposal, and ask that Wilderness designation for the White Clouds include a clause that prohibits mining.

7.NORTHERN LEMHIS Some of the highest mountains in Idaho, the northern Lemhis have over 60 lakes scattered through their glacially-carved valleys. The lush meadows and deep forest are home to elk, deer and mountain goats. Excellent hiking, hunting and fishing.

8. PALISADES A quarter-million expanse in the Snake River Range on the Idaho-Wyoming border, Palisades has rugged peaks seperated by deep-cut canyons. The area has good hiking trails and high wildlife values, including elk, moose, bald eagles, and others. There are minor timber values, and no oil and gas has been discovered in the vicinity. Close to eastern Idaho urban centers.

9. GARNS MOUNTAIN Lying between Idaho Falls and the Tetons, Garns Mountain is a wildlife haven. Deer, elk, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles and other species are found here. Good trout streams and spawning areas are found in Garns Mountain. Good access from Idaho Falls, and open early in the spring, unlike most eastern Idaho hiking areas.

10. SALMO-PRIEST Salmo-Priest is the only area in the contiguous United States with an established band of mountain caribou (which is on the endangered species list). The area is like an inland rain forest; giant red cedars over 3,000 years old guard a forest floor of mosses, ferns, and orchids. Grizzly bear are also present. The Forest Service plans logging and roads for this 8,000 acre area.

I also will support the alternative wilderness proposal which will be submitted in detail October '83 by the Conservationists Wilderness Coalition (The Idaho Wildland Defense Coalition).

Secondly, the proposed consideration of "Hard Release" language in the upcoming Wilderness legislation is totally UNACCEPTABLE. Any release language that would permanently bar any wilderness consideration for any of the wild roadless lands not designated as wilderness under proposed legislation is wrong. Soft release language is much more preferable, so that lands excluded under this wilderness bill that remain roadless and have high wilderness value could be reconsidered at the start of the forest planning cycle (15 years from now). This makes much more sense. To allow future generations who may have different hearts, concerns, and representation to make these decisions. To attempt to legislate forever, makes no sense and may compound grave errors of judgement or emotion made today. Allow future consideration and latitude for future Idaho residents, so they may have say over this valuable resource.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my anger and concern about the approach used by many organizations and individuals concerning consideration of the future of Idaho's wildlands (roadless areas). Many factions opposing wilderness protection for any of the remaining roadless areas, including the timber industry, mining industry, R.V. and off-road vehicle organizations and, unfortunately, yourself and your staff (at least as represented by your public statements as your survey and newsletters) Appear to misrepresent the issues.

Everytime Idahoans have had to deal with the complicated and important issue of wilderness protection, the factions previously mentioned have tried to make a case of "How much more Wilderness can Idaho afford". "Can Idaho afford the creation of any more wilderness?". This basis for arguement has no foundation and hardly merits such support by Idahoans such as yourself.

First, only God has created wilderness. No legislative bill or proclamation can creat wilderness! Legislation may help protect it from the continuing onslaught of men and machines that have continued to eat away most of the wilderness that made America great. Or, legislation may remove such protection and that being done, allow development of single interest resources such as timber or mining and therefore forever ruin the natural wild environment of these lands.

Multiple use has been described as areas that provide watershed, wildlife habitat, recreation, and range, as well as timber production. Wilderness provides watershed, wildlife refuge, recreation and range. Only timber and mining would be excluded. Anyone who has lived in Idaho for the past 20 years or more has seen logging and mining, with their disregard for the environment, while building roads, and their make money first attitudes, destroy our lands. Ruining watersheds, wildlife habitat, and thereby destroying recreational values. I would like to point out that it is not the wilderness supporter who is the single interest, selfish viewpoint in this issue. Is it fair that all present roadless areas be open for development by timber and mining, that would destroy land that has always been wilderness, risking all other forms of multiple use? (i.e. watershed, wildlife habitat, range, and recreation)

WILDERNESS is and always has been MULTIPLE USE!

Also, it is the Idaho public that pays for the construction of the main network of logging roads through Forest Service appropriations. The timber industry purchasers only pay for subsidiary roads.

The Forest Service has in the past paid more for the development of roads into logging areas than it has recieved in payment for the timber sales. A recent study by the Natural Resources Defense Council "Giving Away the National Forest" describe that during the years of 1974-1978 the Caribou,Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales.

In other words, besides trying to convince Idahoans, wrongly, that the timber industry and yourself support "multiple use" of our forest, while having only the timber industry in mind, you continue to favor tax subsidy of an industry that has lost money in most ventures in these areas, all the while risking permanent harm to these rare areas of our state and country that could continue to offer citizens many permanently renewable resources if cared for.

Wilderness values of these lands are extremely fragile. Idaho has already suffered calamity at the hands of hungry and irresponsible logging interests! One need only think of Idaho's once famous Chinook Salmon runs, a wonder and resource that may be permanently gone because of consideration of only single use land management.

In view of the history of harm to these rare areas in the past, the history of deficit timber sales and tax payer subsidy (in these poor economic times), I urge careful, considerate treatment of our wild back-country. Protect Idaho before it is too late!

In a more personal nature, I wish to take this opportunity to express my concern that the Payette Crest, Steel Mountain, and the White Cloud-Boulder Mountains recieve needed wilderness protection. These areas have provided literally hundreds of recreational days for my family. (Infants to grandparents)

I urge that the White Clouds be given wilderness protection with a non-mining clause to protect this rare area and its wonders for all to enjoy. The pristine environment could not survive mining endeavors. The White Clouds have always been a favorite of Idahoans. This area should be protected for future generations. (Attached find descriptions of forementioned areas)

Last, many of the lands that are roadless and therefore may be considered under wilderness legislation have not been adequately studied. Information of boundary and area description is not available. These lands then must be set aside for future proper review and evaluation before action is taken.

The question always has been "How much less wilderness can Idaho afford?"

I submit this testimony as an individual.

Thank-you
Dale Aspelund
819 S. Roosevelt
Boise, Id. 83705

cc Governor John Evans

THE PAYETTE CREST

Along tne crest of the Salmon River Mountains lies a spectacular chain of rugged peaks, alpine meadows and jewel like glacial peaks. A largely roeadless region extends from Patrick Butte south, over the Loon Peaks to the Needles and east, across the South Fork of the Salmon River, to Logan Mountain. A great portion of this country is greater than 7500ft. in elevation with peaks rising above 9,000ft.

High rectreational values including hunting, fishing, backpacking, climbing, and other back country activities are almost limitless in this pristine area.

High wildlife values include elk, moose, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, bear, cougar, lynx, and many others. Numerous lakes teem with trout and clear streams continue to provide critical spawning beds for salmon and steelhead.

Over most of this country, the trees are sparce, the slopes steep, and the soils fragile and unstable. Often, development costs would exceed timber value should the thinly timbered areas be logged because of low productivity and inaccessability. Erosion resulting from logging and road building would certainly severely degrade the pristine quality of fisheries and critical big game habitat would be destroyed.

This area is very near McCall and Riggins and,therefore, provides easy access from Boise or Lewiston. Protect this special area that can offer one of the wilderness values most difficult to discover solitude.

The areas included in the Payette Crest are:

FRENCH CREEK/PATRICK BUTTE

High lakes, high meadows, unusual rock formations, elk, deer, bear are included in this area. It includes two areas that have been studied for silderness designation, French Creek (4-461) in RARE II and Patrick Butte-Lava Ridge (253) in RARE I. Includes the highly visible contact zone between the Idaho Batholigh granites and the Columbia River basalts. The Patrick Butte-Lava Ridge area includes 35 fishing lakes, half of which are in cirque basins. Eighteen peaks and buttes top 8,000ft. The French Creek area includes headwaters of French Creek, a Salmon River tributary. "The granite mountains vary from fine grained sparkling granite of Black Tip to the almost white walls which parallel grassy, flowered terraces angling up to the northeast face of South Bruin. Below these terraces a hanging meadow, cut by a small meandering stream, is enclosed by a great near-white granite wall and extending buttress."

LICK CREEK/NEEDLES

Sparkling lakes, hanging valleys and glacier-scoured peaks surround Payette Lakes to create a hiker's playground. These two areas east of McCall offer short hikes, spectacular scenery, and more than 60 named lakes. The Lick Creek area rises between the Lick Creek road and the Warren Wagon road. To the south is the Needles area, between the Lick Creek Road and the South Fork of the Salmon. "At the southern boundary of the Needles area, small prongs mimic the two main towers of The Needles. Further north, granite hogbacks bristle with pinnacles. Dark cliffs as high as 800ft. overhang everald lakes or rugged canyons. Mountains of crumbled grey rock overlook lakes." Between the two areas are the deep canyons of Lake Fork and Lick Creek. From high trails on the west side of both areas are visible Payette Lakes and Cascade Reservoir. The Forest Service recommended both areas for wilderness. The timber industry propsal excluded the Lick Creek area.

SECESH RIVER

This area is accesable from the south by Lick Creek Road east of McCall or from the north by the Warren Wagon Road after the Burgdorf turn but before Warren.

The area has been named for is beautiful but powerful river.

Hikers, packers, hunters, and fisherman enjoy this area filled with many streams and high mountain lakes. The area has many will developed trail systems but much of the high country and lakes lie hidden without established trails and can provide anyone interested with a unique wilderness experience.

Large numbers of elk and deer exist here along with mountain can and black bear.

Concern for this area exists because of logging interests that could damage much of this fragile contry and clean watershed. Interuption of this ecosystem could cause permanent damage to excellent elk habitat.

THE WHITE CLOUDS AND BOULDER MOUNTAINS

Approximately 600,000 acres located on the eastern side of the Sawtooth Valley, the White Clouds are a rugged mountain range formed of brilliant white peaks, many over 11,000 ft., dotted with a multitude of high lakes, basins, and meadows. The area also provides important watershed for the East Fork and Main Salmon Rivers and is, therefore, excellent Salmon spawning country.

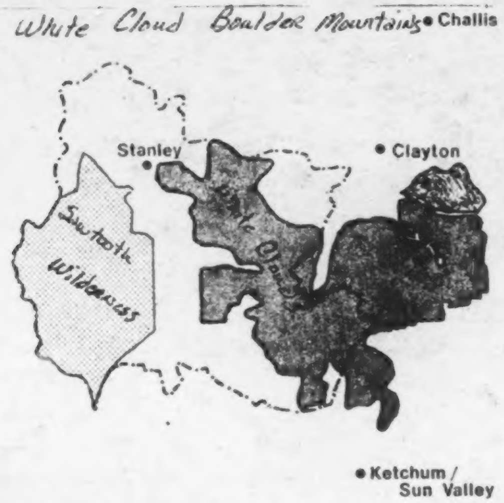
This area is well noted for its high recreational values for the back packer, hiker, horseman, hunter, fisherman, and wilderness traveler. Since RARE II popularity and use has continued to grow rapidly.

The White Clouds also have extremely high wildlife values. Antelope, beaver, black bear, bobcat, cougar, coyote, elk, lynx, mountain goat, and mule deer all populate this area. Elk herds use this country for important year around range. The last of a remnant herd of big horn sheep also roam the high mountain passes and valleys of the White Clouds.

Concern exists about the future of this truely unique area because of mining pressures. Public outcry has delayed progress and final deverlopment of mining interests in this area so far. Before it is too late, protect this area's future by supporting wilderness designation for the White Clouds with a non-mining clause.

A favorite area for tens of thousands of Idahoans, future protection of this area depends on all of us. Support Wilderness for the White Clouds and Boulder Mountains before it is too late.

White Cloud Boulder Mountains

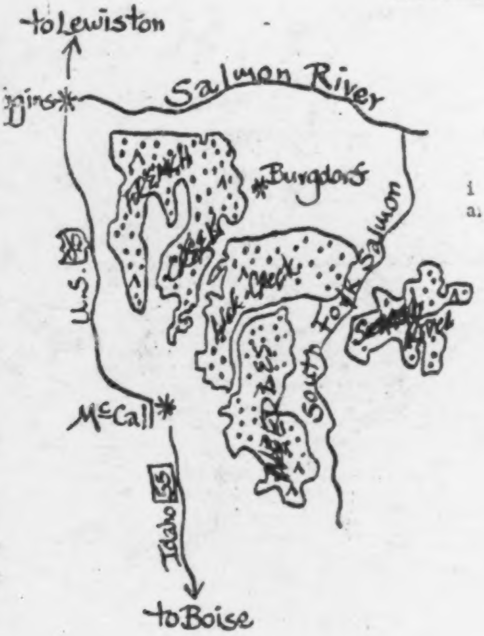

Challis
Stanley
Clayton
Sawtooth Wilderness
Ketchum / Sun Valley

▨ **Citizen's White Cloud-Boulder Mountains Wilderness Proposal.**

Hailey

—·— **Sawtooth National Recreation Area boundary.**

Payette Crest


to Lewiston
Salmon River
Burgdorf
South Fork Salmon
Lick Creek
U.S.
McCall
Idaho 55
to Boise

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Bill Meiners.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM R. MEINERS, CHAIRMAN, NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. **Meiners**. Mr. McClure, I'm Bill Meiners, Idaho Wildlife Federation, Meridian, Idaho. I'm here today to submit testimony on behalf of the federation and myself and also to submit written testimony of my wife and ask that it be made part of the record.

The Idaho Wildlife Federation advocates and actively seeks the establishment within the National Wilderness Preservation System all lands identified for inclusion and management as wilderness within the scope and intent of the Wilderness Act.

IWF likewise advocates and insists upon the comprehensive study of all such lands having those qualities and attributes as to render them candidates for inclusion within the Wilderness Preservation System with determination made as to their designation prior to any activity that would impair or destroy such inherent qualities or attributes.

Thus we come to the some 6½ million acres of Idaho's wilderness areas and ask: Which, if any, of these roadless areas should be classified wilderness?

The guiding principle in answer to this question must be: All such roadless areas whose basic resources of soil and water together with their dependent life forms of fish, game, and nongame wildlife, plants, or other intrinsic and scenic values are best protected and managed as wilderness.

Timber mining of submarginal lands, deficit timber sales, or other shortsighted exploitation of inherent resources must be recognized and disposed in the public's interest.

IWF opposes hard release language in any legislative proposal. We simply do not know all the answers at this time.

Soft release is more appropriate and gives opportunity for further study and classification at some future date.

We are also opposed to the purist concept as regards management of wilderness areas and would welcome the opportunity in working on legislative language to overcome this problem.

Thank you for this opportunity to make comment. I trust you will consider well the matter of commercial forest lands, submarginal forest lands, and deficit timber sales as identified and discussed in my written comments, water and watershed values, fish and wildlife habitat and values, and the host of other values that accrue to the public in drafting your proposed Idaho wilderness bill. These lands are precious to this and future generations. They demand our best efforts for all concerned.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Wilson?

Glenn Selander?

STATEMENT OF GLENN E. SELANDER, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Selander**. Senator, I am Glenn Selander, a resident of Boise, Idaho.

I testify as an individual with a personal concern that we not overstep the line marking the balance between our presence in nature and the presence of that which is not us.

As a person, I know it is important to maintain a balance in my physiological structure to remain healthy. Biologists indicate the steady state of our cellular structure is required for us to be healthy. It stands to reason this model is true for our presence in nature.

Others may speak of the economic issues of resources and jobs, of deficit timber sales, of timber and wilderness conflict, but I speak from the experience of being allowed only half the trout in possession I once was allowed, of seeing more and more denuded slopes in the Boise and Payette Forests, of seeing more and more silted river and creekbeds in the roaded areas of these same forests and of seeing more and more people in both the roaded and roadless areas of southern and southwest Idaho.

From this point of view, personal appreciation for and concern for the health of the wild areas, I know we must designate more roadless areas to protect the wild environment from the swelling encroachment of humans.

Our raids on the forests and rivers with our machinery are a geometrically increasing burden on a nature designed only to be able to compensate for our presence on foot.

Second, as a city councilman of the largest metropolitan area in Idaho—not speaking for the council but as one experienced in dealing weekly with the concerns of developers and employers who wish us to make growth and development possible, I know that one of the prime considerations of those being wooed to come here is the availability of a healthy natural environment.

Potential residents continually ask questions about the availability of their favorite outdoor pastimes. And those pastimes include access to roadless and healthy, and thus health-giving to them, forests and rivers. Such amenities are necessary to the health, well-being, and productivity of urban dwellers and, therefore, of their corporate and Government employers.

Specifically, I ask for your consideration for such wilderness areas, the inclusion of areas such as Steel Mountain, the Trinities, Red Mountain, and Scott Mountain in the Boise Forest; of Rapid River and Council Mountain in the Payette Forest; and of the Pioneers and Cache Peak in the Sawtooth Forest.

And I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Peterson.

STATEMENT OF DAN A. PETERSON, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. PETERSON. My name is Dan Peterson. I live in Boise, Idaho.

Senator, it is extremely difficult to tell someone what you feel in your heart even if you have all the time in the world. And straight facts often have to stand simply stated.

I'm in full support of protection for the endangered wilderness core.

I would strongly oppose any hard release language that you might use in your wilderness bill, and I also urge that a nonmining clause be an important part of any legislation concerning the White Clouds.

I'm from a small town in northern Idaho, but I have lived and worked in Boise for about the last 15 years. And this city gives me plenty of what I need to quench my city thirst. This is a city in which one of American's greatest and oldest ideals abounds. Free enterprise, the right to pursue the buck. This thrives here. This is good.

But there is something more, something older, something that was old when free enterprise was new, something that was old when roads were new. That is our right to explore, discover, and experience the wilderness. The wilderness is our grandfather. I honor this.

In Boise we have within remarkably easy reach the truth of two of Thomas Jefferson's greatest dreams. We have free enterprise and we have the natural spirit of discovery: the wilderness.

As it stands today, every summer tens of thousands of people pour into the Sawtooth National Wilderness Area. As a result, the beautiful mountains are endangered even as they are protected. I begrudge no one for traveling there.

I want it noted, however, that there are areas close to Boise that few people and less roads have ever penetrated. The areas of Breadwinner to the Trinities down to the Danskin, up to Steel Mountain, and east to the south Boise-Yuba River area contain unknown and extremely varied country. Inclusion of these often steep and rugged areas to Idaho's wilderness lands are strongly urged.

And I would like to say in conclusion, Senator, that if it's not broken, don't fix it. And as my grandfather told me when I was a child, measure twice and saw once. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Peterson follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator McClure,

It is extremely difficult to tell someone what pumps through your own heart as eloquently as you feel it pulse. Straight facts often have to stand. I am in full support of protection for, at the very least, the Endangered Wilderness Core. I strongly oppose any hard release language you might use in your Wilderness Bill and I also urge that a non-minning clause be an important part of any legislation concerning the White Clouds.

I'm from a small town in Northern Idaho but I have lived and worked in Boise for the last fifteen years. Boise gives me plenty of what I need for my "city-thirst". This is a city in which one of America's greatest and oldest ideals abounds. Free Enterprize; the right to persue the buck. This thrives here. This is good.

But, there is something more. Something older. Something that was old when free enterprize was new. Something that was old when roads were new. Our right to explore, discover, and experience the wilderness is our grand father. I honor this.

In Boise we have, whithin remarkably easy reach, the truth of two of Thomas Jefferson's greatest dreams. We have free enterprize and the natural spirit of discovery; the wilderness. As it stands today, folks filled with wanderlust for such soft sleep, cool plunges, and handfulls of stars at easy reach go to the Stanly Basin and eventually pour into the Sawtooths by the tens of thousands every summer. As a result, the "American Alps" are endangered even as they are protected. I begrudge no one for traveling there.

I want it noted, however, that there are areas in Boise's back yard that few people and even fewer roads have penetrated. The areas of Breadwinner to the Trinities down to the Danskin, up to Steel Mountain and east to the South Boise-Yuba River area contain unknown and extremely varied country. From the steep jagged tower called Steel Mountain to the gentle winter elk grazing land at Breadwinner. Inclusion of these, often steep and rugged areas to Idaho's Wilderness lands serves two giant purposes:

First, it provides surprizingly easy and quick access to quality wilderness for all who live in and around Boise.

Second, even as it accomplishes this it performs yet another service. Travel to and in the Sawtooths would level out. It would allow the Sawtooths a breath of fresh air and allow these areas in the Boise National Forest the privilege of discovery.

Before I close, I should make the Endangered Wilderness Core and all that it includes clear to you. Here it is:

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6. White Clouds-Boulder Mountains
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades

9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo Priest

Senator, If its not broken, don't fix it. Don't cut more roads through these areas. Don't do it. Please.

Its simple: Protect these areas in the Boise National Forest and you save. You save the Sawtooths.

Saving the wilderness is hard. But it aint heavy, Senator, its my Grandpa.

I submit this testimony as an individual.

Thank you

Dan A Peterson

Dan A. Peterson
1308 North 20th
Boise, Idaho 83702

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Meiners, I have just one question, because again we run into this question of what is hard release, soft release, and maybe it is a semantics problem where definitions cause problems.

What are you looking for with respect to this wilderness finding?

Mr. **Meiners**. I don't believe we know at this present time sufficient information on most of these areas to say that this is wilderness now and that these other areas that are going to be released for wilderness at a later date. I don't.

And I would agree with another person earlier this morning, that is that the planning process doesn't necessarily assure that further planning will identify or include those areas of wilderness.

The **Chairman**. What is it you want?

Mr. **Meiners**. I would like to have—if we have an Idaho wilderness bill, that we have those areas that we are aware of at the present time put into wilderness. Those other areas of which we do not have sufficient information be held in a—for further study. As other additional information becomes necessary——

The **Chairman**. And maintain it in its roadless status?

Mr. **Meiners**. Yes.

The **Chairman**. So in effect you would give it a wilderness designation or hold it in status quo until such a decision is made at some time in the future?

Mr. **Meiners**. That's true.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Davis, Chad Gibson, Andy Anderson, Rayola Jacobsen, Gale Chambers, Bill Ross, Jeanette Ross, Rodney Hawes, Ralph Smeed, Dave Bivens.

Mr. Davis? Mr. Gibson? Mr. Anderson?

STATEMENT OF ANDY ANDERSON, IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. **Anderson**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Senator Symms, and Representative Craig for this opportunity to testify.

My name is Andy Anderson and I represent the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation. The farm bureau is the largest farm organization in the State, representing 22,000 families throughout Idaho.

The position of the Idaho Farm Bureau has been and will remain that we are opposed to any additional wilderness designation in the State of Idaho.

We feel that 3.8 million acres, which is more than any other State except Alaska, is far too much land to be locked up.

When this 3.8 million acres was set aside, there was language in the legislation that called for the Government to explore and catalog the mineral resources of the area. This has not as yet been done. No more should be locked up at least until the resources have been cataloged. It is interesting to note that as the Forest Service has had to stop timber sales and mining activities in roadless areas, that the revenue from the sale of minerals and timber back to the State and local units of government has fallen.

Many counties in Idaho are made up of mostly Federal lands and they depend very heavily on the revenue generated by the sale of timber and minerals to support their schools and roads.

Agriculture is one of the largest taxpaying groups in the State and, as such, is very concerned with the prospect of seeing these lands locked by wilderness designation.

If the Federal funds to local units of government, especially schools, continues to drop, an already shaky agricultural economy will be further taxed to make up the problems faced by farmers and ranchers.

There is a lot of talk by the proponents of wilderness that wilderness is good for the tourists and recreational industry. The number of people speaking and participating in a wilderness recreational experience are a very numerically small part of the recreating public. Thus only a small part of the tourist trade.

If Idaho is to have a strong tourist trade, it will need to develop more opportunities for the vast majority of people who need and want campgrounds that they have motorized access to.

In conclusion, Senator, the local areas and the State of Idaho, as well as the Nation, cannot afford to lock up land and not develop and use the natural resources contained thereon.

By locking up the land so it might be used by a very small part of the population [bell], you are denying the rest of the society access to these lands as well as removing from the land management agencies the ability to do just that: manage.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

TESTIMONY
Before
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
On
PROPOSED WILDERNESS IN IDAHO

Presented By
IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Thank you, Senator McClure, for this opportunity to testify before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee concerning proposed wilderness in Idaho.

My name is Andy Anderson and I represent the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation. Farm Bureau is the largest farm organization in the state representing 22 thousand families throughout Idaho.

The position of the Idaho Farm Bureau has been and will remain, that we are opposed to any additional wilderness designation in the State of Idaho. We feel that 3.8 million acres (which is more than any other state, except Alaska) is far too much land to be locked up. When this 3.8 million acres was set aside there was language in the legislation that called for the government to explore and catalog the mineral resources of the area. This has not, as yet, been done. No more should be locked up at least until the resources have been cataloged.

It is interesting to note that as the Forest Service has had to stop timber sales and mining activities in roadless areas that the revenue from the sale of minerals and timber back to the state and local units of government has fallen dramatically. Many counties in Idaho are made up of mostly federal lands and they depend very heavily on the revenue generated by the sale of timber and minerals to support their schools and roads. Agriculture is one of the largest tax-paying groups in the state and as such is very concerned with the prospect of seeing these lands locked up by wilderness designation. If the federal funds to local units of government, especially schools, continues to drop, an already shakey agricultural economy will be further taxed to make up the difference contributing further to the problems faced by farmers and ranchers.

There is a lot of talk by the proponents of wilderness that wilderness is good for the tourist and recreational industry. The number of people seeking and participating in a wilderness recreational experience are a very numerically small part of the recreating public. Thus only a small part of the tourist trade. If Idaho is to have a strong tourist trade it will need to develop more opportunities for the vast majority of people who need and want campgrounds that they have motorized access to.

In conclusion, Senator, the local areas and the State of Idaho, as well as the nation, cannot afford to lock up land and not develop and use the natural resources contained thereon. By locking up the land so it might be used by a very small part of the population (those with the leisure time, money and health to do so) you are denying the rest of the society access to these lands as well as removing from the land management agencies the ability to do just that - manage. Wise management of our lands is good for the country as a whole and essential to the local people who need the jobs and need the resources dollars for their schools

Wilderness is not wise use of the land.

Thank you.

Andy Anderson
Assistant Director, Public Affairs
IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION
P.O. Box 167
Boise, Idaho 83701
Telephone - 342-2688

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. Jacobsen? Mr. Chambers?

STATEMENT OF GALE H. CHAMBERS, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. CHAMBERS Senator, my name is Gale Chambers. I'm a native of Idaho and I reside at 515 Logan Street, Boise.

Although I am testifying as a private individual, I would like to point out that professionally I am a farm and ranch magazine editor with 20 years of experience and observation.

First of all, I am going to keep my remarks very brief and simply hand them in for the record.

I would guess, Senator, that we have reached a point here in Idaho where increased wilderness translates into less land for multiple use. For the most part, I would agree with the wilderness recommendation of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association. And I would remind the subcommittee that this event is not the only show in town. The wilderness question has continued for other public land areas.

Like I say, any inclination I had to carry a backpack, Senator, ended when I was discharged from the U.S. Infantry. I have no more desire to do that.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chambers follows:]

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Gale H. Chambers. I'm a native of Idaho and I reside at 515 Logan Street, Boise. Although I am testifying as a private individual, I would like to point out that professionally I am a farm and ranch magazine editor with 20 years of experience and observation. On my office wall are several honors and plaques bestowed on me for editorial efforts in the conservation field.

First of all, I feel that most Idahoans would agree on a need for Wilderness areas. I would guess that the core areas have already been set aside. The natural, plain ruggedness and solitude almost dictates these cores as Wilderness. For the most part, I would agree with the Wilderness recommendations of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association or the recommendations of the Idaho Women in Timber. I would assume these are ballpark figures subject to limited variance.

I would guess that we have reached a point here in Idaho where increased Wilderness translates into less public land for multiple use. I am a multiple use advocate which I contend serves more people. Wilderness use is essentially a single use concept.

I might also add that I enjoy the great out-of-doors here in Idaho. I am equally at home with a flyrod or trolling from a small boat. I prefer a tent over a camper and I also prefer my trout cooked in a cast iron skillet over freeze-dried spaghetti in a foil package. In other words, I like access to Idaho's out of doors.

Any inclination I had to carry a backpack ended when I was discharged from the U. S. Infantry in 1956.

May I remind the sub-committee that this event is not the only show in town. The Wilderness questions continue for other public land entities. Nor do I think that this will be the end of the Wilderness question. I'm convinced that conflict will continue and that public lands earmarked for multiple use will now become the wilderness demand lands of the future.

The Wilderness demands lands on the public domain can take several forms and shapes and we've had a touch of that here in Idaho. For example, the effort to create a grey wolf recovery zone here in Idaho may well have added to the existing wilderness base via administrative action, court order, or departmental decree. I am convinced that this technique, plus some other left-handed efforts, could create de facto wilderness regions with little citizen input and at the expense of the multiple use lands. Too often, the department rules and regulations abolish what Congress intended.

Let me expand on that.

When the wilderness issue first surfaced, livestock grazing was an allowable use. Then, administrative abuse set in and grazing was allowable only after certain criteria was followed. The upshot of the criteria was that it severely impacted the user who was constantly threatened with cancellation of his permit if criteria wasn't followed. May I add that too often criteria changed every time managers changed. I recall one ranch family in the Riggins area who grazed in Hells Canyon and they reported to an office in Clarkston, Washington. Small operators seldom generate enough receipts from livestock sales to cover the cost of cross-state and out-of-state travel.

If this committee had two or three days, we could discuss many of these abuses in detail. Let me simply say that abuses have happened in the past, they ought not to be part of the future -- on wilderness or multiple use lands.

In my office files, I have a copy of the testimony that ranchers gave in June of 1966 concerning the creation of Sawtooth National Recreation Area or a Sawtooth National Park. They expressed concern that they would be driven out of business by the proposals. When I checked with the various County Agents some months back, many had indeed gone out of business as land management changed from a multiple use concept to a limited use.

Now, this didn't happen over night nor was the change dramatic. Frankly, I think we could use some follow-up work in this field so that we can accurately pinpoint change and the cause of change. I fully realize that bad management may have impacted those ranchers.

Regardless, economic squeezes for the sale of the smaller units and my concern lies with promises made which become debts unpaid.

I thought it was somewhat ironic when I read the July 26 issue of the Idaho Statesman. One paragraph in a story about wilderness touted wilderness as a means to enhance the state's tourist industry and a following paragraph complained about visitor over-use in the wilderness regions around Stanley.

Are we creating additional wilderness so that it can suffer from visitor abuse and overuse? When cattle graze an area, they are controlled with drift fences, water developments, grass management, salt stations and stocking rates. Maybe we should apply good livestock management principles to wilderness visitors.

Many of my wilderness friends object to livestock and the impact they may have. To date, I've seen no data on the impact some 5,000 waffle-soled boots have on fragile granite soils or the accompanying thousand or so hand-dug latrines.

Supposedly, local units of government are compensated by the Payment In Lieu of Taxes so local units of goverment can maintain locally needed services. Now, that procedure is under fire in the courts. People demands could impact local services by the inability to pay for that service.

I often wonder just what is in all of this for Idaho and her native sons and daughters. I realize that we here in Idaho do not control our own destiny insofar as the public lands are concerned. That control, and the votes to manipulate it rests with others. The simple truth is that we are out voted 222 to 1.

This sub-committee will be asked to reject the influence of Big Oil, Big Money, Big Timber, Big Cattlemen and the like. I would also urge this committee to reject the influence of big organizations who reach out from so-called citizens' lobbies from Washington and wrap the mantle of this state around them saying this, too, is ours!

Not all of us who testify, urging this sub-committee to limit wilderness, are stooges or puppets of major corporations. We simply believe in the principal of multiple use.

And, some of us view the super environmental organizations with the same concern as the corporate entities.

Some of us camp out of a pickup truck that hauls our tents, sleeping bags and cast iron skillets. We like it that way and feel it is best served through the multiple use concept.

Thank you very much.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Bill Ross?

STATEMENT OF BILL ROSS, PRESIDENT, SAGEBRUSH REBELLION, INC.

Mr. Ross. Thank you. I am Bill Ross, cattle rancher from Jordan Valley, Oreg. I have cattle in Idaho as well as Oregon. I am also president of an organization called Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc. at the present time.

I'm going to address the issue of desirability of increasing the wilderness rather than arguing on the specific location that should or should not be wilderness.

I think that in the State of Idaho there is an unlimited potential for wilderness. We can assess all that we are studying now and swallow it up in the wilderness program and that doesn't satisfy anyone very shortly. The same people are coming back and asking for another area. And we are darn sure there's some that qualify.

I think that we should certainly have enough wilderness for now and the foreseeable future in Idaho. Good heavens, when you look at the tremendous amount of land that is locked up in wilderness at the present time that is taken out of the purview of lands that should be developed or can be utilized for economic purposes, I think that Idaho has done its part for this country in providing wilderness untrampled—what do you call it?—land where a man is a visitor.

I don't believe enough people benefit from it. Certainly not enough Idaho citizens.

I don't think we need to provide all of our State as a giant playground for the masses from the metropolitan areas and the rest of the country.

I really and sincerely believe that we have done our part, that we have contributed enough wilderness and should lock it up. Hard release, that sounds like a deal. Let's get it over with and get it done.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ross follows:]

Statement of Bill Ross, President of Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc.
before the U. S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee,
Boise, Idaho, August 9, 1983.

Senator McClure, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our organization, Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc., sincerely appreciates this opportunity to comment upon the possibility of increasing the acreage set aside for wilderness in Idaho.

I am going to address the issue of desirability of increased wilderness rather than arguing whether or not any specific location qualifies for such designation. It is our belief that more acreage can always be found in our beautiful state that could be designated wilderness and that this process of searching for, appraising, and setting aside land with a high productive capability could go on indefinitely. Indeed, it seems to us that it is going on indefinitely. We've been through seemingly endless studies and reclassifications and many of us were led to believe that each decision was final. Rare II, I thought, was to solve the amount of wilderness classification desired in Idaho once and for all. Now, the U. S. Forest Service recommends putting another 1,027,000 acres in wilderness classification and some other interests would set this acreage level much higher than that. It is amazing how some entities toss around a million acres in an insignificant manner as if they were small tracts while in other instances these same people create a huge uproar about disposal by the Federal Government of a few odd tracts of unmanageable land under the Asset Management program. It would seem that these millions of acres withdrawn from productive commercial use are insignificant but the sale of a few hundred thousand acres scattered around the state would totally incapacitate the great public play ground that Idaho seems destined to become.

It is the position of Sagebrush Rebellion, Inc. that with the State of Idaho there is already much more than enough land designated wilderness for the present and for the forseeable future. We feel that involvement of the Federal Government should be lessened within our land use system and that federally owned lands should be placed in a sensibly managed multiple use situation with the highest and best uses having priority in most instances.

We further believe that the people of Idaho should make the ultimate decisions on administration of Idaho lands and what is best for Idaho citizens rather than having these decisions mandated by a Congress seated 3000 miles to the east of us -- most of whom are elected from areas where people are not as interested in the welfare of Idaho as in what best suits their fancy.

Each increase in wilderness costs the citizens of Idaho more jobs. With every withdrawal the earning capacity of that land for other uses is lessened and the potential tax revenue to the state is diminished. Each set aside decreases the amount of our state that the majority of it's citizens may see and enjoy.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Dr. Jeanette Ross.

STATEMENT OF DR. JEANETTE ROSS, BOISE, IDAHO

Dr. Ross. Thank you, Senator.

I have studied a number of technical reports that I could find and I am just giving you a few comments based on my summary of those.

First of all, in the advocacy of previous studies, RARE I and RARE II is—any good teacher will tell you the length of time spent studying does not equal the amount of wisdom retained or gained.

A hasty decision and hard release language combined to make our mistakes permanent. I believe that some sort of custodial category where we learn as much as we can and keep our options as open as we can in all directions is to our advantage. Also, a disadvantage in some lands being designated purely as wilderness. One technical study that I have read used an economic analysis to determine what is the long-term investment potential in national Forest Service land.

And you can compare the situation to a farmer planting and tending this crop for 80 years before he gets his first cut.

And given the conditions of tree farming, it really does not pay the forest industry to invest their money there. They would be better off than the bank. They would be better off putting it in the bank. They would get less than 4 percent because of the high cost of the land.

I believe that our Government has to take some part in protecting the land, also in investing in the trees that are beneficial to everyone, and balancing economic and noneconomic needs. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Ross follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Jeanette Ross
9250 Landmark
Boise, Idaho 83704

August 9, 1983

The first environmentalists in this country were students of history who looked across the ocean to the barren wastes of Africa, the hot, unproductive plains of Spain, the denuded hills of Greece and the Middle East-- and compared the poor land and poor people to the rich civilizations that once thrived there. What happened to the land of milk and honey? To the mountains that made Athens, Rome, Alexandria wealthy and powerful? In each case, the resources were thought to be inexhaustible. Mountains were stripped of timber, the farming land eroded; weather changed, the land would not support cities and cities died.

The great dust bowl of the 20's and 30's showed us we are not invulnerable to the forces of nature, either. Yet, we have a pattern that leads to trouble. Business, by its nature, is committed to immediate profit. Investment in the next generation's trees is expensive; the forest industry can realize far more profit leaving their money in the bank than by planting trees that can't be cut for 80 years.

After all, what farmer could make money if he had to wait 80 years to harvest each crop? The present pricing system of the Forest Service encourages cutting old, virgin stands because the timber industry doesn't pay the cost of replanting and maintaining forests.

What it comes to is this: the loging industry can only make a profit by mining our land while we repair the damages as best we can. We must decide how much of our remaining inheritance we can spare and what is the minimum we need for everything else. How much mountain wild land is essential to prevent erosion of downstream farmland? What's the least number of wild animals, fish, pristine forests, crystal streams that we can accept? Industry will press until the last tree is cut, because that is their business.

The issue of jobs is important, but has to be considered in balance with other concerns. What kind of jobs will we encourage? Cutting the remaining timber creates temporary jobs; replanting employs a few for an even shorter time. Then what? Mining follows a similar pattern, as my experience in Montana shows. Where is the concern of Anaconda Company for its former workers when it is no longer economical to mine copper? The timber industry will worry about jobs for Idahoans as long as there's a profit here in timber. This isn't a criticism--it's their obligation to investors.

The answer is jobs that are steady and not dependent on a declining resource. Traveling through Utah last year I was struck by the numbers of people and the planned recreation facilities that lured them. Utah has something for everyone; park-and-look, camp-and-explore, hike-and-get-away. Some, young and old, put granola in backpacks and disappeared for a week; many spent their vacation buying pop and beer at the park store.

I believe Idaho has much recreation potential, an attractive diversity of climate, land and wildlife. I propose preserving the greatest amount of wilderness possible and planning recreational development that will bring in people who spend money that turns into jobs, while retaining the ecosystem that preserves the riches of this country. As I observed in Utah, high density recreation areas use only a small amount of land and attract visitors who spend a lot of money; vast wilderness is used by fewer but is the great gem that attracts the crowds, even those who only drive by and gasp.

And the wilderness is cheap to maintain, certainly cheaper than our present system of using forest service employees as tree farmers. Also, tourists spread their money around, aiding many small businesses throughout the state. I'd like to remind those who complain that only the hearty use wilderness of what I call the "Grand Canyon" phenomenon- far more people drive to take a look than make a climb- but they gladly spend money to look.

What action to take right now? I'd like to see a careful assessment of remaining roadless areas, one that does more than inventory timber potential. As the 9th Circuit Court ruled, we have NOT balanced all the concerns. Any teacher can tell you, wisdom isn't measured by years of study. RARE I and RARE II weren't adequate just because they took a long time.

I've studied the Idaho Forestry Industry Council's information and am convinced we have time for a proper decision. The previous recession, which may or may not have ended, has left us with a three year backlog of uncut timber, enough to complete the analysis process. "Hard release" language benefits one group, the timber industry; for the rest of us it makes our mistakes permanent.

As a start, I support maintaining at least half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless area as wilderness, including the following: Payette Forest- at least 300,000 acreas, including Lick Creek, Needles, French Creek, Rapid River drainage, Secesh River, Council mountain and Cuddy mountain.

Challis Forest: Shown by the National Resources Defense Council study to have poor timber return for costs. Borah Peak, the Pahsimeroi, North Lemhis, King mountain and Camas Creek deserve wilderness designation.

Sawtooth Forest: Also has costs of timber harvest regulary exceed receipts. White Clouds, without mining; Pioneers, Lime Creek and Cache Peak should be wilderness.

Boise Forest: Ten Mile, Trinities, 'Sawtooth Completion' area, Scott mountain, Red mountain, Curtis Lake, Breadwinner, Deadwood River should be wilderness.

These are only some. Certainly, in the rest of the state, Long Canyon, at least 300,000 acreas in the Mallard-Larkins, and an equal amoumt in the Great Burn area; Garns mountain.

Let's take the time to do this right. As one wit said, the democratic system takes a terrible long time and encourages the public's confusing, conflicting input. It's the worst system in the world, unless you compare it to all the others.

Jeanette Ross

Mr. Hawes? Mr. Smeed? Mr. Bivens?

STATEMENT OF DAVE BIVENS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. BIVENS. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, Congressman Craig, I am Dave Bivens, executive vice president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, a statewide organization representing interests of beef cattle operators across the State.

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association has adopted a general policy regarding roadless and wilderness designation in Idaho. The ICA policy involves two parts: We are very firm in our opposition to any additional wilderness or roadless designation in Idaho and, too, we ask that these areas presently tied up in roadless study areas be released to be managed and used under multiple use.

The ICA feels that Idaho has already contributed more than its share to wilderness, presently some 3.8 million acres of land. We are very opposed to sacrificing more of our Federal lands in Idaho to be put into mothballs. Idaho definitely needs to expand its tax base and develop job opportunities, rather than reduce them.

We in the livestock business are vitally interested in the amount of forage and water available for cattle production. However, we are also extremely concerned about the other uses of our public lands: mining, timber harvest, and the other uses of these lands for recreation and enjoyment. They all generate revenue and provide jobs for business and government within our State.

A reduced number of jobs, other than by Federal agencies, and a poor business climate quickly reflect back on the taxpayer by a reduced amount of revenue to support our schools and provide services at the State and local levels.

Without these funds we are forced to choose between reducing services and quality education or increasing taxes on State and local levels to satisfy the needs.

We feel it is unnecessary to sacrifice additional land to be designated wilderness or roadless.

We sincerely believe that sound management of our national forests is multiple use without abuse, affording everyone an opportunity to use and enjoy these lands, whether it be for mining, grazing, timber, hunting, fishing, or just plain enjoying the outdoors.

This would not restrict the use to a few and discriminate against the elderly, the young, the disabled, and those middle and low income individuals working full-time for a living who don't have the time to enjoy those areas classified as wilderness and prohibiting the use of wheels.

We certainly hope that legislation can be adopted that will settle this question once and for all regarding the lock-up of these lands.

Thank your for the opportunity to present this information.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bivens follows:]

Statement

by

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association

Before

The U.S. Senate Committee
On Energy and Natural Resources
Senator James A. McClure

at

Boise City Hall
Boise, Idaho
August 9, 1983

Subject:

MANAGEMENT OF ROADLESS AREAS IN IDAHO'S NATIONAL FORESTS

Submitted by:

Dave Bivens
Executive Vice President
Idaho Cattlemen's Association

Senator James McClure, members and staff of the U.S. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:

I am Dave Bivens, Executive Vice President of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, a statewide organization representing interests of beef cattle operators across the state. On behalf of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, I want to thank you and this Senate Committee for the opportunity to express our views regarding the management of roadless areas of our national forests in Idaho.

The Idaho Cattlemen's Association has adopted a general policy regarding roadless and wilderness designation in Idaho. The ICA policy involves two parts: 1. We are very firm in our opposition to any additional wilderness or roadless designation in Idaho; and, 2. We ask that those areas presently tied up in roadless study areas be released to be managed and used under multiple use.

The ICA feels that Idaho has already contributed more than its share to wilderness, presently some 3.8 million acres of land. We are very opposed to sacrificing more of our federal lands in Idaho to be put into "mothballs". Idaho definitely needs to expand its tax base and develop job opportunities, rather than reduce them.

We in the livestock business are vitally interested in the amount of forage and water available for cattle production, however we are also extremely concerned about the other uses of our public lands: mining, timber harvest - the many uses of these lands for recreation and enjoyment all generate revenue and provide jobs for business and government within our state. A reduced number of jobs, other than by federal agencies, and a poor business climate quickly reflect back on the tax payer by a reduced amount of revenue to support our schools and provide services at the state and local levels. Without these funds we are forced to choose between reducing services and quality of education or increasing taxes on state and local levels to satisfy the needs.

We sincerely believe it is necessary to manage our national forests in a manner to bring about orderly harvest of the timber available and provide for regrowth. Timber is a renewable resource as is the domestic and game animals that graze on these lands.

Even though there has been considerable prospecting done in our state, there are still large areas within the state where very little is known about the resources that lie under the surface. We believe it is very important that exploration and research be allowed to continue for metals and petroleum deposits, if nothing more than to inventory and identify locations for future use in the event of an emergency or definite need - this activity would not be possible under wilderness designation.

There are already some very acute problems with the enforcement of the roadless designated areas in our state. Some of these are located in fragile soil conditions where abuse by a very few "bad-actors" with vehicles can start irrepairable erosion conditions. We are told that the Forest Service doesn't receive adequate appropriations to enforce the roadless designation...Why should we add to this problem by creating more roadless areas?

In conclusion, we feel that it is unnecessary to sacrifice additional lands to be designated roadless or wilderness. We sincerely believe that sound management of our national forests is "multiple use without abuse", affording everyone an opportunity to use and enjoy these lands whether it be for mining, grazing, timber, hunting, fishing or just plain enjoying the outdoors. This would not restrict the use to a few and discriminate against the elderly, the young, disabled and those middle and low income individuals working full time for a living who don't have the time to enjoy those areas classified as wilderness and prohibiting the use of wheels.

We sincerely hope legislation can be adopted that will settle this question once and for all regarding the lock-up of these lands. Thank you again for the opportunity to present our views from Idaho in Idaho.

Dave Bivens

Dave Bivens
Executive Vice President
IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hosford, Mr. Bluestein, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hausrath, Ms. Nimtz, Mr. McGlinsky, Ms. Ward, Mr. Ward, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Mellon.

Panel No. 8 will take their seats in the front rows and will be able to move forward rapidly.

Panel No. 7, Mr. Hosford.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE WUERTHNER, BLM

Mr. WUERTHNER. My name is George Wuerthner. Mr. Hosford——

The CHAIRMAN. Your name?

Mr. WUERTHNER. George Wuerthner, W-u-e-r-t-h-n-e-r.

And Mr. Hosford is in South America right now and can't be here. I was signed up for later in the day.

My comments are going to be free wheeling, so to speak. I have worked for the Forest Service both in the Nez Perce and Challis National Forests here in Idaho and presently I am employed as a range technician with the BLM here in Boise.

I am intimately familiar with many of these areas that are proposed for wilderness in Idaho. And as a general feeling, I support all of them.

But I would like to speak specifically about a few of the areas on the Challis forest because that's what we are talking about today.

Many of these areas I don't understand where is a real conflict about wilderness designation. The areas, for the most part, lack minerals because, if they had minerals, they would be full of roads right now.

The areas have been extensively explored in the past. And valuable minerals for the most part have been located.

Timber is probably the major problem in many areas. But on Challis, that's a small consequence. Much of the forest there is very, very slow growing. For instance, in the Borah Range, it is called, or sometimes the Lost River Range, you have a timberline about 9,500 feet at the lower end because it's so dry, trees can't grow until you get to that elevation.

At the same time you have an upper timberline of about 11,000 feet; the fact that it's too cold.

So you have a very limited timber resource that exists here. The timber is much more valuable for its effect on watersheds, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Bluestein.

STATEMENT OF SHELDON BLUESTEIN, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BLUESTEIN. I'm here today to speak about the wildlands of the State of Idaho. I feel that I alone of those in this room, and probably this entire State, have been in all the areas, all the wild areas, that are being considered today, with the exception of Mount Naomi, and I'm going there soon.

I have seen something that very few other people have had the privilege to see in the United States, the incredible physiographic and biological diversity of the State of Idaho. Our unusual boundaries have combined to give us a great array of ecosystems of any State in the union and perhaps greater.

But ecosystems have been destroyed. And in this State, and even in our time they have been destroyed.

We have lost the salmon in a great number of our rivers. We will lose the last caribou, the last grizzlies, the last wolves, the last lynx. All these are dependent on the wilderness and on wildlands.

I want to see examples of Idaho's incredible wildlands preserved for the future. I want Idaho to retain the full range of plant and animal species. I don't want to see these wild animals I mentioned sacrificed for short-term gains, for subsidized and inefficient industries.

I think a lot of what I want could be achieved in a multiple use framework with some sort of wilderness, recreation, wildlife management.

But in this administration, we have seen that multiple use can be quickly destroyed by narrow economic interests that has little respect for the law and no regard for balanced land use management.

With that said, I am sure you will remember the first time I ever talked to you, I spoke about multiple use, not wilderness.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bluestein follows:]

A WILDERNESS PROPOSAL AND RATIONALE

By Sheldon Bluestein
Box 1852
Boise Idaho 83701

Area Name	National Forest	Gross Acres	Recommended Net Acres	Minerals	Timber
Salmo Priest	I.P.N.F.	23300	23300	low	mod

When it's not raining, the two main trails here are my favorites in the entire state. One is a world-class trail through the biggest cedar forest in the inland northwest. The other is 5000 feet above, along a fabulous ridgeline. This is where the only caribou in the Lower 48 are. A must. No trailbike conflicts.

Selkirk Crest	I.P.N.F.	108470	62802	low	low

This area has some of the State's best scenery. It is a real plus for the Sandpoint area. RARE-2 recommendations here are all wrong. The southern ridgecrest portions recommended for wilderness are too narrow to manage as such, because of adjacent State lands. The northern canyons portion recommended for Further Planning includes two entire drainages and the upper part of a third. This area is known for the biggest of the drainages, Long Canyon. It is the only place in the whole I.P.N.F. where you can stand on a mountaintop and not see a clearcut anywhere. This factor plus high ecological values mandate wilderness. And, local conservationists have reduced opposition to Long Canyon Wilderness. Long Canyon and the northern portion should be wilderness, while the southern ridgecrest portion should be roadless recreation. Trailbike conflicts could be avoided by this proposal, which would allow bikes in the southern area.

Scotchman Peaks	I.P.N.F.	19410	9658	low	low

Spectacular scenery. High mineral potential on Montana side of wilderness; Idaho side has low mineral potential and is manageable as wilderness even without the Montana portion. Important as Idaho "cutoff" for tourists headed to Montana's Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, which is overcrowded. All good timber already cut out by Forest Service proposal and this area is too steep to cut, anyway. No trailbike conflicts.

Magee	I.P.N.F.	36700	35000	low	very hi

RARE-2 inventoried twelve roadless areas in the Coeur d'Alene River drainage, and recommended none as wilderness. At least one of them should be so preserved, for wildlife and recreation purposes. This area is close to Coeur d'Alene and could give the tourist industry there a boost.

Mallard Larkins	IPNF/Clrwtr	267020	161299	low	mod/hi

This area straddles the St Joe and North Fork Clearwater Rivers. In the North Fork drainage, there are about 614,000 roadless acres. RARE-2 recommended wilderness for about 217,000.

This figure is too low, since North Idaho's best elk herds and fishing streams are in the area. One secret issue here is that most of the timber cut in this area goes not to Orofino and Pierce, but to Superior or Lolo, Montana. Mallard Larkins, like the other North Fork areas has very high wildlife values, especially along the south slopes where elk and deer winter (there has been no mitigation for winter range loss due to the construction of Dworshak Reservoir). This area is popular with many outdoorsmen in Lewiston. Note that Forest Service proposal is now down to 56% of roadless area. This means, much good timber is already cut out of proposal. The Mallard Larkins area also includes the popular Red Ives area on St Joe River. No trailbike conflicts, as much of this country is already closed, and they have good alternatives nearby. I have added about 10,000 acres to the Forest Service proposal to include the Foehl Creek drainage.

Moose Mountain Clrwtr 21400 18373 low? low

Recommended for wilderness because of sheer beauty. Good timber excluded; the rest is too, too steep! A must. Wildlife values are incidental to natural beauties, but great, nevertheless.

Hoodoo/Big Burn Clrwtr 144100 118700 low mod

I have seen more elk here than anywhere else in Idaho; this is also where the famous Kelly Creek trout fishery is. I don't like the RARE-2 boundaries. Too much vital elk habitat was left out, and timber values aren't that high. One consideration in this area is motorbike use; but equivalent areas are available to the north, near Cedars, and to the south, along Cayuse Creek. Area 1301-B along Kelly Creek, which was cut from the USFS proposal, should be included in wilderness.

French Creek Payette 122803 40000 low hi

This is the area north of McCall, around Hazard Lakes. It has lots of local support for wilderness, and received a favorable recommendation from RARE-1. Definitely, about 40000 acres, the northwestern half of the area (around Patrick Butte and down to the Salmon), should go wilderness. Trail bike use shouldn't be a problem, as there are lots of alternatives.

Lick Creek Payette 161211 51470 low mod

Mountains east of McCall, between the Lick Creek and Warren roads. Lots of granite and a little commercial timber. I have some doubts about boundaries here. Perhaps one good mountain lakes basin such as Twentymile Creek should be included in a roadless recreation class for trailbike use--10000 acres have been cut from the USFS proposal for this reason.

Needles Payette 92600 88120 low? low

East of Donnelly and Lake Fork, south of the Lick Creek Road. Much deserving. The good timber was eliminated before RARE-2 even began. A fine recreation and wildlife area. Something must be preserved to stand in contrast to the Gold Fork River and South Fork Salmon disaster zones.

Tenmile Boise 121610 58983 mod/hi mod

A controversial area, divided into four distinct parts: Sawtooths Extension, Tenmile Creek, Wolf Mountain, and Swanholm Peak. The first two have high wildlife and recreation values; the latter two, high mineral potential just now being appreciated. RARE-2 recommended wilderness for the Sawtooth Extension only, and put the other three parts into Further Planning. The first two of the four parts should be wilderness.

Sheep Creek/Trinities Boise 60000 60000 mod low

This is a super area, right on Boise's back step. Just about 30 miles from the Statehouse, a roadless area that ranges from 3500 to 9000 feet, with an excellent trail system in place, and enough good campsites to absorb heavy use. This would be a great place to take tourists before or after conventions, so they could sample Idaho wilderness. No real trailbike conflicts since there are so many other open areas nearby (and light use at present, since the Trinities portion of the area is closed to trail bikes development that can take place in a non-wilderness area. A must for wilderness which could easily gain popular support in Boise.

Steel Mtn Boise 22000 22000 low/mod low

Close to Boise and beautiful. Some timber on the north side. Considering all the logging along the Middle and South Forks of the Boise, that timber seems negligible to me. No trailbike conflicts.

South Boise-Yuba Sawtooth 165787 87310 high low

I like this area. Very good hunting, good hiking, and a possible way to relieve pressure on the Sawtooths. I don't like some of the RARE-2 boundaries, especially along Big Smoky Creek. I think a larger wilderness core must be left here, and that it should include all of Big Smoky Creek; note that the area has already been cut in half. Some trailbike conflicts, but there are lots of alternatives in the area.

Pioneers Saw/Chal 124160 95960 ? low

One of the best...it must go wilderness (lots of support in Sun Valley and Idaho Falls). A few boundary adjustments may be necessary on the west side if there is compelling new evidence of minerals--but I would hate to see them. 10,000 acres have been cut for that reason. Trailbike conflicts have been settled by devoting Lake Creek (to the east--the 18000 acres dropped from proposal) to trailbikes. A small portion of BLM land along the Little Wood River is in a critical elk winter range, and should be included.

White Cloud/Boulders Saw/Chal 281948 151948 hi low

Why, when the White Clouds are in a National Recreation Area and have been withdrawn from mineral entry, must the entire range be designated as wilderness? Declaring the northwestern part as wilderness, as proposed by the citizens, would virtually cut the Stanley area off from motorcycling. This is intolerable. The Casino Lakes and The Meadows areas should not go wilderness, along with the Champion Creek drainage and the Germania Creek Trail corridor. The rest of the White Clouds can go wilderness for hikers and for the critical bighorn sheep summer range in the north. In many respects of recreation and wildlife, the Boulders to the south have higher values. A substantial portion of that range should go wilderness regardless of mineral potential. A last point of contention here is the land to the east of the White Clouds, centered around Bowery Peak and Jerry Peak. Part of these lands are BLM, and they are special because of the vegetation that grows at this high altitude and latitude. The southernmost section of this land should be lumped in with the Boulders Wilderness.

Borah Peak Chal 104000 112000 low low
A must. The east side is even better than the west side... Some small portions of BLM land should be included in the wilderness. Trailbikers have Pahsimeroi Range and Lemhi Range to north and east, to compensate.

Lemhis Chal/Sal/Tar 340416 280576 mod low
This is only the north half of the Lemhi Range, all of which is essentially roadless, and which would make a world-class Lemhis Crest Trail if only the USFS would devote some small attention to recreation. Furthermore, all the good timber was cut out of the RARE-2 proposal (the deleted 60000 acres). I love the Lemhis! There is no way that mineral values could outweigh recreation and wildlife values. There will be some local trailbike conflicts but again, alternatives are abundant to the south and east and west.

Diamond Peak Tar/Chal 180000 80000 mod low
These are the southern Lemhis. The whole range was originally put in a Further Planning class by RARE-2; in the revision of that, the northern Lemhis got a Wilderness recommendation and the southern, a non-wilderness recommendation. There is oil and gas potential here, but there is also lots of wildlife. The very southern tip of the range, including a BLM study area--from Rocky Canyon south--should go wilderness.

West Big Hole Salmon 70180 50000 low mod/hi?
These are the mountains you see to the east of Salmon. They are being roaded in a piecemeal fashion. Some chunk should be preserved as wilderness. This could depend on local sentiment and on a fuller appreciation of the mineral values at stake. Almost no trailbike or hiking use at present, due to utter Forest Service neglect of recreation in the area. My boundaries follow the early RARE-2 boundaries.

Italian Peak Targhee 146280 42500 hi low
This is a spectacular area, where the Centennials meet the Beaverheads, on the Continental Divide, with vegetation unique in Idaho because of the severe weather and high elevation. One canyon has as thick a concentration of beaver as was there when the trappers arrived in Idaho. High oil and gas potential, but only the best 29% of the area remains at stake. Wilderness!

Lionhead Targhee 16860 16860 mod/hi low
Heaven in a very small place. The only area on the Continental Divide which was recommended for wilderness. Mineral values outweighed by recreation/wildlife. No trailbike conflicts, as they have Centennial Range nearby. Forest Service needs to build a campground near trailhead.

Palisades Targhee 111250 111250 hi mod/hi
A thorny issue. High wilderness values, existing high motorbike use, high oil and gas potential. Now being explored by helicopter. Nevertheless, the highest quality of the several eastern Idaho roadless areas. Make this one wilderness.

Worm Creek Cariboo 41565 16000 mod mod
A small specimen of the open aspen/fir forests of southeast Idaho. Note that only 31% of area got wilderness recommendation. I assume most of the timber and oil and gas potential is in the other 69%. Could help Bear Lake tourism.

Mt Naomi Caribou/Cache 28800 28800 low hi?
I know little about this one. It seems quite popular in Utah.

TOTAL
1,722,977

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony, and I particularly appreciate the detailed list.

Mr. BLUESTEIN. Right. I just want to say that's my own proposal for Idaho wilderness. It only reflects my own prejudice and it does address the issues of mineral, timber, and trailbike resources in these areas.

I want to tell you that I'm not a politician.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Maguire.

STATEMENT OF JAMES MAGUIRE, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. MAGUIRE. Senator, I'm James Maguire, Boise, Idaho.

Recipient of both a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award, Wallace Stegner has earned a reputation as an authority on the American West.

In his wilderness letter of 1960, Stegner wrote:

> We need wilderness preserved—as much of it as is still left, and as many kinds—because it was the challenge against which our character as a people was formed.

His latest book, "One Way to Spell Man," contains an essay entitled "The Gift of Widlerness" in which Stegner presents the historical justification for wilderness preservation.

For the record of this hearing, I am submitting copies of Stegner's informative and eloquent essay.

In his conclusion, Stegner writes: "I wish we could establish a maximum system of wilderness preserves."

Having seen parts of the West spoiled and parts of it preserved, I agree wholeheartedly with Stegner that what we need more of is wilderness preservation. And we need as much of it as possible.

If the Congress reduces the number of acres that should be added to the wilderness system, some corporations will no doubt applaud.

But corporations are only legal entities. As such, they are mindless, conscienceless, soulless, homeless.

The people who work for corporations keep their jobs primarily by maximizing profits, a task most easily accomplished by harvesting the rich resources of the public domain.

As a fifth-generation westerner, I have some knowledge of the extent to which the public domain has been exploited for private profits.

If our wildlands were limitless, such exploitation could continue indefinitely.

But our wilderness is limited. And we must recognize those limits if we want to retain our national character.

If you choose to open any of our remaining wildlands to the profiteers, you may destroy what is best in the American character. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Maguire follows:]

James H. Maguire
933 Pierce Ct.
Boise, Idaho 83702

Testimony before the
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Boise, Idaho; 9 August 1983

Recipient of both a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award, Wallace Stegner has earned a reputation as an authority on the American West. In his famous "Wilderness Letter" of 1960, Stegner wrote: "We need wilderness preserved--as much of it as is still left, and as many kinds--because it was the challenge against which our character as a people was formed." His latest book, One Way to Spell Man, contains an essay entitled "The Gift of Wilderness," in which Stegner presents the historical justification for wilderness preservation. For the record of this hearing, I am submitting copies of Stegner's informative and eloquent essay. In his conclusion, Stegner writes: "I wish we could establish a maximum system of wilderness preserves . . . ."

Having seen parts of the West spoiled and parts of it preserved, I agree wholeheartedly with Stegner that what we need more of is wilderness preservation. And we need as much of it as possible.

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As a fifth-generation Westerner, I have some knowledge of the extent to which the public domain has been exploited for private profit. If our wild lands were limitless, such exploitation could continue indefinitely. But our wilderness _is_ limited; and we must recognize those limits if we want to retain our national character. If you choose to open any of our remaining wild lands to the profiteers, you may destroy what is best in the American character.

ONE WAY TO SPELL MAN

Wallace Stegner

DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY, INC.
GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK
1982

The Gift of Wilderness

1.

Once, the story goes, a squirrel could have traveled from the Green Mountains of Vermont to the swamps below Jacksonville, or from Chesapeake Bay to the Mississippi, without ever setting foot to ground. A flea on that squirrel, if he got the right transfer, could have gone on to the Staked Plains of Texas, the Uinta Basin in Utah, the upper Green River in Wyoming, or the Judith Basin in Montana, without eating anything but buffalo. If the continent's fish had decided to hold a meeting, delegates could have started from places as far apart as the West Virginia mountains and Glacier National Park, Yellowstone and the Ozarks, the Sangre de Cristos and the Minnesota height of land, and arrived unimpeded and full of health at the convention center in New Orleans.

Once, as George R. Stewart observed, "from eastern ocean to western ocean, the land stretched away without names." It is covered now with the names we have imposed on it, and the names contain our history as the seed contains the tree.

They are borrowed from the usage of a hundred Stone Age tribes, as in Passamaquoddy, Wichita, Walla Walla. They commemorate explorers and early settlers, as in Duluth, Cooperstown, Houston. They honor Old World origins and imperial claims—New England, Virginia, Louisiana. They mark physiographic features—Detroit, Sault Sainte Marie, Rapid City—or reflect the piety of their founders—Santa Fe, St. Augustine, San Francisco. They remind us of the aspirations toward the good life and the perfected society that their namers brought from Europe—Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Communia. Sometimes a homely implement or weapon—Stirrup-Iron—or a battle or other incident—Wounded Knee, Quietus—has marked land and map forever, or so we say, with its human associations. Sometimes the name of a place, corrupted by oral transmission or misappropriated from an Indian tongue without being understood, teases us with possibilities. What shall we make of Ticklenaked Pond?

In the process of taming and naming the continent, we produced an economy that was the envy of the world and a political system that despite its clanking has been the model for individual freedom. As a civilization, we have not been so universally admired. But, good and bad, we have put ourselves on the map, and most of us have felt good about what we have done. It used to be the standard, unanimous American brag that "thriving" and "bustling" cities and "prosperous" farms now occupy what only a few years before was howling wilderness. We could cite turnpikes, canals, steamboats smoking up the Hudson and the Mississippi, immense rafts of logs coming downriver from the Wisconsin and Minnesota pineries, and could say in pride, "Look what we've done!"

Some of those cities were worth founding, and those farms feed half the world. We have made the country support, at a high level, 220 million people. But also, after nearly five hundred years of "breaking" the wilderness, we have to acknowledge cut-over forests, deteriorated grasslands, eroding watersheds, decaying cities, proliferating slurbs, lakes and streams where fish can't live, air that periodically strangles us and periodically lets down acid rain. Instead of the wealth of wild creatures that once let every American feel his place in the web of life, we have remnant populations in refuges or in zoos; and some species, such as the passenger pigeons that once overwhelmed our senses with their millions, we do not have at all. We must go to Africa or the Arctic for the kind of experience that was once ours outside every frontier door. We have been fruitful, and multiplied; we have spread like ringworm from sea to sea and from the forty-ninth parallel to the Rio Grande; but in doing so we have plundered our living space. If we have loved the land fate gave us—and most of us did—we went on destroying it even while we loved it, until now we can point to many places we once pointed to in pride, and say with an appalled sense of complicity and guilt, "Look what we've done!"

But even though our environmental conscience has been made uneasy by a growing chorus of protest and warning that goes back well over a century to Thoreau, George Perkins Marsh, Muir, and John Wesley Powell, we can still be astonished by how fast it has happened, and look around us like Plains Indians wondering where the buffalo have gone. There has been some magic; they have disappeared into the ground.

The aware feel dismay, the unaware have not yet felt it. The continent has been tamed, but the average American's mind has not. Even yet there is a delusive spaciousness in our image of the continent, especially its western half where the names on the map are sparse. Free land—arable and habitable land—was pretty well gone by 1890, but the free land of the mind, the notions and assumptions bred into us by centuries of spaciousness and waste, will last a long time, and will more often be papered over than corrected. As it becomes harder to look forward to infinite promise, we either project our expectations into the new frontier of space, artificial and sterile and nonrenewable and incomprehensively expensive, or we convert the gilded future into the gilded past, warp expansive expectations into nostalgia for a golden age, sentimentalize the frontier and the frontier virtues into the grotesqueries of a Great Western Savings ad, and perpetuate our delusions with our myths.

For complex reasons, the western half of the country inherits the memory and assumes the dream. It is younger and less altered; its vast open spaces create the illusion of a continuing opportunity that its prevailing aridity prohibits. Also, much of it is federally owned, and we have grown accustomed to using it almost as freely as Americans once used the ownerless continent. Even the most protected places, national parks and wilderness areas and wild rivers, are available for many kinds of recreational and research use; and in the BLM lands and the national forests we hunt, fish, camp, hike, climb, hang-glide, and run around in dune buggies and ORV's without much hindrance or control. I am glad we can do those things, or at least some of them; but the practice indicates and perpetuates a state of mind. By universal assumption, the public lands are for public *use*. By a not altogether logical extension, the resources of the public lands—timber, grass, water, minerals—are for exploitation at cut rates. The Sagebrush Rebel who exclaimed angrily, "They've locked up that land so you can't do anything but look at it!" was speaking inaccurately, but he expressed a common point of view.

From the time when kings with tenuous imperial claims began parceling out grants to court favorites or to colonizing companies, we have operated on the notion that America is a country to be given away, or sold for a song, or appropriated by the first comer under squatters' rights. Who, during the California and later gold rushes, inquired about his right to pan a stream or dig a gravel bar or stake a claim? The gold rush was universal mass trespass that shortly created laws to legitimize itself. The mining industry has not retreated an inch from that original assumption, and a good part of the lumber industry and an important part of the cattle and sheep industries have retreated only a reluctant step or two. Contemporary squatters in the Alaska back country operate under the same unwritten law, and will be legitimized by the same processes. As Walter Webb has pointed out, only in America has the word "claim" come to mean a parcel of land.

There is another reason why the West, including Alaska, perpetuates the American dream or illusion. Americans have a centuries-old habit of dreaming westward. "Eastward I go only by force; but westward I go free," Thoreau wrote in 1862. "The future lies that way to me, and the earth seems more unexhausted and richer on that side. . . . I must walk toward Oregon, and not toward Europe." Actually, hope and the future had lain to the west for Europe, too, well before Columbus. Hence the Hesperides, the Fortunate Isles. "Going West," that World War I euphemism for dying, could not possibly have become a catch phrase with the direction reversed. Neither Europeans nor Americans can die eastward—the unknown lies the other way. Nor can they live and hope eastward, either. The grim history of the Golden Gate Bridge suggests the strength of the impulse to head west when hope is pinched out in other directions, and at the end of hope, in the face of the continent's last sunsets, to jump.

In America, it used to be said, the heavens are higher and the stars brighter; and it was easy to believe, as Thoreau did, that someday American achievements in literature, the arts, and the life of the mind would also reach higher than they had in constricted Europe. That amounted to a belief in the perfectibility and ultimately the superiority of the American character. "Else to what end does the world go on, and why was America discovered?"

It would be interesting to discuss that question with Thoreau now. The arts, literature, and the life of the mind have indeed done some flourishing in America since 1862, but it would be hard to make a case for the improvement of the American character. The land of opportunity that emancipated Americans and taught them freedom has been an enlargement for some, a trough for many. It has bred up rather more hogs than Emersons and Lincolns and Mark Twains and Ansel Adamses. It has opened the road to privilege along with the road to opportunity, and for millions, as population and wastefulness gained on resources, it has been a failed promise.

One would like to hear Thoreau on the subject of how long optimism, liberty, equality, faith in progress and perfectibility, even the indulgence of private and corporate greed, can survive the resource base that generated them. How long *does* freedom outlast riches? How long does democracy survive the shrinking of opportunity and the widening of the gap between rich and poor? What happens to the independent farmer and mechanic of our Jeffersonian illusion when the country, having wasted its bounty, begins to lose faith in itself? "America was promises," says an Archibald MacLeish poem written during the Great Depression. Indeed it was. There were largeness and hope in American lives so long as open continent stretched out ahead. (One example: Theodore Roosevelt's father founded an organization that before it was through shipped a hundred thousand homeless street children out of New York to new starts in the Middle West and beyond. Where would we send them now?) By now, the American dream even for the comparatively lucky may have shrunk to Edwin Land's ironic suggestion: an eight-hour day with two martinis at its end.

It has happened too fast for our minds to adjust to it. Thoreau believed that the woods around the Great Lakes would remain wilderness for many generations. They were leveled within forty years. Except for remnants like that in the Menominee Reservation, in Wisconsin, there are none of the old magnificent forests left in the Middle West. Or in the East, where the broad arrow of the king's navy took the first and best of the white pine, and mills and blister rust took the rest; where the chestnut is wiped out, and the elms are gone from nearly every common in New England. And what would Thoreau, an expert on lakes, make of Lake Erie, which until a few years ago was too polluted to support life, and which is only being brought back to semihealth by a concentrated, expensive struggle by citizens' groups and public agencies against the unreconstructed exponents of the American Way, the same folks who brought us the Love Canal?

Progress and perfectibility were concepts that rested easy on the American mind in 1862. They could be taken for granted as long as, in Jefferson's words, we were poor in labor and rich in land. But by 1930 or so, according to Walter Webb, the population of the United States was denser, even figuring in the open spaces of the West, than the population of Europe had been in 1500, when Europe began flowing westward toward the wide-open opportunities of the New World.

And that brings us, by a long, lugubrious detour, to the opportunities that are left us, and the choices that face us, at the beginning of the 1980s and the beginning of an administration that seems bent upon undoing all the environmental legislation of the past seventy-five years and turning us back to the damn-the-consequences practices that have left us, in all the ways of true civilization, poorer than people so naturally blessed have any right to be.

2.

For generations the machine and the garden have proposed contradictory goods to Americans. As the garden is more and more invaded, dug up, paved over, and polluted, we may, being adaptable, develop plastic lungs and stainless-steel bowels and learn to exist in the environment we have created for ourselves, as Stephen Benét's urban termites learned to sustain themselves on crumbs of steel and concrete. But it may also be that we will lose—are already losing?—touch with our humanity as we lose touch with the natural earth.

Secretary of the Interior James Watt and other believers in the machine seem to conceive of America as a warehouse packed with resources, and themselves as Hanson Loaders and Dempster Dumpsters with the duty of emptying it. Philosophers of the garden conceive America to be an intricate, interdependent organism of which man is not an irresponsible beneficiary but a living part, a participant who suffers and perhaps perishes if he mishandles too roughly the land, water, and air by which he lives, and extirpates ruthlessly the other species, plant or animal, that he thinks useless or inimical to his own welfare. Marcus Aurelius warned us about that sort of arrogance two thousand years ago. "What is bad for the beehive cannot be good for the bee."

Obviously I am on the side of the garden. Just as obviously, I think the struggle between garden and machine will go on until the species develops either wings or horns. But I believe the dwellers in the garden will hold their own to the extent that they will save remnants of the natural world by which we can save something of ourselves. We already feel the consequences of the other course in reduced health, increasing uglification, and decreasing sanity and joy in living. We begin to feel shortages and perceive the wisdom of conserving and the madness of continued reckless raids on our earth.

Many Americans—a majority if we may believe the polls—have it in their *blood* to be members and advocates of untrammeled nature. They don't need consequences to teach them. For while we were working so ruthlessly on the wilderness, it was working on us. It altered our habits, our cuisine, our language, our expectations, our images, our heroes. It put a curve in our axe helves and a bend in our religion. It built something into our national memory; it made us a promise. Obviously that change did not happen directly to every American, and new Americans who arrived too late to be rebaptized in wildness and who know no America except the asphalt jungles may hardly have felt it at all. But it happened to enough, and enough generations, so that institutions, laws, faiths, relations with the universe were given a torque that later Americans benefited by and learned from, that laws tend to conform themselves to, that is part of a native American faith. Many people who never or rarely get to enjoy wild nature have a belief in its rightness. That is why the "mandate" upon which Mr. Watt seems to count is inevitably going to blow up in his face. For obvious reasons, the characteristic American relation with the earth persists most strongly in the West, but it has by no means vanished from New England, the South, or the Midwest; and if only as echoes of half-forgotten history, or phrases from revolutionary declarations only half understood, or in the figures of our popular heroes, most of whom were wild men—if only in these secondary and derivative ways, it is part of the American tradition to feel a bond with the wildness which Thoreau said was the salvation of the world.

The very first archetypal American in our literature was Natty Bumppo, Leatherstocking. Cooper modeled him on Daniel Boone, and he captured not only the American but the European imagination: something new under the sun, part white Indian, part noble savage, totally removed from Europe and Europe's influence, a natural philosopher who saw God in the forest and mountains and prairie; and at the same time a loner and a killer, a symbolic orphan without antecedents: that new man, the American. He was created out of loneliness and isolation and total freedom and self-reliance; he had tested himself against a thousand dangers and perfected himself in a thousand skills. He was as self-sufficient as an Indian in the woods, and more formidable. Properly speaking, he belonged to no human society, as both Indians and whites commonly did, but was the Adam of a new one. Before ever Emerson proclaimed that we had listened too long to the courtly voice of Europe, Leatherstocking had forgotten that voice—rather, he had never heard it.

At the end of *The Pioneers*, the first novel in which he appeared, in 1823, Leatherstocking is driven out of the upstate New York settlements by the increasing of people and the diminishing of game and the tightening of civilized laws, and he goes where? West, where in the last of the Leatherstocking Tales, *The Prairie*, Cooper let him die in the light of a last blazing sunset, answering the call of the remoter wilderness with a firm, confident "Here!" Cooper was an antidemocrat and a writer of flatulent prose, but until Mark Twain created Huckleberry Finn, no American writer made a more persuasive portrait of an American in all his newness. Leatherstocking was the heroic model for a whole series of mythic figures built from history: Crockett, Carson, Bridger. In spite of our contemporary black humor and our antiheroic literary theories, he influences us yet. He is there in Hemingway's code heroes; he invests such contemporary masterpieces as Faulkner's "The Bear." He gives us some vision of our possibilities as Americans; he teaches us how wildness may alter us without turning us into bloodthirsty savages. It is not civilization that clings to his buckskins, but an innate nobility and decency, and he mistrusts destructive progress as much as any Sierra Clubber.

What remains of Leatherstocking in us remains often in distorted forms. One thing that survives is an intractable independence, an impatience with law and restriction. Unfortunately, that single trait marks many kinds. Sagebrush Rebels, members of motorcycle rallies and snowmobile organizations, and juveniles who test themselves against the police express it as surely as does a climber who tests his nerve and skill against

Grand Teton or El Capitan. We are a lawless nation partly because we have been a very free nation, undisciplined in the British sense. One remembers Mrs. Trollope's fretful remark that liberty in America is enjoyed by the disorderly at the expense of the orderly. Some part of Crèvecoeur's equation is still to be factored in. We still have to civilize liberty and independence, without obliterating them.

Curiously, it may be the love of wilderness that finally teaches us civilized responsibility, for wilderness, once our parent and teacher, has become our dependent.

"We are a remnant people in a remnant country," Wendell Berry has written. "We have used up the possibilities inherent in the youth of our nation; the new start in a new place with new vision and new hope. . . . We have come, or are coming fast, to the end of what we were given."

That is not quite so pessimistic a statement as it sounds. Berry himself, a Kentucky farmer-poet who farms his land with horses and laboriously restores eroded hillsides, depleted fields, and cutover woods, represents one sort of refusal to go on with the unsettling of America that he has eloquently exposed. He has made the turn that the New England Transcendentalists made long before him; he has joined nature instead of setting himself against it. And he knows as well as they did that respect for nature is indivisible. An old lady talking to her houseplants, a weekend gardener planting marigolds among his carrots and spinach, and a backpacker exultantly surveying a wilderness to whose highest point he has just won, are all on the same wavelength. In all of them, the religion of nature and the science of ecology meet. Though they may be Christians, they have left behind the Judeo-Christian tradition which puts man at the center of the universe and gives him dominion over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. America has taught them something besides the economics of liquidation and raid. In the same way that Indian names remain on the land, some of the Indian's reverence for the earth has become a part of us—some of us. I don't think it is an exaggeration to say that our health and even our survival as a civilization depend ultimately on how many of us learn that lesson. That means keeping alive and healthy not only our air and water but some parts of the natural continent, as many and as large parts as possible, so that nature in its wild aspects will be available to those capable of learning from it.

Once, in Hyderabad, in India, I saw a highway sign that instead of advertising some sort of goods or service made a simple statement: "Who planteth a tree is a friend of God." I believed that sign more than I believe most of ours. But I would add to it. Who preserveth a park is a friend of God. Who setteth aside a wilderness is a friend of God. Who preventeth more than the minimum of earth-moving and timber-cutting and water- and air-poisoning is a friend of God. And of man. Unamerican as his motivations may seem to Joseph Coors or James Watt, he may be the best American. He may mark the beginning of the end of the long dark ages of the American success story.

3.

Preservation of wilderness came late into our priorities. As Roderick Nash showed in his fine book *Wilderness and the American Mind*, our first perceptions of the New World had as much of fear as of fascination in them. William Bradford's bleak image of the New England coast, in which, "somer being done, all things stand upon them with a wetherbeaten face; and the whole countrie, full of woods and thickets, represented a wild and savage hiew," was characteristic. The woods, like Dante's *selva oscura*, were full of terror; we should not forget that the words *wilderness* and *bewilder* are related. Shakespeare, setting his last play on a West Indian island, made its sole inhabitant a misshapen monster whose name is an anagram for cannibal. Prospero's wilderness island is made habitable only by Prospero's magic, the arts of civilization.

But as Americans familiarized themselves with the wild woods and wild beasts and wild men they had come to, what had been fearsome to all began to be home to some. William Byrd by 1729 was exulting in the freedom of the North Carolina backwoods. Crèvecoeur, by the time of the Revolution, had begun to think of the wilderness and its tribes as a sanctuary from the furies of civilized war. Cooper by 1823 was able to conceive Leatherstocking, a man compounded of natural goodness and necessary ferocity, one who could feel the woods as nature's temples almost while he lifted a scalp. Thoreau by mid-century or earlier had gone all the way to a view of wilderness as not merely fundamentally friendly but inspiring. By the mid 1860s George Perkins Marsh, in *Man and Nature*, had laid the essential foundations of the modern science of ecology, and John Muir had adopted wilderness with a passion that suggested he was substituting it for the crabbed Christianity of his father. In little more than another decade John Wesley Powell would state the principles under which the arid West should be settled. And in 1872 the nation had made its first step toward correction of a long series of wrongs against the natural continent, and set aside Yellowstone National Park.

That was the initial act of a long, developing penance that eventually saved parks, forests, and wildlife sanctuaries. But it was not until the 1930s, as a result of the vision of Aldo Leopold and Bob Marshall, that preservation of wilderness for its own sake, without reference to scenery or to recreation in the usual sense, brought the development of the public conscience to its purest, least economically motivated expression. The first wilderness areas, from the Gila onward, were preserved only by administrative action of the Forest Service, and were vulnerable to administrative reversals of policy. But in 1964, after years of effort, the Wilderness Act was finally passed, and we began the systematic program of inventorying and preserving wilderness under law.

All the way, wilderness advocates have had to battle not only robber barons and resource companies but federal bureaus as well, especially the Forest Service, dedicated to Gifford Pinchot's dubious policy of use, which in later practice has meant cheap board feet for the loggers. They have also had to resist segments of the public bent on unrestricted hunting and off-road-vehicle use in the wildest backlands. Nevertheless, the 1960s and 1970s were decades of great progress in salvage and preservation. The year 1980 saw the Alaska Lands Act, that added millions of acres to our wildlife and wilderness areas and essentially doubled our national park system. It would have been a better act, with better chances of permanence, if the Reagan victory had not made environmentalists settle for what they could get.

How much of that century and more of intelligent land-use law the Reagan administration will leave us is a question that sobers everyone with a spiritual stake in America. For the preservation of the remnants of natural America, like the conserving of natural resources instead of exploiting them at once, offers America a physically and spiritually better future than the immediate cashing of our assets would. Just as it does not seem intelligent to put the California coast at risk for a week's crude oil, so it does not seem intelligent to invade our last wilderness sanctuaries in search of a little oil, gold, molybdenum, or other minerals that we will certainly need more in the future than we need them now.

4.

Once, writing in the interests of wilderness to a government commission, I quoted a letter from Sherwood Anderson to Waldo Frank, written in the 1920s. I think it is worth quoting again. "Is it not likely," Anderson wrote, "that when the country was new and men were often alone in the fields and forest they got a sense of bigness outside themselves that has now in some way been lost . . . ? I am old enough to remember tales that strengthen my belief in a deep semireligious influence that was formerly at work among our people. . . . I can remember old fellows in my home town speaking feelingly of an evening spent on the big empty plains. It had taken the shrillness out of them. They had learned the trick of quiet."

I have a teenaged granddaughter who recently returned from a month's Outward Bound exposure to something like wilderness in Death Valley, including three days alone, with water but no food, up on a slope of the Panamints. It is a not-unheard-of kind of initiation—Christ underwent it; Indian youths on the verge of manhood traditionally went off alone to receive their visions and acquire their adult names. I don't know if my granddaughter had any visions or heard the owl cry her name. I do know *she* cried some; and I know also that before it was over it was the greatest experience of her young life. She may have greater ones later on, but she will never quite get over this one.

It will probably take more than one exposure to teach her the full trick of quiet, but she knows now where to go to learn it, and she knows the mood to go in. She has felt that bigness outside herself; she has experienced the birth of awe. And if millions of Americans have not been so lucky as she, why, all the more reason to save intact some of the places to which those who are moved to do so may go, and grow by it. It might not be a bad idea to require that wilderness initiation of all American youth, as a substitute for military service.

I, too, have been one of the lucky ones. I spent my childhood and youth in wild, unsupervised places, and was awed very early, and never recovered. I think it must have happened first when I was five years old, in 1914, the year my family moved to the remote valley of the Frenchman River, in Saskatchewan. The town was not yet born—we were among the first fifty or so people assembled to create it. Beaver and muskrat swam in the river, and ermine, mink, coyotes, lynx, bobcats, rabbits, and birds inhabited the willow breaks. During my half dozen years there, I shot the rabbits and trapped the furbearers, as other frontier boys have done, and I can remember buying Canadian Victory Bonds, World War I vintage, with the proceeds from my trapline. I packed a gun before I was nine years old. But it is not my predatory experiences that I cherish. I regret them. What I most remember is certain moments, revelations, epiphanies, in which the sensuous little savage that I then was came face to face with the universe. And blinked.

I remember a night when I was very new there, when some cowboys from the Z-X hitched a team to a bobsled and hauled a string of us on our coasting sleds out to the Swift Current hill. They built a fire on the river ice above the ford, and we dragged our sleds to the top of the hill and shot down, blind with speed and snow, and warmed ourselves a minute at the fire, and plowed up the hill for another run.

It was a night of still cold, zero or so, with a full moon—a night of pure magic. I remember finding myself alone at the top of the hill, looking down at the dark moving spots of coasters, and the red fire with black figures around it down at the bottom. It isn't a memory so much as a vision—I don't remember it, I *see* it. I see the valley, and the curving course of the river with its scratches of leafless willows and its smothered bars. I see the moon reflecting upward from a reach of windblown clear ice, and the white hump of the hills, and the sky like polished metal, and the moon; and behind or in front of or mixed with the moonlight, pulsing with a kind of life, the paled, washed-out green and red of the northern lights.

I stood there by myself, my hands numb, my face stiff with cold, my nose running, and I felt very small and insignificant and quelled, but at the same time exalted. Greenland's icy mountains, and myself at their center, one little spark of suffering warmth in the midst of all that inhuman clarity.

And I remember that evening spent on the big empty plains that Sherwood Anderson wrote about. In June of 1915 my father took my brother and me with him in the wagon across fifty miles of unpeopled prairie to build a house on our homestead. We were heavily loaded, the wagon was heavy and the team light, and our mare Daisy had a young foal that had a hard time keeping up. All day we plodded across nearly trackless buffalo grass in dust and heat, under seige from mosquitoes and horseflies. We lunched beside a slough where in the shallow water we ignorantly chased and captured a couple of baby mallards. Before I let mine go, I felt the thumping of that wild little heart in my hands, and that taught me something too. Night overtook us, and we camped on the trail. Five gaunt coyotes watched us eat supper, and later serenaded us. I went to sleep to their music.

Then in the night I awoke, not knowing where I was. Strangeness flowed around me; there was a current of cool air, a whispering, a loom of darkness overhead. In panic I reared up on my elbow and found that I was sleeping beside my brother under the wagon, and that a night wind was breathing across me through the spokes of the wheel. It came from unimaginably far places, across a vast emptiness, below millions of polished stars. And yet its touch was soft, intimate, and reassuring, and my panic went away at once. That wind knew me. I knew it. Every once in a while, sixty-six years after that baptism in space and night and silence, wind across grassland can smell like that to me, as secret, perfumed, and soft, and tell me who I am.

It is an opportunity I wish every American could have. Having been born lucky, I wish we could expand the opportunities I benefited from, instead of extinguishing them. I wish we could establish a maximum system of wilderness preserves and then, by a mixture of protection and education, let all Americans learn to know their incomparable heritage and their unique identity.

We are the most various people anywhere, and every segment of us has to learn all anew the lessons both of democracy and conservation. The Laotian and Vietnamese refugees who in August 1980 were discovered poaching squirrels and pigeons in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park were Americans still suffering from the shock and deprivation of a war-blasted homeland, Americans on the road of learning how to be lucky and to conserve their luck. All of us are somewhere on a long arc between ecological ignorance and environmental responsibility. What freedom means is freedom to choose. What civilization means is some sense of *how* to choose, and among what options. If we choose badly or selfishly, we have, not always intentionally, violated the contract. On the strength of the most radical political document in human history, democracy assumes that all men are created equal and that given freedom they can learn to be better masters for themselves than any king or despot could be. But until we arrive at a land ethic that unites science, religion, and human feeling, the needs of the present and the claims of the future, Americans are constantly in danger of being what Aldo Leopold in an irritable moment called them: people remodeling the Alhambra with a bulldozer, and proud of their yardage.

If we conceive development to mean something beyond earth-moving, extraction, and denudation, America is one of the world's most undeveloped nations. But by its very premises, learned in wilderness, its citizens are the only proper source of controls, and the battle between short-range and long-range goals will be fought in the minds of individual citizens. Though it is entirely proper to have government agencies—and they have to be federal—to manage the residual wild places that we set aside for recreational, scientific, and spiritual reasons, they themselves have to be under citizen surveillance, for government agencies have been known to endanger the very things they ought to protect. It was San Francisco, after all, that dammed Hetch Hetchy, it was the Forest Service that granted permits to Disney Enterprises for the resortification of Mineral King, it is Los Angeles that is bleeding the Owens Valley dry and destroying Mono Lake, it is the Air Force that wants to install the MX Missile tracks under the Utah-Nevada desert and in an ecosystem barely hospitable to man create an environment as artificial, sterile, and impermanent as a space shuttle.

We need to learn to listen to the land, hear what it says, understand what it can and can't do over the long haul; what, especially in the West, it should not be asked to do. To learn such things, we have to have access to natural wild land. As our bulldozers prepare for the sixth century of our remodeling of this Alhambra, we could look forward to a better and more rewarding national life if we learned to renounce short-term profit, and practice working for the renewable health of our earth. Instead of easing air-pollution controls in order to postpone the education of the automobile industry; instead of opening our forests to greatly increased timber cutting; instead of running our national parks to please and profit the concessionaires; instead of violating our wilderness areas by allowing oil and mineral exploration with rigs and roads and seismic detonations, we might bear in mind what those precious places are: playgrounds, schoolrooms, laboratories, yes, but above all shrines, in which we can learn to know both the natural world and ourselves, and be at least half reconciled to what we see.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.
Diane Nimtz.

STATEMENT OF DIANE NIMTZ, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. Nimtz. My name is Diane Nimtz. I am a resident of Idaho, living in Boise.

Many are familiar with the parable of the blind men and the elephant. Each man touches only one portion of the elephant and from that concluded what an elephant must resemble.

In a very similar manner, many of the people who are testifying during these hearings are proverbial blind people, caught up in expounding their own narrow viewpoints, yet missing the whole reality of the wilderness question.

Idaho has always had wilderness, and we now seem to be setting ourselves up as judges to decide what wilderness can be eliminated from our trust, our natural inheritance.

Rather than blindly looking at Idaho's forests on a short-term basis, such as the economics of logging during the next 5 years, we just take a long-range view, preserving the wilderness that still remains for the future.

I, although not a rich elitist, enjoy backpacking in the spectacular wilderness of our State.

I urge you to support inclusion of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in addition to the White Clouds-Boulder area.

To refrain from the folly of our proverbial blind men, you are also asked to support soft release language.

Although I have been backpacking in various proposed wilderness areas, I would like to particularly address myself to the Payette Crest, one of my favorites, which is in the vicinity of McCall.

My experience in this area of sparkling lakes, rugged peaks [bell] and solitude definitely meet the criteria for wilderness designation.

With due respect, I ask you to view the entire wilderness question and farsightedly protect our endangered Idaho wilderness lest future generations accuse us of blindly destroying Idaho's most precious resource, its wilderness.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Nimtz follows:]

Boise, Idaho
9 August 1983

Testimony
for
IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARINGS

Many are familiar with the parable of the blind men and the elephant. Each man touched only one portion of the elephant and from that concluded what an elephant was. For example, the man who touched the tail decided that an elephant must resemble a rope. In a very similar manner, many of the people testifying during these hearings are the proverbial blind people, caught up in expounding their own narrow viewpoints yet missing the whole reality of the wilderness question.

Idaho has always had wilderness, and we now seem to be setting ourselves up as judges to decide what wilderness can be eliminated from our trust, our natural inheritance. Rather than blindly looking at Idaho's forests on a short-term basis, such as the economics of logging during the next five years, we must take a long-range view, preserving the wilderness that still remains for the future.

I, although not a rich elitist, enjoy backpacking in the spectacular wilderness of our state. I respectfully urge you to support inclusion of the endangered Idaho wilderness core, in addition to the White Clouds-Boulder Area. To refrain from the folly of the blind men, you are asked to support soft release language.

Although I have been backpacking in various of the proposed wilderness areas, I would like to testify particularly for the inclusion of the Payette Crest which is in the McCall vicinity. My experiences in this area of sparkling lakes, myriad wildflowers, rugged peaks and solitude defintely meet the criteria for wilderness designation. I find this area to be easily accessible from Boise and to provide an incomparable setting for recreation. This fragile area needs your protection.

With due respect, I ask you to view the entire wilderness question and farsightedly protect the endangered Idaho wilderness core and the White Clouds-Boulder area lest future generations accuse us of blindly destroying Idaho's most precious resource, its wilderness.

Deferentially submitted,

Diane Nimtz
3120 Crescent Rim Dr. #405
Boise, ID 83706

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. McGlinsky.

STATEMENT OF ALFRED M. McGLINSKY, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. McGLINSKY. My name is Alfred McGlinsky and I live at 1500 Chase Street in Boise. We moved to Idaho 21 years ago and we own, with a family of friends, 400 acres of Teton County. I don't know whether we are talking about that today, but I must because I came from Idaho Falls.

There we shared a fence a mile and half long with the Targee National Forest at the northern end of the Garns Moutain roadless area.

It is interesting to note that this area is so remote and the tree growth rate so slight that it was never logged.

Yet on June 28 the Forest Service offered the trees on the adjoining land for sale in a package called Grandview 2.

They have scheduled to follow this January the Granview 1 sale. And the Kirkham Hollow sale with be in February next year.

All the specified roads in this now roadless area are to be built with appropriated funds, courtesy of the rest of us taxpayers.

I am opposed to such practices and I think it is especially hypocritical in this State whose national and State legislators are so quick and frequent in championing the free enterprise system.

Even more importantly, though, I believe it is presumptuous to rush a once and for all decision on a matter so complex as the disposition of Idaho's remaining wilderness.

There is no need to rush and there is danger in so doing since hastily conceived plans could not possibly digest and value all parts of the wilderness equation.

I also believe that it is presumptuous to decide quickly how much of Idaho's wilderness to eradicate because to decide now, once and for all, would be to presume that we have the wisdom to speak accurately on how future generations will need and value wilderness.

Without question, Idaho's population, like that of the Northwest, the country, and the world, will double or perhaps triple, even before my own grandchildren die.

That is an inescapable fact which I dislike intensely but it is one which convinces me of the folly of our thinking we could or should decide, even through such seemingly rational processes as this, what the future should be. How can we know what their resources and land use needs and preferences will be.

For that reason, I am especially opposed to what we have come to call hard-release language. I much prefer the courtesy of letting future peoples determine what is in their own best interest.

It follows naturally, then, that I believe that we should preserve all the existing wilderness areas that we possibly can as a cushion for the needs of a burgeoning population.

And finally, should you ignore my concern about haste and go on to draft an Idaho wilderness bill, please be certain to protect at least one-half of the remaining 6.5 billion acres of national forest wilderness areas and to include all of the 10 areas in what has been called the endangered Idaho wilderness core. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McGlinsky follows:]

STATEMENT FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON AN IDAHO
WILDERNESS BILL, SENATOR JAMES McCLURE PRESIDING
BOISE, IDAHO AUGUST 9, 1983

My name is ALFRED M. McGLINSKY and I now live at 1500 Chase Street in Boise. We first moved to Idaho 21 years ago, living then in Idaho Falls. Over the years my wife, two daughters and I count among our most important times, those when we tented, trailered, hiked, floated and swam together in the hills, rivers and lakes of much of this beautiful state. Besides our home in Boise, we own, with a family of friends, 400 acres in Teton County. There we share a fence 1½ mile long with the federal government in the form of the Targhee National Forest at the northern end of the GARNS MOUNTAIN ROADLESS AREA.

The land we own in Teton County is marginal timber and ranching land for it is dry, 7000 feet high and steep. We purchased the land from the grandson of the original homesteader. Only traces of early buildings and pieces of rusting implements remain as reminders of that family's efforts to "tame" the land and make an economic go of it. All such efforts were finally abandoned. Our interest in the land has been to enjoy and preserve it as it is: a very beautiful piece of this wonderful state we are fortunate to live in. Our children will inherit and protect and cherish it I know for they love it for the same reasons that their parents do.

It is interesting to note that in all the years past this area was so remote and the tree growth rate so slight that it was never logged. Yet on June 26 of this year the USFS offered the trees on the adjoining land for sale in a package called Grandview 2. What is happening here and elsewhere is the USFS is stimulating an unnatural economic demand for timber in this roadless area by paying for the new timber roads needed. Scheduled to follow, in January is more road construction with the Grandview 1 sale followed by the Kirkham Hollow sale in February 1984. All the new specified roads in this now roadless area are to be built with appropriated funds,i.e., courtesy of the rest of us taxpayers. Several other recent sales in the Targhee have sold only because the Forest Service was paying for the new timber haul roads. Additional such sales are scheduled for Canyon Creek and for Cedron Front in FY'87 and Superior Creek in FY'88. I don't know what sales are planned beyond the next five years in the Garns Mountain Roadless Area. What is so bothersome about this is that for all these years, because of the huge costs of road construction to those sparce, slow growing stands of trees, the timber companies have known these areas were uneconomical to log. But now these same roadless lands are being sacrificed as make work projects through heavy subsidies paid for by all U.S. taxpayers. I am opposed to such practices and I think it is especially hypocritical in this state whose national and state legislators are so quick and frequent in championing the free enterprise system.

Now I don't want to give you the impression that I am concerned only because public land, now roadless, adjoining property important to my family which we are anxious to preserve in pristine character, is scheduled to be riddled with roads paid for by all taxpayers so that a lumber company can turn a small profit. My concern is larger and I will be brief in stating these views for your consideration.

First, I believe it is presumptuous to attempt to make a once and for all decision on such a complex matter as the disposition of Idaho's remaining wilderness. Thereis no need to rush and there is is danger in so doing since hastily conceived plans could not possibly digest and value all of the economic, sociologic, aesthetic, wildlife, watershed, biological research, recreational and other benefits and opportunities which are all parts of the wilderness equation. I also believe that presumptuous is a proper word for the idea of trying to decide quickly how much of Idaho's wilderness to eradicate because to decide now, once and for all as appears to be your plan, would be to presume that we have the wisdom to speak accurately on how future generations will need and value wilderness. Without question, Idaho's population, like that of the Northwest, the country and the world, will double or perhaps tripple, even before my own grandchildren die. That is an inescapable fact which I dislike intensely but it is one which convinces me of the folly of our thinking we could or should decide, even through such seemingly rational processes as these public hearings and the work you would do as follow-up, that we can know now what their resource and land use needs and preferences will be. For that reason, I am especially OPPOSED to what we have come to call HARD RELEASE LANGUAGE. I much prefer the courtesy of letting future peoples determine what is in their own best interest.

It follows naturally then that I believe that we should preserve all the existing roadless areas that we possibly can, as a cushion for the needs of a burgeoning population. The IDAHO WILDLIFE'S 1979 proposal of 4,519,426 acres may not be enough... who, really, can say with confidence?

Finally, should you ignore my concern about HASTE and go on to draft an Idaho Wilderness Bill, please be certain to PROTECT AT LEAST HALF of the remaining 6.5 million acres of N.F. roadless areas and to INCLUDE ALL of the TEN AREAS in what has been called the ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Ms. Ward.

STATEMENT OF JANET WARD, BOISE BRANCH, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Ms. **Ward**. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, Representative Craig, I'm Janet Ward. I am representing the Boise branch of the American Association of University Women, which has 135 members. Thank you for the opportunity to appear at this hearing.

The Boise branch of the American Association of University Women supports the Conservation coalition's proposal for wilderness designation of approximately one-half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest Service roadless areas in Idaho.

We are especially concerned about the 10 areas the Conservation coalition has designated as the endangered Idaho wilderness core. For over a decade, since the hearing on the Sawtooth N.R.A., we've supported wilderness status for the White Clouds.

We recognize the importance of wilderness as a valued recreational resource in our growing tourist industry.

Available wilderness is an important factor in attracting people to work in Idaho.

We recognize the values of wilderness for traditional multiple use activities: Watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and rangeland. For us, wilderness is multiple use. Wilderness has added values for scientific research and artistic inspiration.

Since roadless areas offer these same multiple use activities, we oppose including the legislation release language that will preclude future wilderness designation for existing roadless areas.

Roadless areas not designated wilderness should not automatically be opened to logging, a single use which limits many other uses.

And I have climbed Mount Naomi and I love it; it's terrific, it's fabulous. Include it.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Ward.

STATEMENT OF FRITZ WARD, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Ward**. My name is Fritz Ward and I live in Boise.

I would prefer to designate all the remaining roadless portions of the national forest lands in Idaho as wilderness.

I am reminded of a situation in my Boise neighborhood a few years ago. There was a tract of about 10 acres of land in small pastures that gave the area a rural feeling even though it was within 3 miles of the State capitol.

I liked it that way and was not supportive of the effort to convert it to city park until one of the landowners subdivided his pastureland.

It then became clear to me that the choice was between subdivision and the city park and that the status quo was not an option.

Similarly, most Idahoans, I'm sure, would like the situation in our fair State to remain as it was 20 years ago, with many opportunities to get off and enjoy Idaho's unspoiled lands in seclusion.

But those days are over. We'll either have to share this beautiful country with the growing number of recreationists or head off to a favorite area only to find the trail has been largely supplanted by a road, the stream silting in, and the beautiful trees going or gone.

A couple of years ago a fellow with the Sawtooth Forest told me that almost every timber sale on the Sawtooth was a money-losing proposition for the Forest Service. Thus, it appears to me that the fiscally responsible option is to go for wilderness rather than loging.

Most of the Idaho batholith is poor for growing timber. It makes about as much sense to try to grow trees in the mountains as to grow potatoes there.

The big trees there now are the result of hundreds of years of natural forces at work. The Forest Services figures about 120 years for a 20-inch tree in the Boise Forest, that that assumes active silvaculture in terms of planting and caring for the trees, and the natural forests have not received much funding for that.

The 120-year estimate is quite optimistic under current practices.

Compare the productivity here with that in the Southeastern United States where timber companies are buying—land like my grandfather's from which he could harvest trees every 20 years off flat land that was not damaged by roads.

Marvel at areas in New Zealand where a 20-inch Monterey pine takes only 20 years to grow and where douglas fir has to be crowded to slow growth enough that the trees harvested will yield lumber suitable for construction.

Compared to those places, what we have in Idaho's mountains is a timber mining operation. Let's not pay tax money to have the timber mined off our wild areas. Let's keep them wild.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ward follows:]

Boise, Idaho
August 9, 1983

Senator McClure, my name is Fritz Ward and I live in Boise. Thank you for the opportunity to express my opinion at this hearing.

I would prefer to designate all the remaining roadless portions of the National Forest lands in Idaho as wilderness. If I thought they would retain their roadless character if they were not so designated, I would not prefer such special designation, but it appears that we are being asked to choose whether these lands are to be left wild or to be roaded and logged. Given that choice I have to come down on the side of wilderness for personal, environmental, and economic reasons.

I am reminded of a situation in my Boise neighborhood a few years ago. There was a tract of about 10 acres of land in small pastures that gave the area a rural feeling even though it was within 3 miles of the State Capitol. I liked it that way and was not supportive of the effort to convert it to city park till one of the landowners subdivided his pasture land. It then became clear to me that the choice was between subdivision and a city park and that the status quo was not an option. Similarly, most Idahoans, I'm sure, would like the situation in our fair state to remain as it was 20 years ago, with many opportunities to get off and enjoy Idaho's unspoiled lands in seclusion. But those days are over. We'll either have to share this beautiful country with the growing number of recreationists or head off to a favorite area only to find the trail has been largely supplanted by a road, the stream silting in, and the beautiful trees going or gone. (An advantage of having lots of wilderness is that at least then the wilderness users are spread more thinly.)

Under multiple use our forests are to be managed for wood, water, wildlife, forage, and recreation. If we give an area wilderness designation we lose only the wood; whereas if we log an area in the Idaho batholith, the other values are seriously eroded because of the climate and soil characteristics.

Besides the environmental costs of logging in terms of detrimental effects on watershed, fish, and wildlife, the economic costs are worth mentioning. Entirely too many timber sales do not even cover the costs of the road building. This means that our federal tax dollars are being used to subsidize the logging industry. A couple of years ago a fellow with the Sawtooth Forest told me that almost every timber sale on the Sawtooth was a money losing proposition for the Forest Service. Thus it appears to me that the fiscally responsible option is to go for wilderness rather than logging.

Perhaps the emphasis of the hearing should not be to outline boundaries of areas to be designated wilderness, but rather to pinpoint those areas in which logging could give a reasonalbe economic return. Most of the Idaho batholith is poor for growing timber. It makes about as much sense to try to grow trees in the mountains as to grow potatoes there. The big trees there now are the result of hundreds of years of natural forces at work. The Forest Service figures about 120 years for a 20 inch tree in the Boise Forest, but that assumes active silvaculture in terms of planting and caring for the trees, and the national forests in Idaho have not received much funding for that. The 120 year estimate is quite optifistic under current practices. I can show you areas in the Boise Forest that were logged and then grew back in scrub that will likely not have conifers even growing on them unless the scrub is removed and conifers planted. In drier forests even replanting is frequently unsuccessful.

Compare the productivity here with that in the southeastern U.S. where timber companies are buying land - land like my grandfather's from which he coud harvest trees every 20 years off flat land that was not damaged by roads. Marvel at areas in New Zealand where a 20 inch Monterey pine takes only 20 years to grow and where doug fir have to be crowded to slow growth enough that the trees harvested will yield lumber suitable for construction. Compared to those places what we have in Idaho's mountains is a timber mining operation. Once we've logged those areas neither we nor our children will see them logged again. If the irrigators want to grow trees on the plain instead of wheat, why fine. But let's not pay tax money to have the timber mined off our wild areas. Let's keep them wild.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Harold Thomas? Mr. Mellon.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. MELLON, JR., BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. MELLON. Senator McClure, I testify today in support of substantial additions to our national wilderness system and the Idaho wilderness areas that are under study here.

With the exception of the birth of my son in 1979, the most exhilarating, rewarding, and satisfying times of my last 10 years of my life have been spent in the wilderness and roadless areas of Idaho, many of those being studied today for eventual inclusion or some other thing.

I know that there are many that share my interests because I have seen the back country used and the pressure on the back country use increased exponentially in the last decade.

In any bill dealing with Idaho's roadless areas, I strongly urge consideration of the endangered wilderness core, and in addition, five specific areas which I have backpacked and hiked and with which I'm thoroughly acquainted: The Smoky Mountains, the Pioneer Mountains, Borah Peak Lost River Range area, Steel Mountain, and the Trinity Lakes area.

It is often said that beyond Alaska Idaho has the largest wilderness in America. To me, this is a source of pride and reflects the outstanding quality and diversity of our natural environment, together with the love and concern of Idaho citizens for the preservation of that environment.

It's also a testament to the wisdom and courage for men like Ted Trueblood, Cecil Andrus, Dr. Walt Blackadar [bell], who had the courage to question the Chicken Little arguments of the extractive industries and the wisdom to consider values other than the almighty dollar.

I ask that a strong, broad wilderness bill eventually following imput from Idaho's conservation organizations be introduced in Congress and supported until its final passage. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mellon follows:]

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD C. MELLON, JR.

Senator McClure I testify today in ~~support~~ of substantial additions to our National Wilderness System.

With the exception of the birth of my son in 1979, the most exhilirating, satisfying and rewarding times of the last ten years of my life have been spent in the wilderness ~~and~~ roadless areas of Idaho, many of them areas whose fate will be determined by the process of which this hearing is a part. I know many Idahoans and other Americans share my views; I have been witness to the exponential growth of backcountry use during those ten years.

In any bill dealing with Idaho's roadless areas, I strongly urge consideration of the following areas for wilderness designation:

1) Salmo-Priest
2) White Clouds (including Boulder Mtns.)
3) Payette Crest
4) Smoky Mountains
5) Tenmile East, Tenmile West and So Boise- Yuba River

6 Southern Lemhi Mountains
7 Mallard - Larkin
8 Borah Peak (Lost River Range)
9. Palisades Area (Eastern Idaho)
10. Long Canyon & Selkirk Crest
11) Gains Mountain
12 Cayuse Creek - Great Burn
13) Pioneer Mountains.
14) Trinities
15) Steel Mountain

I oppose the inclusion of any language that would forestall the future consideration of any area not included in the bill for wilderness consideration And I would ask that no legislation be proposed until such time as Senator McClure has received the proposal of Idaho's conservation organization regarding these areas.

It is often said that, beyond Alaska, Idaho has the largest wilderness system in America. To me this reflects the outstanding quality of the natural environment of this State, together with the love and concern of its citizens for the preservation of that environment. It is also a testament to the wisdom and courage of men such as Cecil Andrus, Ted Trueblood and Dr.

Walt Blackadar, men who had the courage to question the Chicken Little dogmas of the extractive industries and the wisdom to consider values other than the Almighty Dollar. In their memory and in consideration of all Americans who now or hereafter shall be privileged to share Idaho's matchless wilderness experience, I ask that a strong, broad wilderness bill be introduced in Congress and supported until its passage.

Thank you.

Richard C. Mellon, Jr.

RICHARD C. MELLON, JR.
1610 N. 8TH ST.
BOISE, IDAHO

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much.

We will now hear from panel No. 8: Jack Peterson, Dennis Wheeler, Donald Bork, Lyle Talbot, Russell Wood, Russ Wood, Lafe Cox, Stuart Haverstrite, Ron Willden and Dave Lee.

STATEMENT OF JACK PETERSON, DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ECONOMIST, IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION

Mr. **PETERSON**. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee on a question regarding wilderness issues which are vital to Idaho.

I am Jack Peterson, director and chief economist of the Idaho Mining Association. The association represents 15 operating mining companies and 21 exploration companies, mining, processing, exploring for mineral resources in Idaho.

Sound and natural resource management is the result of multiple management options based on multiple use concepts.

To limit natural resources to a single use precludes management options for both current and future generations.

We believe that limited resource allocations is essentially unsound. The policy of the Idaho Mining Association regarding national forest wilderness in Idaho is that Idaho has enough natural forests designated as wilderness. In fact, more than any other State in the United States except Alaska and, therefore, we will oppose additions to wilderness designations of natural forest lands in Idaho.

The association will support the hard release of all lands in Idaho in wilderness study for further planning status to full multiuse status.

To deny access to potentially valuable economic resources will weaken future options for Idaho's economy and there are profound national security consequences that could result from denying access for exploration and development for minerals, oil, and gas which may underlie areas under study for wilderness designation.

Dedication of additional Forest Service lands to nonproductive wilderness status also has severe potential revenue implications [bell] which would reduce the income of county and State governments in Idaho.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views to the committee. We will have companies presenting individual testimony at this and other hearings.

And Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a correction to the list of people you have testifying. Mr. Rob Berry, sitting on my right, will testify for Superior Oil Co. and Mr. Ray Thrailkill, who is sitting on my left, will testify for Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp.

The **CHAIRMAN**. In place of Mr. Wheeler?

Mr. **PETERSON**. Yes, sir.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF ROBLEY BERRY, SUPERIOR OIL CO.

Mr. **BERRY**. Good morning. My name is Robley Berry. I am here to speak on behalf of Superior Oil Co. and our mining operation at the Stibmite mine located in Valley County, Idaho, and employing 111 persons.

The area of our operation is presently bounded on two sides by the River of No Return Wilderness.

Superior and other companies are currently conducting mineral exploration and contemplating additional operations in the immediate region.

We would like to be on record as opposing any additions to the Idaho wilderness system and we support the Idaho Mining Association in their proposal, including hard release of all areas currently being studied.

Our specific comments will be submitted to Senator McClure's office. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Thrailkill?

STATEMENT OF RAY THRAILKILL, COEUR D'ALENE MINES

Mr. THRAILKILL. Thank you, Senator.

Public ownership within the State of Idaho represents 69 percent of the State's total land area. Much of this ownership, 21 million acres, is in the hands of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service.

These national forests contain a wealth of resources, both economically important and esthetically pleasing.

Development of these resources on these lands has contributed and will continue to contribute to the quality of life within the State of Idaho.

Certain parcels of these lands have been designated by Congress as wilderness. These lands possess unique scenic and recreational values.

Congress has preserved 3.8 million acres as wilderness. This is the largest contiguous wilderness in the United States.

Roadless areas represent a different situation. The areas defined by RARE II as roadless total 6.5 million acres, 31 percent of the total national forest land in the State of Idaho.

The designated roadless areas in the State of Idaho do not differ in quality more than the surrounding roaded areas.

But by unconscious management decisions, they have remained unroaded, hence unavailable to the public for multiple use.

Senator, I urge that no additional acreage be added to the existing wilderness within the State of Idaho.

Idaho, as stated before, has the largest wilderness within the contiguous United States.

Addition of more acreage to the wilderness system will mean less jobs for the people of Idaho.

Return those RARE II roadless areas to multiple use to preserve a good and growing quality of life in the State of Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Did I understand you to say that Donald Bork was not coming?

Mr. PETERSON. That's correct, Senator McClure.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Talbot?

Mr. PETERSON. I don't believe Mr. Talbot is here today.

The CHAIRMAN. Russ Wood—Russell Wood.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL WOOD, LOWMAN, IDAHO

Mr. Wood. Senator McClure, I am also Russ Wood.

The Chairman. Do I have the same person twice on my list?

Mr. Wood. Yes.

I am going to confine my statement to experience with one of several properties which are involved in the wilderness.

This will pertain to the Springfield mine in the Yellow Pine area of Valley County.

My first involvement with this was in 1946 as an employee of Bradley Mining Co. at Stibmite.

A small but high grade ore body was mined there in the 1950's producing 6,000 units of tungstic oxide for sale and leaving 12,000 units in the mill tailings which are now part of the mine's reserves.

In the 1970's geophysical work indicated that this outcrop was probably the tip of the iceberg and that drilling and testing was, indeed, a judicious project.

Companies who engaged in these expensive projects would not consider going into this one because for 7 years the Forest Service would not allow us to use 4 miles of our road. And then subsequently the wilderness boundary was established to run through the middle of the attractive area.

A petition to move the boundary in this area 1 mile farther east drew comments favorable to the petition and a substantial company leased the property.

This company's geologic, geophysical, geochemical, and diamond drilling work in 1982 demonstrated that the mineralized zone was, indeed, extensive and it became apparent that what I had thought was an optimistic request for extension had really been too conservative.

I have learned very recently that the petition for the boundary change was rejected. I have also learned from the lessee that the lease will probably be terminated.

[Bell.]

The actions by the proponents of the wilderness are depriving our Nation of materials we need for our commerce and our defense.

We have too much legislated wilderness now. We, all of the country's citizens, will be better off without any more. We cannot defensively fight our foes with scenery nor can we feed our children.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wood follows:]

RUSSELL WOOD
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
MINING, METALLURGICAL, ELECTRICAL
REGISTERED GEOLOGIST

PHONE: (619) 242-2745
14145 APPLE VALLEY ROAD
APPLE VALLEY, CA 92307

Boise, Idaho
August 9th, 1983

Senator Jim McClure:

I am Russell Wood, a native of Idaho though I am not a resident at the present time. I have backpacked many hundreds of miles in Idaho's mountains including much of what is now called Wilderness. No one has evor enjoyed such experiences more than I have. In the 1920's and 1930's when I did most of this it was obvious that Mother Nature was then obliterating many of the works of the early day miners who had first made this state habitable. In 1932 I travelled in the Impassable Canyon of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River when only a very few before me had done so and survived.

Idaho is a repository for many of our strategic minerals--those which are essential to our country's industry and defense--and many of which serve as "vitamins" for adapting the commoner metals to our now needed uses. Idaho is also blest with deposits of many of these commoner metals. Without all of these minerals and the mines which produce them we could not till our fields for our food supply, could not saw our logs for our needed shelter material, nor could we travel except by foot.

The slough on the hillsides, the glacial till so prevalent in Idaho, and the lavas and ash all obscure deposits of these minerals and they must be sought by studies of various sorts and by excavation of some sort. Many important ore bodies are down in the rock and drilling through barren zones is necessary to prove or disprove their presence. We can mine them only where they do occur-- not where we wish they would occur.

I am going to confine the rest of my statement to one of several deposits with which I have experience relative to the Wilderness. They will appertain to the Springfield Tungsten Mine in the Yellow Pine area of Valley County. My first involvement with this was in 1946 as an employee of Bradley Mining Company at Stibnite. A small but high grade ore body was mined there in the 1950's producing 6000 units of tungstic oxide for sale and leaving 12,000 units in the mill tailings which are now part of the mine's reserves. In the 1970's geophysical work indicated that this outcrop was probably the "tip of the iceberg" and that drilling and testing was, indeed, a judicious project.

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A petition to move the boundary in this area one mile farther east drew comments favorable to the petition and a substantial company leased the property. This company's geologic, geophysical, geochemical and diamond drilling work in 1982 demonstrated that the mineralized zone was, indeed, extensive and it became apparent that what I had thought was an eptomistic request for extension had really been too conservative.

I have learned very recently that the petition for boundary change was rejected. I have also learned from the lessee that the lease will probably be terminated.

The actions by the proponents of the Wilderness are depriving our nation of materials we need for our commerce and our defense. We have too much legislated Wilderness now. We, all of the country's citizens, will be better off without any more.

We cannot defensively fight our foes with scenery.

I thank you.

Russell Wood

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Lafe Cox.

STATEMENT OF LAFE COX, YELLOW PINE, IDAHO

Mr. COX. Senator McClure, I am Lafe Cox of Yellow Pine and I have lived there all of my life. I operate—my father started a dude ranch; 47 years we operated the dude ranch in Yellow Pine. We helped build up the country.

I have a mine. I helped pack the miners to all of the properties. In the early days, my father and I packed ore on packhorses until the mines were profitable before roads were ever built. Grazing, I grazed my livestock and everything on the national forest in there and on my own deeded property.

The Forest Service in 1932 and 1933, we packed the lookouts. That's the only way we had to get the lookouts up there to protect the timber.

And we packed 16- and 18-foot lumber on horses.

In 1934 I started work for the Geological Survey. I worked for Geological Survey until 1938, on the Yellow Pine, Quadrangles, Sage Crest, the Seven Devils, and Buffalo Hump, which the maps are used today. [Bell.]

I want to be known that my children, my grandchildren, could enjoy this country, that I make my living in this country, and I would like to see others be able to do it.

I have been in all of the country around what is called the wilderness area. My work took me throughout quite a lot of the State of Idaho. So I'm not for any wilderness. I hope we can keep it for everybody to enjoy. I'm getting old now and I can't go as far, I can't backpack. So I'd like to have it so we can all enjoy it.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cox follows:]

Honorable Senator James A. McClure;

I am Lafe Cox, a native of Idaho. I have lived almost all of my life in the back country and have a ranch near Yellow Pine. I have traveled and worked throughout much of Boise, Challis and the Payette Forests.

My parents, myself and my family gave our services and earned part of our livelihood in the Dude Ranch business for almost 50 years, from 1927 to 1974 to guests from near and far for the enjoyment and use of the National Forests for fishing, hunting and sightseeing. In the early days I planted the high mountain lakes with fingerlength trout out of milk cans packed on horses and worked to keep up many of our trails. I would like to see our grandchildren enjoy and use the backcountry as I have.

Part of my living has been earned by grazing cattle and horses on my private land and on Forest Service allotments.

I have also profited in the mining business and have a Tungston Mine on Springfield Creek. In the early days my father and I packed ore on pack horses until the mines were profitable to justify building access roads.

I have been employed by the U.S. Forest Service and in the early years packed lumber to build the lookout stations on high mountain peaks. I also packed spray for diseased trees to help preserve them for the Forest Service. I also sold diseased timber that was on my property to a loggings and sawmill firm to improve our property.

I worked for the U. S. Geological Service and helped to mke the topographical maps which are still in use today.

I did for a few years own a ranch on the insde of the primitive area and raised hay and cattle. We sold beef and vegetables to the mines at that time. After selling that ranch I opeaated the Dude Ranch and now have a retirement ranch in the same area bordering the primitive area.

I sincerely feel the wilderness is less useful, less productive, and less enjoyable than it was 30 to 40 years ago. So therefore I do not support any additional wilderness.

Lafe Cox
V.O. Ranch
Cascade, Idaho 83611

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Mr. Cox.

I understand Mr. Havestrite and Mr. Lee are not here. Mr. Willden?

STATEMENT OF RONALD WILLDEN, CARROLL MINERAL EXPLORATION

Mr. **Willden**. Thank you, Senator. My name is Ronald Willden. I work for J. L. Carroll Mineral Exploration Office out of Midvale, Utah.

I have been engaged in the search for mineral deposits for all of my professional life and I can assure you that mineral deposits are exceedingly scarce, so scare that most professional geologists never participate in the actual discovery of a mineral deposit that becomes a working mine.

Im a firm believer that the economic benefits that result from finding and developing a viable ore body are so great that the search for such deposits should be actively encouraged, not handicapped by restrictive land classifications.

I would like to recount some of our experiences in attempting to conduct mineral exploration activities on national forest lands in Idaho.

We control five mineral properties in the State. Two of these are in Washington County, and there is one each in Adams, Cassia, and Idaho Counties. All of these are on national forest lands.

In conducting our exploration activities on all of these properties, except the one in Idaho County, we have enjoyed cordial and effective working relations with the U.S. Forest Service personnel.

In none of these areas, however, are there any designated roadless areas or proposed wilderness areas.

We file timely operating plans, post the performance bonds deemed appropriate by the Forest Service, reclaim or otherwise rehabilitate the forest lands that we have damaged, and at the end of our yearly exploration program have our bonds returned to us.

But on our property situated in Idaho County, the situation is quite different. This property, which we refer to as the blue jacket property, lies within the Hells Canyon National recreation area.

We have a drill-indicated ore body on the blue jacket property of several hundred thousand tons of high-grade ore. [Bell.]

The **Chairman**. I'm sorry the time is so short, but it always is.

Mr. **Willden**. I would like to urge no further restrictions on access to the public lands be consdered.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Willden follows:]

Statement by Ronald Willden, Permian Exploration Account,
10 Oak Street, Suite 8, Midvale, Utah 84047

I am employed by the J. L. Carroll Mineral Exploration Office, which conducts mineral exploration projects for a small group of clients under the operating name Permian Exploration Account. I have been engaged in the search for mineral deposits for all of my professional life and I can assure you that mineral deposits are exceedingly scarce. So scarce that most professional geologists never participate in the actual discovery of a mineral deposit that becomes a working mine. I am a firm believer that the economic benefits that result from finding and developing a viable ore body are so great that the search for such deposits should be actively encouraged, not handicapped by restrictive land classifications.

I would like to recount some of our experiences in attempting to conduct mineral exploration activities on National Forest lands in Idaho. We control 5 mineral properties in the State, two of these are in Washington County, and there is one each in Adams, Cassia, and Idaho Counties. All are on National Forest lands and all but one include a mix of patented and unpatented lode mining claims. In conducting our exploration activities on all of these properties except the one in Idaho County we have enjoyed cordial and effective working relations with the U. S. Forest Service personnel who are charged with supervising mineral exploration activities. In none of these areas, however, are there any designated roadless areas or proposed Wilderness areas. We file timely Operating Plans, post the performance bonds deemed appropriate by the Forest Service, reclaim or otherwise rehabilitate the Forest lands that we have damaged, and at the end of our yearly exploration program have our bonds returned to us.

But on our property situated in Idaho County the situation is quite different. This property, which we refer to as the Blue Jacket property, consists of 7 patented claims and 27 unpatented claims and lies within the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. We leased the patented claims and located additional claims prior to the legislation that established the HCNRA, which legislation we were not aware of until it had passes both houses of Congress and was awaiting President Ford's signature.

We have a drill-indicated ore body on the Blue Jacket property of several hundred thousand tons of high-grade ore and the potential for discovering much more ore, perhaps enough to become a major employer in west-central Idaho. But, since 1976 when most of the drilling was done, the Forest Service personnel have been so zealous in protecting the environment that they have prevented any meaningful exploration work that would add to the known ore reserve. Their actions and attitudes towards exploration have had a further negative effect by discouraging the financial partners that we have sought out to assist us in further work on the property. I believe that if this property were not in the HCNRA the Forest Service would administer it as they do the other 4 properties that we hold and that it would now be an operating mine and would be providing a stimulus to the economy of western Idaho.

In summary, I would like to urge that if any further restrictions on access to the remaining Public Lands are to be considered these restrictions should not be applied until the lands in question have been thoroughly evaluated for their mineral potential. And I also would like to urge passage of legislation that would modify the boundary of the HCNRA to exclude our Blue Jacket mining property in Idaho County from the HCNRA.

Respectfully submitted,
Ronald Willden
Aug. 9, 1983

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I have no questions of the panel.

We will hear from Dr. Hubert who was on an earlier panel but was unable to be here. I wonder if I could excuse the rest of you gentlemen and while you are departing, the next panel can come up. Mr. Robert Juola, Marjorie Hayes, Chris Korte, Glen Allen, David Eberle, George Baggley, Wayne Peterson, Ed Chaney, Ren Walker.

STATEMENT OF DR. STEPHEN HUBERT, BOISE, IDAHO

Dr. **Hubert**. Thank you for squeezing me in. I will be brief.

I would just like to read my prepared statement.

I feel that wilderness is Idaho's drawing card. If population growth continues in this area, more and more Idaho residents will be looking for pristine mountain areas, undisturbed trout streams, and big game animals that require graze land unpressured by human progress.

My wife and I are Idaho residents by choice. We investigated many different areas of the country before choosing Idaho as home.

Idaho offers the quality of life that is rapidly disappearing in this world. Recreational opportunities offered by the wilderness area are a treasure to Idahoans.

Revenues generated by tourism and travel rank second only to agriculture in the State. To me this can be attributed directly to the roadless areas which provide quality fishing, hunting, camping, sightseeing.

Perhaps wilderness's greatest value is solitude.

Even a novice Idaho fisherman, such as myself, can see that the streams in the wilderness areas provide a much better quality fishery than the sediment filled watersheds in proximity to the logging roads.

The practicalities of this issue support maximum wilderness designation. Logging cannot be profitable in some of these areas without Federal subsidies. I would like to go on record as supporting national wilderness designation for Boise and Payette National Forest areas. I also support the Endangered Core and soft release. Thank you for the time.

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Dr. Hubert, for that testimony, and maybe you can make that appointment on time.

Next, we will hear from Robert Juola.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT C. JUOLA, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Juola**. My name is Bob Juola.

The Danskin and South Fork area, Trinity area, of the Boise National Forest are the headwaters of the primary tributaries of the Boise River, namely the Middle Fork and the South Fork. These areas contain spawning areas for these streams. Both are home for deer, bear, many birds of prey, and rattlesnakes.

They are within 75 miles of Boise. I have been told by a professional game manager that if the Boise River were moved to the east coast, it would become a national shrine. It provides outstanding fishing, hunting, and whitewater boating in its upper end.

Lower down it is still a good fishery, is the lifeline for much of the agriculture in the Boise Valley, and offers the sport of kings: tubing the Boise with a six-pack. In addition, it generates power at one of its dams with additional power facilities in the planning stages.

Roadbuilding in these areas will increase erosion which will harm the wildlife and silting in the dams. This will have three bad effects: Decreasing the storage capacity for irrigation, reducing flood control, and reducing the power production.

In 1980 the Fish and Wildlife Service said, in part:

> The Service believes the river and asociated areas can be a showcase of multiagency coordination and planning efforts. The vitality of this class I stream must be protected while providing the recreational public a quality outdoor experience.

A 5-year study of the region is planned in conjunction with the additional generators at Anderson Ranch Dam. Now does not seem an appropriate time to make final decisions on this region.

In conclusion, I would support classification of all the areas as recommended in RARE II, with careful consideration of the consequences of development in all areas where development is not forbidden.

I do not support the idea that nonwilderness areas be immediately available for multiple use since, in the past, that has meant shortsighted, often destructive development.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Juola follows:]

August 9,1983
1526 Chrisway
Boise, ID 83706

Senator James McClure
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator McClure and members of the committee:

My name is Robert Juola; I live in Boise, Idaho. There are three areas under discussion that I wish to talk about. I will address these because I have a special interest and first hand knowledge of these areas. I have concerns about other areas but do not feel knowledgeable about them.

The three areas are: the Great Burn of the Clearwater National Forest, the Danskin South Fork of the Boise National Forest, and the Trinity Mts. of the Boise National Forest.

The Great Burn area contains Cayuse Creek and Kelly Creek. Both of these creeks are famous as fisheries for the west slope cutthroat. This trout is the native trout of the region, but has been practically eliminated in Idaho due to logging, mining, road building and the introduction of exotic species. This resource must be protected. History indicates that a wilderness area seems to be the only way to do this -- cutthroat seem unable to exist in a "multiple-use" environment.

The Danskin and Trinity areas are of prime recreational value to South West Idaho, since they are in the headwaters of the primary tributaries of the Boise River, namely the Middle Fork and the South Fork. These areas contain the spawning areas for these streams. Both are home for deer, bear, many birds of prey, and rattle snakes.

I have been told by a professional game manager that if the Boise River were moved to the east coast it would be a national shrine. It provides outstanding fishing, hunting, and white water boating in its upper end. Lower down it is still a good fishery, is the lifeline for much of the agriculture in the Boise Valley, and offers the sport of kings: tubing the Boise with a six pack. In addition, it generates power at one of its dams with additional power facilities in the planning stages.

Road building in these regions will increase erosion, harming the fishlife, and silting in the dams. This will have three bad effects: decreasing the storage capacity for irrigation, reducing flood control, and reducing the power production.

In June 1980, the Fish and Wildlife Service said: "The Fish and Wildlife Service views the Anderson Ranch Reservoir and South Fork Boise River area as a multifaceted, sensitive resource which requires sound management techniques that recogizes and incorporates appropriate planning for the protection of the natural amenities. The service believes the river and associated areas can be a "showcase" of the multiagency coordination and planning efforts. The vitality of this Class I stream must be protected while providing the recreational public a quality outdoor experience."(Anderson Ranch Project, Coordination Act Report, June 1980)

A five year study of the region is planned in conjunction with the additional generators at Anderson Ranch Dam. Now does not seem a reasonable time to make final decisions on this region.

The track record of "multiple use" planning has not been good in Idaho and the Pacific Northwest. Streams have been ruined (S.Fork of the Salmon), fish runs have been eliminated (the Snake dams), and entire ecosystems have been disrupted (the Mud Lake kill a bunny projects), often at minimal economic benefit.

In conclusion, I would support classification of all the areas as recommended in RARE II, with careful consideration of the consequences of development in all areas where development is not forbidden. I do not support the idea that non-wilderness areas be immediately available for multiple use--since in the past, that has meant shortsighted, often destructive development.

Thank You,

Robert C. Juola

Robert C. Juola

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. Hayes.

STATEMENT OF MARJORIE G. HAYES, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. HAYES. Senator and gentlemen, under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1980, there is a mandate to promptly develop and adopt a program to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife, including related spawning grounds and habitat on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

The act further directs that the program to the greatest extent possible shall be designed to deal with that river and its tributaries as a system.

Unfortunately, this act is limited to the development and operation of mitigation of hydroprojects. This flaw in the bill may very well abort the major effort and the expenditure in time and money that is now being made by the Northwest Power Planning Council in their efforts to restore the anadromous fish runs to their former abundant state.

Historically, the South Fork of the Salmon River supported one of Idaho's largest Chinook Salmon runs, as well as a large run of steelhead trout. Unfortunately, this veritable treasure was located in one of the most highly erodible areas in the State.

Before 1950 there were few problems. But by 1965 when timber harvesting was begun on higher slopes and 622 miles of roads had been constructed, largely for timber sales, a catastrophe occured.

Arnold and Ludeen estimated that by 1967 accelerated soil erosion in the watershed above the Cache River had increased sediment loads in the river by 350 percent compared to conditions before 1950.

This sediment buried Chinook salmon and steelhead trout redds under thick blankets of sand, smothering the fry as they emerged from the egg, and reducing the runs of the salmon and steelhead to a pitiful remnant of their former state.

A moratorium on logging and road construction was then implemented and the streams are recovering. But the Forest Service is going back into this area to very carefully log, they say.

The cumulative impact potential for the anadromous fish in this area is disheartening. And if you will read the testimony, you will find my areas of concern. [Bell.]

What I would want to say that when an area is ecologically fragile, where the timber values are marginal, where in many cases the logging operations do not pay for the cost of the roads and must be subsidized from public funds, and where the roading, mining, and logging decidedly diminishes two major resources—anadromous fish and tourism—does it make sense to continue the practices which will eventually diminish its value beyond repair?

For the above reasons, I support the Payette Crest for wilderness classification, along with the conservationists' Endangered Core. I oppose hard release language.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hayes follows:]

7440 Manorwood Drive

Boise, Idaho 83704

FOR THE HEARING RECORD OF AUGUST 9, 1983

Under the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation act of 1980 (16 USC 839,et seq) there is a mandate to " promptly develop and adopt a program to protect, mitigate, and enhance, fish and wildlife-including related spawning grounds and habitat on the Columbia River and its tributaries." The Act further directs that the program " to the greatest extent possible " shall be designed to deal with that river and its tributaries as a system.

Unfortunately this Act is limited to the development and operation of mitigation of hydro projects ... This flaw in the bill may very well abort the major effort and the expenditure in time and money that is now being made by the Northwest Power Planning Council in their efforts to restore the Anadromous fish runs to their former abundant state.

Historically the South Fork of the Salmon River supported one of Idaho's largest chinook salmon runs, as well as a large run of steelhead trout. Unfortunately this veritable treasure was located in one of the most highly erodable areas in the State. Before 1950 there were few problems but by 1965 when timber harvesting was begun on higher slopes and 622 miles of roads had been constructed (largely for timber sales) a catastrophy occured... Arnold and Ludeen (1) estimated that by 1967 accelerated soil erosion in the watershed above the Secesh River had increased sediment loads in the river by 350 percent compared to conditions before 1950. This sediment buried chinook salmon and steel head trout redds (nests) under thick blankets of sand- smothering the fry as they emerged from the egg and reducing the runs of the Salmon and Steelhead to a pitiful remanent of their former state.

A moratorium on logging and road contruction was them implemented and the streams are recovering.

Instead of letting well enough alone and thanking their lucky stars that some anadromous fish escaped the holocaust, the Forest service is again placing at risk the Anadromous fishery by what they describe as a " cautious reentry into the South Fork of the Salmon River watershed.

My husband and I very recently made a trip into the Sesech country, which is a tributary to the South Fork... We did not like what we saw.

The Forest Service is widening the road into Burgdorf and at three places it impinges upon Lake Creek (Lake Creek and Summit creek form the head waters of the Secesh) This encroachment increases velocity and changes channel direction... This in turn can break down banks across stream and introduce soil into the creek.

We fished Summit Creek and found to our consternation that at every bend there was a large build up of sand. Sand was also present in the gravel along the bottom of the stream. A pail and shovel would have been more appropriate than a fishing pole. The Forest Service could not explain this source of sediment unless it came from an old road(1950) which is still plugging up the stream and degrading the habitat.

At Grouse Creek a mining project was active... this one was located immediately above a prime Cesech spawning area for both Steelhead and Chinook Salmon.

Across from the Sesech, the Echo Mining Company is in the process of what appears to be a major development... This mine is located in the historic floodplain of the Cesech River... The potential is there for serious problems... this is a decided risk factor.

The cumulative impact potential for the Anadromous Fish in this area is disheartening, and gives one pause for grave concern... The most puzzling part of this whole thing is that the timber for which the roading has and is being done, is only marginal in this area according to my husband (who is a graduate Forester). It is predominantly Lodgepole pine, with a scattering of Fir, Spruce, and Douglas Fir.

This leads us to the following questions:

(1) When an area is ecologically fragile , where the timber values are marginal, where in many cases the logging operations do not pay for the cost of the roads and must be subsidised from public funds and where the roading, mining, and logging decidedly diminishes two major resources, (ie ... anadromous fish and tourism.).. does it make sense to continue the practices which will eventually diminish its value beyond repair? Would it not be better to place the area under wilderness classification and rejuvinate an area that can again become the Cradle of the Anadromous Fish.[1]

For the above reason I support the Payette Crest for Wilderness classification, along with the Conservationists Endangered Core... I oppose hard release language.

Respectfully,

Marjorie G. Hayes

Marjorie G. Hayes

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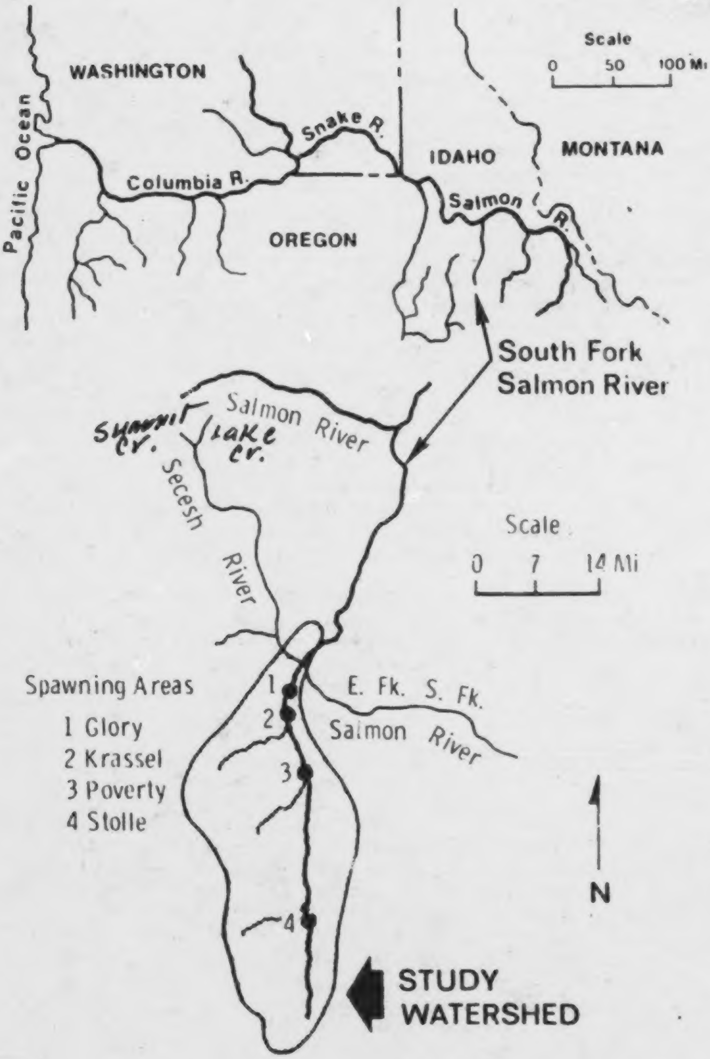
(1) (1) Arnold, John F., and Ludeen, Lloyd, " Unpublished report, South Fork of the Salmon River Special Survey.. Soils and Hydrology, U. S DA Forest Service, Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah, 1968.


WASHINGTON
Pacific Ocean
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Spawning Areas
1 Glory
2 Krassel
3 Poverty
4 Stolle
E. Fk. S. Fk. Salmon River
N
STUDY WATERSHED

Figure 1. Location map of the South Fork Salmon River and the study watershed.

Mallet: Idaho Fish + Game Dept

SOUTH FORK OF SALMON RIVER

The South Fork flows generally in a southerly direction for some 80 miles through forested mountains of yellow pine and Douglas fir and enters the main Salmon River at river mile 133. Principal tributary streams are the Secesh River, East Fork of the South Fork, and Johnson Creek. Soils of the drainage are quite unstable and can stand little disturbance without large scale movement of sediment occurring.

Anadromous Fish Use

The South Fork provides spawning and nursery areas for the bulk of the "summer" run chinook that enter Idaho. On the basis of redd counts, the South Fork has been the most important single chinook spawning stream in Idaho, or in the Columbia River drainage. Recent sediment deposition in the river has greatly reduced its value as a chinook producer.

Annual redd counts since 1960 have averaged 1,082. Highest redd count during this period was 2,306. Redd counts were considerably higher prior to 1960 reaching 2,812.

A large run of steelhead has utilized the South Fork in past years. This population has also been limited by loss of stream habitat.

Sockeye salmon reportedly utilized the drainage at one time. No sockeye have been seen during extensive spawning surveys since 1955 (Gebhards 1959).

In addition to having 42 miles of chinook and steelhead spawning areas, the South Fork also serves as a migration route to tributaries that are utilized for spawning by chinook and steelhead.

Accessibility

The lower 33 miles of the South Fork are roadless and access is by trail. A forest road closely follows the South Fork for the remainder of its length and this portion of the South Fork is readily accessible during the summer months. However, due to heavy snow depths, the river is inaccessible in the spring when steelhead fishing would normally occur.

Game Fish Present

chinook, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow, Dolly Varden, whitefish

Angler Use

The South Fork is closed to salmon fishing. This stream supported a salmon fishery that included approximately 10,000 angler days and a harvest of 3,400 chinook in 1960 (Richards 1961). During the 1960-1961 steelhead season, anglers spent 2,700 angler days and harvested 500 steelhead (Richards 1961). In addition, a fishery occurred at the mouth of the South Fork that consisted of 415 angler days and a harvest of 400 steelhead. Since 1965, no fishery has been allowed on chinook due to the drastic decline in the chinook population caused by degradation of spawning and nursery areas as a result of logging and roadbuilding on an unstable watershed.

Light Fishing presently occurs for adult and juvenile steelhead.

Sport Catch

Adult chinook = season closed
Adult steelhead = light
Juvenile steelhead = light to moderate

During the late 1950's and early 1960's the chinook harvest reached 3,400 chinook and the steelhead harvest reached 500. An additional 400 South Fork steelhead were taken off the mouth of the South Fork in the main Salmon River.

Detrimental Factors

Spawning and nursery areas of the South Fork have become heavily silted and greatly reduced in value due to disturbances of the unstable watershed. The results of roadbuilding, logging, and grazing have been the major causes of the degrading of stream habitat.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Korte.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS KORTE, CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN, FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERMEN

Mr. **Korte**. Thank you, Senator. My name is Chris Korte, K-o-r-t-e. I represent over a thousand Idaho fishermen and their families. I am the conservation chairman for the Federation of Fly Fishermen.

I also represent people from across the Nation and foreign countries who have enjoyed Idaho's opportunities.

As State representative, I have addressed the State in general and not necessarily the southern portion of the State of Idaho.

Many members of our organization fish in accessible areas in the State and many fish in wilderness areas. We are not here to be onesided. We believe that we need both accessible areas and non-accessible areas.

But the importance of wilderness is very important to the State. It is the breeding ground for our fish and wildlife. It is our pure water, our aquifer, our recreational area. It is our heritage and money to the State of Idaho and its economy.

A decision should not be taken hastily nor lightly. The general direction we propose on this issue is where timber, and I guess not mining after listening to the last panel, interest and conservation groups can agree upon classification, we should release those properties from further study and provide those areas with timber and mining or wilderness.

Where the two cannot agree, then a further in-depth study on a case-by-case basis should take place.

If this approach cannot be taken and we are forced to take a position, then our position leans toward a combination of the Forest Service and fish and game recommendations.

Notwithstanding a general indication, we would like to address specific locations, the first being the Hoodoo Great Burn area, Clearwater National Forest. This involves the Kelly Creek, Kayuse Creek, and Tobaggan Creek drainage.

I have attached to my testimony letters and articles, both locally and nationally, that relate to the importance and value of that fishery to the State of Idaho. It is the [bell] first catch and release stream in Idaho and is one of the last remaining West Slope cutthroat fisheries.

I also wish to address the Garns Mountain area along the South Fork of the Snake River, and the Danskins/South Fork of the Boise River area, and the Lick Creek/Secesh River area.

I was raised on that area, Silvan Beach and Wagon Wheel Bay, and being a neighbor of ours, I'm sure you are familiar with that area.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Korte follows:]

FEDERATION of

FLY FISHERMEN
773 Meaghan Place
Boise, Idaho 83702

August 9, 1983

Senator James McClure
304 North 8th, Room 149
Boise, ID 83702

RE: WILDERNESS HEARINGS

Dear Senator McClure:

I am the Conservation Chairman for the State of Idaho for the Federation of Fly Fishers International. I represent over 1,000 Idaho Fishermen and their families who use and enjoy the outdoor recreation opportunities that our State has to provide. Further, I represent many people from across the nation and foreign countries who have, and will, come to the State of Idaho to enjoy the tremendous fishing opportunities we have.

We believe the issue of Wilderness classification is a very important statewide issue that should not be addressed lightly, nor decisions made in extreme haste. Many members of our organization fish areas accessible by motorized vehicles and many members of our organization fish and recreate areas that are currently in a wilderness status. A large majority of these existing wilderness areas are the breeding grounds for the fish and wildlife resources we have. We believe some of these areas should be protected where outstanding fish and wildlife resources are available. All the needed information to make an intelligent, logical decision should be available before a final decision is reached. Because of the magnitude of this issue, a majority of my comments will be general in nature, but we will address some specific sites which we feel are very important that they be protected.

Because I am the State Representative for the Federation of Fly Fishers International, my comments will not be related specifically to Southwestern Idaho, but will address areas that I am familiar with, or other representatives of our organization have informed me should be considered for protection status. Your decision upon how much less wilderness this State will have, will definitely have a positive or negative affect upon the quality fishing status we have to offer.

"CLEANER WATER - BRIGHTER STREAMS"

In reviewing the information available to me, it seems the majority of the proposed wilderness areas are located in the alpine areas of the State. The areas are commonly granitic in nature and highly glaciated, forming thousands of cirques and tarn lakes. These areas are typically fragile and from a fishing perspective, highly susceptible to intensive fishing pressure and can be easily destroyed by intensive development. It is interesting to note that in the most recent Idaho Department of Fish and Game Fisherman's Survey, that the vast majority of the users of alpine lakes in the State of Idaho, rated the fishing quality as excellent. This rating was higher than any other area or type of fishing in the State. We believe some of these areas should be protected.

I have divided my comments to you and the committee into two specific categories. These categories relate to overall management direction and the second category relates to specific sites we feel should be considered for preservation.

I. GENERAL MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

In reviewing the information available to us, I have come to the conclusion that adequate information is not available on a large portion of those areas being studied for wilderness or nonwilderness classification. This being the case, we believe it would be the wrong direction to act hastily, reaching a political decision, not based on adequate information. Thus, we recommend the following general objectives.

A. Where the timber and mining interests and conservation groups can agree upon the classification of lands, these lands should be classified and released from further study. Where there is agreement in these areas, there is no reason to cloud the issue further. By establishing wilderness in these areas or establishing them for multiple use, we may then key-in on the areas that are controversial. This will provide more land available to the timber and mineral interests, while further studying those areas of controversy.

B. Where the two entities cannot agree, then further study and debate should follow. Detailed information should be submitted from all interested parties and decisions rendered on a site-by-site basis.

C. If the approach above cannot be taken, and we are forced into taking a position on this issue, from our standpoint, we would be in support of a combination of the Forest Service and Fish and Game's recommendations on wilderness areas.

II. AREAS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Notwithstanding our recommendations above, there are some specific areas that we feel should be established for wilderness designation.

A. The Hoodoo Great Burn Area (Clearwater National Forest). Attached to this letter are some articles, newsclippings, and letters concerning the Kelly Creek, Cayuse and Tobaggan Creek Drainage. The Kelly Creek area was the first catch-and-release designated stream in the State of Idaho. It is one of the few natural remaining West Slope Cutthroat fisheries of its type in Northern Idaho. This area is nationally and internationally known as a high quality fishing recreational resource. We have submitted letters to you and other individuals concerning the potential for logging in this area. We feel that adequate information is available and that the highest and best use of this area is to be maintained in a wilderness status because of its unique, high valued aesthetic and recreational resource. Areas of this nature are few and far between and should be protected. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has indicated that this area is of prime importance from the standpoint of fish and wildlife values. It is considered one of the premier elk habitats as well as the prime West Slope Cutthroat habitat. Information indicates that the harvest of timber in this area is generally of a Lodgepole status and the construction cost of the roads would far exceed the value of the timber present. The Federation of Fly Fishers strongly support this area to be designated into wilderness status.

B. The Garns Mountain roadless area along the South Fork of the Snake River. This stretch of the Snake River, below Swan Valley, is considered one of the best Brown Trout and Cutthroat fisheries available in the Central Eastern Idaho area. It is heavily used by floaters and jet boaters. Its inaccessibility is one of the primary reasons for the quality fishing experience available. It is a unique area and is one of the last remaining roadless, free-flowing sections of the Snake River in Eastern Idaho.

C. Danskin/South Fork of the Boise River roadless area. The South Fork of the Boise River below Anderson Ranch Dam is the only high quality wild trout fishery in Southwestern Idaho. It is extensively used by residents of the Boise, Nampa, Caldwell, Mountain Home area. The Boise Valley Fly Fishermen and other local fishing clubs have spent considerable amount of effort working with the Bureau of Reclamation on establishing a quality fishery in this area. Some of the major spawning streams to the South Fork of the Boise River in the South Fork Canyon are located in the Danskin South Fork of the Boise roadless area. This area contains few natural resources and virtually no timber. Part of the Anderson Ranch third generator unit study indicated tributaries in this area are critical for trout stream spawning habitat. We feel it is very important to protect this valuable resource which is close to the largest population base of the State of Idaho.

D. Lick Creek/Secesh River Roadless Area (east and norht of McCall). This area provides some of the premier high mountain lake fishing in the State of Idaho. Being located adjoining the McCall recreational area, it is highly used and valued by hikers, hunters and fishermen. With the closure of the sawmill at McCall, its economic base has turned from lumber to tourism and recreation. This area is prospering and growing due to its recreational attributes.

A large wilderness area near McCall will strengthen their recreational economy. Many real estate adds today speak of the wilderness areas as a selling point.

Historically, timber and mining have been leading industries in Idaho, but as times change so does employment opportunities. Though still very important to Idaho, mining and timber are now the 4th and 5th major employers in the State. Tourism is number 2. One company such as Hewlett-Packard, at one site, can employ almost more people than the entire timber industry. A switch in employment, places a different demand on our public lands. Recreation plays a more dominate role as people strive for relief from urban living. Wilderness provides part of this release. It is also one of the major driving forces why people are moving to Idaho. Time and time again I have asked people why they moved here. A typical response is "I wanted out of the rat race. I want clean water and air, wildlife, and solitude. A good place to raise my children." Idaho is what America was. As population increases, the strain on our resources continue. We must protect some of our heritage. Idahoans are outdoor people, we must be very careful how we dispose of our remaining wilderness heritage. A future without the best of the past isn't worth a darn.

Sincerely,

Chris Korte
Idaho Conservation Chairman FFF
773 Meaghan Place
Boise, Idaho 83702

RECEIVED

BITTON ADVERTISING

August 9, 1982

Mr. John Hossack, Supervisor
Clearwater National Forest
Rt. #1
Orafino, ID 83544

SUBJECT: Tobaggan Creek Road Plan
Kelly Creek Management District
Clearwater National Forest

Gentlemen:

On behalf of more than 27,000 members of Trout Unlimited nationally and in excess of 2,000 Trout Unlimited members in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, I am writing you to express our deep concern relative to the proposed expansion of logging activity in the Kelly Creek drainage area. We are deeply concerned about the probablility of serious and extreme siltation that will occur as the result of the expansion of logging roads in this area. The Batholite formations and the attending extremely unstable geological nature of the soil structure must be addressed.

Our concern, as expressed above, relates to the fantastic West Slope Cutthroat that has been enhanced in recent years due to some outstanding management practices on the part of the Idaho Fish & Game Department. Quality fisheries of the type that exists in the Kelly Creek drainage are easily decimated and we sincerely hope that Kelly Creek will be spared the man-caused ruin of Oregrande Creek in the Northfork drainage.

We sincerely hope that you will pay critical attention to the significant impact that development of the Kelly Creek drainage will have on the fish, wildlife, and habitat in the area under consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Foukal

Robert J. Foukal
Rocky Mountain Regional V.P.
Trout Unlimited
2020 A-1 S. Rouse
Bozeman, MT 59715

xc: Mr. Steve Pettit
Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Lewiston, ID

1959-1981 "Over twenty years of trout and salmon conservation"
Washington, D.C. Headquarters • 118 Park Street, S.E. • Vienna, Virginia 22180 • (703) 281-1100

Toboggan Creek Road Plan - Upper Kelly Creek Drainage, Clearwater National Forest

The Forest Service has plans for reconstructing 7.5 miles of road from the old Kelly Creek Guard Station to the bridge at Cayuse Landing Field plus constructing 5.8 miles of new road up the ridge between Fields Creek and Spruce Creek to the vicinity of Lunde Peak. The Forest Service maintains the road is needed to access timber stands in the Toboggan Creek area so that it may be brought under full management. The eventual transportation system calls for 47 miles (4.4 miles/square mile) of road to be constructed in the drainage.

Timber stands in the area are mostly lodgepole pine. Accessing the area will need to be done with hard money because the economics cannot justify cost sharing with a timber cutter. Road costs have been estimated at $80,000/mile for a total investment of 3.8 million dollars.

This amount of roading will result in significant decreases in fish production through increases in sediment. The Fish and Game Department is presently managing the drainage as a catch-and-release fishery because of increased fishing pressure brought about by roading of the lower reach (Kelly Creek and the North Fork of the Clearwater). Kelly and Cayuse Creeks are nationally recognized for their blue ribbon fishing quality.

Habitat for rocky mountain wolf, an endangered species, and grizzly bear, a threatened species, could be adversely affected. Key big game summer range will be reduced as well as roadless elk hunting opportunity.

Overall this area is just one of the many remaining roadless areas that was not recommended for wilderness in RARE II. The Forest Service is pushing hastily to road these remaining areas. The demand for timber and the economics do not justify roading at this time.

If you are interested in the fate of this area, please let Mr. John Hossack know.

Mr. John Hossack
Clearwater National Forest Supervisor
Route #1
Orofino, ID 83544

Forest Service must save fishing in Kelly Creek

APR 0 4 1982

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Rick Ripley

I'm angry, and I can't help it.

The U.S. Forest Service is considering logging the Kelly Creek drainage. Kelly Creek, located 50 miles east of the northern Idaho town of Pierce, is a wonderful fishing stream, full of native cutthroat trout. It must be protected.

One by one the creeks that flow into the North Fork of the Clearwater River, a favorite retreat of mine while I was growing up, have been altered. Beaver Creek, which is about 50 miles downstream from Kelly Creek, once was excellent fishing. Then a road was built beside the creek, providing easy access. The fishing went downhill.

Isabella Creek was next. It was intriguingly remote, an interesting place to hike in and catch native cutthroats and rainbows by the score. It was roaded and logged, too.

Orogrande Creek was good fishing in the '60s, but these days it's said to run malted-milk brown after rainstorms because of erosion from road-building and logging.

The building of Dworshak Dam near the river's mouth cut off one of the world's best steelhead runs and reduced the number of native rainbows in the drainage.

Now, Kelly Creek is in the dock — again.

In the 1960s, the westslope cutthroat trout, a native species, was disappearing in Idaho. To save the fish, the Idaho Fish & Game Commission instituted catch-and-release regulations at Kelly Creek in 1970. The creek became a superb fishing stream and has served as a fish-management model.

The fish and game people are proud of the job they did — justifiably. They're also unhappy — very unhappy — about the possibility that Kelly Creek might be logged.

The issue arose when a Project Initiation Letter was issued by the Clearwater National Forest Supervisors' Office at Orofino. The letter said the Forest Service was evaluating re-constructing an old 7.5-mile road from Kelly Creek to Cayuse Creek, Kelly Creek's principal tributary, and building a new 5.8-mile road up Toboggan Creek, a tributary to Cayuse Creek.

Clearwater National Forest Supervisor John Hossack says the project is under study, but no decisions have been made. A draft environmental impact statement on the forest's new land-use plan will be completed in September. It will include a recommendation on the Toboggan Creek area. After that, a public comment period will follow, and then the final plan — and the final decision — will come out.

The issue centers on the possibility that logging would cause sedimentation of spawning gravels in Cayuse Creek and hamper fish propagation.

Hossack says he's seen nothing in the evaluation so far that indicates logging would cause unacceptable sedimentation. His comment doesn't ease my doubts.

Fish & Game biologist Bert Bowler says a Forest Service planning map indicates that 47 miles of road might be constructed in the Toboggan Creek area. "This density of roading, in all professional opinions I've heard, including my own, would blow Cayuse Creek out," he says. "You could kiss off that section of Cayuse Creek" that serves as Kelly Creek's nursery.

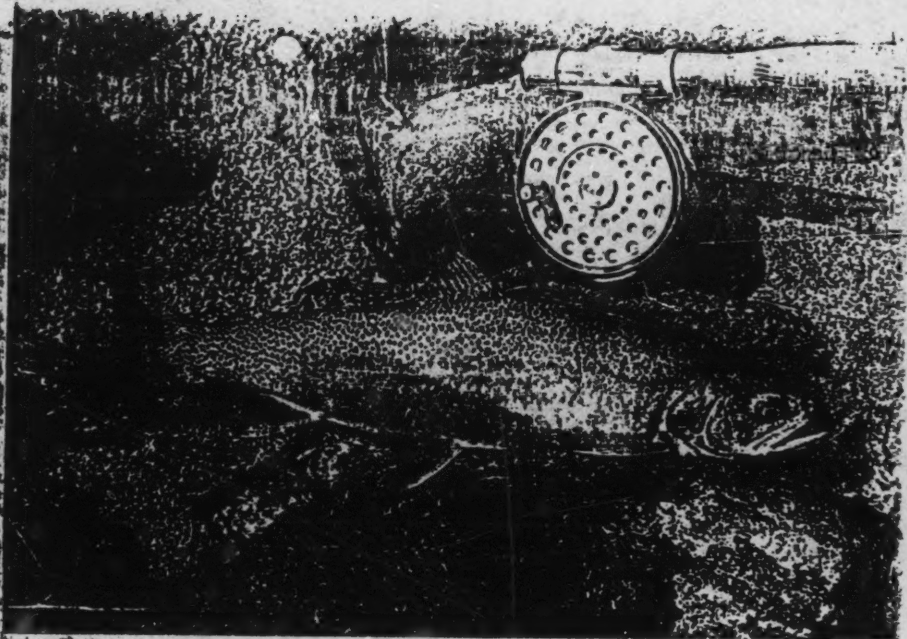
The economics of the project are questionable. The area's predominant species of timber is lodgepole pine, which is of low, albeit increasing, value. Logging probably would be unprofitable if the cost of the roads were paid with proceeds from the timber sales — which is how the Forest Service used to pay for roads. So, the Forest Service tentatively plans to pay for the roads with tax dollars appropriated from the Treasury.

Even then, the sales might be unprofitable. It's 60 miles from the Toboggan Creek area to the nearest mills at Superior, Mont., and Pierce, and it costs money to haul logs long distances. Hossack says, however, that the amount of timber that could be harvested over a complete tree-growing cycle of 100 to 120 years changes the economics.

It's unfair to pre-judge Hossack, but it looks suspiciously like the taxpayers might be asked to risk a remarkable fishing stream and subsidize unprofitable logging so they can be sold high-priced timber. Also, as yet the access issue hasn't received the discussion it deserves; there are other ways to log besides building extensive road networks.

The forest's annual harvest, Hossack says, might be reduced by 50 to 60 percent if no trees are cut in roadless areas. That's not good, but it also isn't good that they've ruined most of the fishing in the North Fork drainage aleady. That legacy needn't be carried on at Kelly Creek.

(Rick Ripley is the editorial page editor of The Statesman.)



STEVE PET

Fly Fisherman National Publication

Unless concerned conservationists and anglers speak up now, Kelly Creek — scen wilderness area and trophy cutthroat fishery — faces an especially . . .

Hard Road Ahead

William Geoffroy

This is written as an open letter to the many friends of Kelly Creek, that sparkling blue-ribbon stream in northern Idaho. The quality water of Kelly Creek and its major tributary, Cayuse Creek, is the result of more than two decades of intense management on the part of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. Its success has shown that wild native trout populations can be managed effectively, that a trophy fishery and quality fishing experience can be resurrected from the ruins of a once productive stream.

The Kelly Creek Management District in the Clearwater National Forest, while best known as the site of one of North America's finest catch and release cutthroat fisheries, is also considered habitat for the rocky mountain wolf (an endangered species) and grizzly bear (threatened species). Both of these large predators have begun to frequent this portion of the Clearwater National Forest. The Department of Fish and Game conside this area a key summer range for big game animals including elk and moose.

Despite all this, the U. S. Forest Service has filed a "Letter of Intent" stating their plans to reconstruct 7.5 miles of old road and construct 5.8 mil of new road in the upper Kelly Creek drainage. The project is referred to as "The Toboggan Creek Road Plan."

The Forest Service claims that the road work is necessary to asses timbe stands in the Toboggan Creek (a major tributary of Cayuse Creek) area so that the forest may be brought under full management. Eventually the road system would be expanded to 47 miles which equals nearly 4½ miles of road for every square mile in the area under consideration.

The Department of Fish and Game feels that since this area was not recommended for wilderness in RARE II classifications, the Forest Service is in a hurry to road these remaining areas. According to the Department, the economics do not justify roading at this time. "Timber stands in the area are mostly lodgepole pine (not a high-profit crop). Assessing the area will need to be done with hard money because the economics cannot justify cost sharing with a timber cutter. Road costs have been estimated at $80,000/mile for a total investment of 3.8 million dollars." Considering the current condition of the building industry, the depressed lumber market and the concerns of the Reagan administration for cutbacks in federal spending, the economics of this venture do not make sense.

As it stands now, all the Forest Service is required to do is file an Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) which in effect is no more than the Forest Service Supervisor saying, "In my opinion, based on *our figures* culled from the 'Forest Plan,' the roading will have no significant impact on the fish, wildlife and habitat in the area under consideration."

According to Idaho Department of Fish and Game senior fishery biologist, Bert Bowler, Cayuse Creek, the water that would be most drastically impacted, is of prime importance to the fishery since it acts as a nursery for the lower, roaded miles of Kelly Creek, an area that does not have the high production capabilities of Cayuse Creek.

It is no secret that road building and logging create massive sedimentation that smothers spawning gravel, fills in holding water and eliminates aquatic insects and plant life. Yet the Clearwater National Forest Supervisor, John Hossack, was quoted in the *Idaho Statesman* as saying that he has seen nothing so far that would indicate that logging would cause unacceptable sedimentation.

This is one example of why it would be naive to accept the Environmental Assessment Report as informed and unbiased fact.

The Idaho Fish and Game Department is afraid that the Forest Service can move so quickly with the EAR process that there would not be adequate time for the Department, sportsmen and concerned public to respond. On the other hand, if the Forest Service is required to file an Environmental Impact Statement, it would be necessary to hold public hearings in which all concerned parties could present testimony. The decision to build roads or not to build roads would then be based on a great deal more than the in-house opinion of the Forest Service and would include specifically, the effect of roading on the fish, wildlife and recreational potential of the area.

Besides the negative impact on the watershed, road building would stress elk and moose populations and devastate the nucleus of grizzly bear and rocky mountain wolf populations. These animals cannot survive amid a web of logging roads and the attendant activity.

At a recent meeting of the Idaho Wildlife Federation, Don Jenni, U. S. Forest Service Resource Assistant for the Kelly Creek Management District, presented the Forest Service position regarding the Toboggan Creek Road Plan. He said that the Forest Service was considering eight possible plans for the drainage, from a "do nothing" plan to a full-blown logging road system that could eventually incorporate up to 137 miles of road. He emphasized that no decision had yet been reached, that the verdict would be based on a timber inventory to be undertaken this summer.

Jenni said that "Letter of Intent" does not necessarily signify that the proposed project will take place, only that it is under consideration.

In the past few decades much of the quality fishing in the Clearwater National Forest, particularly the Northfork drainage, has been ruined as a result of logging practices. Orogrande Creek is a typical example. Kelly Creek stands as a rare example of wild trout management, a national success story, one of the few blue-ribbon monuments to mankind's ability to coexist with wild things.

Idaho Fish and Game Commissioner Keith Stonebraker summed it up: "The Kelly Creek results have been a model of wild trout management employed in many other states. Kelly Creek quite literally sired a new approach to wild trout management. To kill off Kelly Creek makes as much sense as shooting a stud horse that sired a Kentucky Derby winner."

The future of Kelly Creek represents the future of quality fly fishing in North America. Make your opinion count. Write or telegram: Mr. John Hossack, Supervisor, Clearwater National Forest, Route No. 1, Orofino, Idaho 83544.

`The letter below`

`was printed in`

`Fly Fisherman`

`Summer 1982`

Kelly Creek Threatened

The Kelly Creek Drainage, in the wilderness of northern Idaho, is a living example of the effectiveness of angling regulations and sound management in the rehabilitation of a watershed. By the 1960s the west slope cutthroat trout had all but disappeared from Kelly Creek and its tributaries. Today, as a result of over a decade of no-kill regulations and other farsighted policies, the watershed offers some of the best cutthroat fishing in the Northwest. The quality of the fishing and the beauty of the area make the *Kelly Creek* Drainage an angler's paradise.

This outstanding fishery, however, faces serious threats from Forest Service plans to log the Kelly Creek Drainage. The Service is considering road reconstruction and new construction in the Cayuse Creek area, and plans a major hauling road along stretches of Weitas Creek.

The road plans could do irreparable harm to the cutthroat fishery by increasing sedimentation, decreasing spawning areas, and increasing accessibility, which could increase fish kill through poaching. In addition, the alteration of the environment will adversely affect habitat for many animals including elk, deer, black bear, grizzly bear and gray wolves.

It is vitally important that the Forest Service receive input from concerned anglers and other sportsmen to help prevent this tragedy. Please write expressing your concern to Mr. John Hossack, Clearwater National Forest Supervisor, Route 4, Orofino, Idaho 93544. It is also important to express your concern to the Congressional representatives from your area.

DAVE ENGERBRETSON AND ART ROURKE
Moscow, Idaho

9/2/82

Dennis: Please advise Status
of Council Position on this.
MMS

RECEIVED
SEP

COUNCIL OFFICERS:
President
JERRY W. PAVLETICH
Vice President
Eastern Washington
STEVE G. [illegible]
Vice President
Western Washington
CURT SMITCH
Vice President
Membership
[illegible]
Secretary
MARY JONES
Treasurer
[illegible]

August 13, 1982

Mr. John Hossack, Supervisor
Clearwater National Forest
Route No. 1
Orofino, ID 83544

Dear Mr. Hossack:

On behalf of all the members of the Northwest Steelhead and Salmon Council of Trout Unlimited, many including myself who travel or vacation to the great state of Idaho, I am writing to protest the project referred to as "The Toboggan Creek Road Plan."

We are outraged that the Forest Service plans to log the Kelly Creek drainage and is considering road construction in the Cayuse Creek area and along Weitas Creek.

We are very fearful that if this plan were implemented itwould result in the destruction of the nationally renowned fishery in Kelly Creek. The wild trout restoration and management of Kelly Creek now stands as an example to the rest of the nation; something the U.S. Forest Service and State of Idaho should be proud of and protect.

Having been born and raised in Western Washington I can bear witness to the degradation to water quality and spawning habitat as a result of logging road construction and logging in general.

We urge your support in stopping this wasteful and needless project.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jerry Pavletich

Jerry Pavletich, President
NORTHWEST STEELHEAD & SALMON COUNCIL
OF TROUT UNLIMITED
2100 Bay Avenue
Aberdeen, WA 98520

cc: Steve Pettit - Idaho Fish & Game
Jim Belsey - Colorado T.U.
Pam McClelland - T.U. Staff
C.C. Red Pittack - V.P. T.U.
[illegible]

FEDERATION
of
FLY FISHERS

June 15, 1983

Mr. John Hossack
Clearwater National Forest
Supervisor
Route 1
Orofino, ID 83544

Dear Mr. Hossack:

My name is Chris Korte. I am the current Conservation Chairman for the Western Rocky Mountain Council of the Federation of Fly Fishermen. This letter is in regard to the preparation of environmental assessment for the sale of timber in the Toboggan Creek Drainage. We have been informed that the Forest Service is considering logging in this area. To say the least, we are very concerned of the affects this could have into one of Idaho's premiere blue ribbon wild trout fisheries. We understand the need to provide adequate timber resources for the local and State economy, but reading the information being sent to me, the trade-offs in this case are very questionable. I'm sure you're aware of the quality and notoriety of the Tobaggan, Cayuse and Kelley Creek drainage from the standpoint of a blue ribbon wild trout fishery. There are very few resources of this nature left available in the State of Idaho. From the standpoint of multiple use resources some of these few remaining areas should be considered for protection. We unequivocally believe that the Kelley Creek drainage meets this criteria, and again, if the information submitted to us concerning cost benefit are valid, there is no other choice than to protect this drainage system. The information we have been receiving is as follows:

1. Forest Service plans for reconstructing seven miles of road from the old Kelley Creek Guard Station to the bridge at Cayuse Landing, plus construction of 5.8 miles of new road up the ridge. Further, we are told to provide access to timber stands, the eventual transportation system will bring in 47 miles, or 4.4 miles per square mile of road in the drainage.

2. We have been informed that the road costs for such a project could be estimated as much as $80,000 per mile, for a total investment of $3.8 million, and that these funds will have to be subsidized by the government because hard economics cannot justify cost sharing with a timber cutter. This alone, in our opinion, is a government subsidy to private enterprise with an actual deficit to the public in general, let alone the impact upon the Kelley Creek drainage. I question if this follows the Reganomics concept of reducing government costs.

3. We have been informed that the soil complexes in this area contain a substantial amount of clay soils and is an area of fairly high rainfall. This can cause the soils to become very fluid causing erosion and slipping. This, in combination with rather steep canyons, can cause a canyon blow-out in this area. We have been informed that streams that were clear-cut in the mid 60's in this area are still full of clay and silt despite the return of healthy vegetation cover. The concept of best management practices may not work and the potential for a blow-out in this area and its catastrophic affects upon a unique premiere recreational resource could be devastating.

4. The timber present in the proposed area is Lodgepole and of marginal quality and quantity and that this could be considered a deficit timber sale, which again in #2 above, is contrary to logical economic management of public resources.

5. This area is still designated in a Rare 2 Study Area and such falls under the jurisdiction of a recent federal court decision in California (9 circuit) which declared the wilderness study areas and Rare 2 to be inadequate and ordered not to alter the roadless characteristics of these areas until the wilderness studies are completed.

6. We have been informed that your forest plan has not been formally finalized.

The vast majority of the people that live within the State of Idaho, live here because the State provides such outstanding outdoor recreational opportunities. And as growth continues, larger strains are placed upon these resources. Some are altered or changed due to the demand for minerals and timber. Those that aren't are impacted by increased use and increased technological advances. Thus, it becomes very important that we balance these uses. In an area where we have an outstanding recreational resource and a poor timber resource, it seems more than logical that the most outstanding resource should be protected. In this case, one of northern Idaho's only wild trout fisheries. In other cases where a marginal recreational resource exists and an outstanding timber resource exists, perhaps the timber resource is more important. This will hopefully provide job opportunities for our children, but also protect premiere recreational opportunities for existing and future generations.

I respectively request that you place me on a mailing list to receive copies of the completed environmental assessment or any other issues related to the Kelley Creek, Tobaggan Creek, Cayuse Creek drainage. You can be assured that the full and complete resources of the Western Rocky Mountain Council and the resources of the Federation of Fly Fishers

International will be available and used in reviewing this issue. The Kelley Creek drainage is too important of a resource to the public to be taken lightly. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Chris Korte

Chris Korte
WESTERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN COUNCIL
CONSERVATION CHAIRMAN
773 Meaghan Place
Boise, ID 83702

cc: Lee P. Coppess, Northern Idaho Fly Casters
Senator James McClure
Senator Steve Symms
Buck Goodrich
Keith Stonebraker
Will Godfrey

How we saved the

OCT 2 3 1981

ICL

By RICK RIPLEY
The Idaho Statesman

The cutthroat trout isn't well respected by some fishermen, but I've always found him to be good company.

When you hook him, he doesn't jump out of the water and dance across a stream like a rainbow. He isn't as picky as the brown trout. It doesn't take hours to induce the cutthroat to strike like it does a steelhead. But the cutthroat has heart. He fights you and fights you and fights you.

I've been north to see the cutthroat, and all is well with him. That's good news, because a few years ago it looked like he might not be with us any more.

I'm not talking about the Yellowstone cutthroat or the Snake River cutthroat, which abound in the lakes and rivers of Yellowstone National Park, western Wyoming and southeastern Idaho. It's the westslope cutthroat that we almost lost. The demise of this beautifully colored fish — which has a sea-green, black-spotted back, a white belly and deep orange-red slashes under its gills from which it gets its name — would have been a substantial loss.

Ten years ago, fisheries experts thought that the westslope cutthroat might become extinct in Idaho. It didn't, and the reasons involve a classic story of the struggle of a species to survive.

Idaho Fish and Game Commissioner Keith Stonebraker of Lewiston calls the state's attempt to save the westslope cutthroat the greatest success he's seen in the management of a wild species in the 14 years he's been on the commission. The story of how the westslope cutthroat was saved is a story of hope.

To save the westslope cutthroat trout, Idaho's fisheries experts instituted catch-and-release fishing in 1970 on an experimental basis on Kelly Creek, a stream that flows into the North Fork of the Clearwater River 50 miles east of Pierce. It was the first time in the state's history that fishermen had to put back all the fish they caught in a stream.

The Kelly Creek project was a smashing success, but before we get to that let me tell you some of what I know about the westslope cutthroat.

The westslope cutthroat is a poor relation of the Yellowstone and Snake River cutthroat, which live in insect-rich waters like the Madison River, Henrys Lake and the Henrys Fork of the Snake.

The waters in which the westslope cutthroat evolved — such as northern Idaho's Salmon, Clearwater and St. Joe river systems — aren't rich in insect life. They're what fish scientists call "infertile" streams.

These rivers flow through the Idaho Batholith, a giant formation of granitic rock that lies in the heart of the state. Granitic rock is less water soluble than limestone rock or the volcanic basalt formations of southern Idaho. The low-mineral concentrations in the Salmon, Clearwater and St. Joe support a small amount of plant life in comparison to the mineral-rich waters of southern and eastern Idaho. Less plant life means smaller populations of aquatic insects, upon which trout basically rely for their diet. Because of the small insect populations in these waters, the westslope cutthroat learned as it evolved to eat almost anything it saw. That's one reason we almost lost the fish.

Researchers have shown that the westslope cutthroat will strike more readily than other species of trout. In the 1960s, a pair of Wisconsin fish scientists named Smith and Alexander showed that the brook trout strikes at a given offering of food twice as fast as the brown trout. Later, University of Idaho fisheries biologist Craig MacPhee showed in an experimental study that the cutthroat is twice as catchable as the brook trout when fished for with bait.

Any fisherman who has spent much time casting for the westslope cutthroat didn't need a study to tell him that the fish hit faster than other species of trout. In 1966, I caught and released a nine-inch cutthroat while fishing a series of beaver ponds on Isabella Creek, six miles upstream from the creek's junction with the North Fork of the Clearwater River. The water was shallow and clear and you could see the fish swim back to a school of about 30 similarly sized trout laying just above the gravel bottom of the pond. On the next cast, it slid out from the school and hit the same royal coachman fly that had just been removed from its jaw. In my 20 years of fishing, no other fish I've just released has accorded me a second chance so quickly.

Other traits of the westslope cutthroat marked it for oblivion. Scientists also have learned that the fish does not compete well with the brook trout.

Because of its hardiness, the brook trout took over from the westslope cutthroat in dozens of Idaho waters decades ago.

The brook trout drove out the cutthroat for two reasons. The brook trout lays its eggs in the fall, and they hatch in the spring. The cutthroat lays its eggs in the spring, and they hatch in late summer. Thus, the annual crop of brook trout fry become established in the stream earlier in the year than the annual broodstock of cutthroat. At every stage of life, the brook trout, which has a dark, mottled back, has a competitive edge over the cutthroat. With fin-drumming motions and aggressive posturing, adult brook trout run comparably sized cutthroats off feeding stations.

The culprit in the brook trout's rise to prominence isn't a fish, however. It's man — specifically, one of our own unique species, the politician.

Brook trout thrive not only in lakes and streams, but in hatcheries as well. Cutthroat do not, and there were few hatchery-raised cutthroat around to augment dwindling natural stocks when Idaho's native fish populations first showed signs of depletion years ago.

Fisheries management then was the province of county rod and gun clubs, the members of which liked to have fish to catch. The state had a game warden for every three counties, but it had few fisheries-management policies. If a farm pond or a lake wasn't producing fish, a congressman could be found who was only too happy to send out a milkcan full of brookies on the train. Sadly, the most hardy strains of hatchery-raised brook trout were the smaller strains.

Thus, the brook trout — an Eastern species — was dumped in waters all over the West. In some of those waters, they still haven't been gotten out. For instance, there are six lakes in the Lochsa Ranger District of the Clearwater National Forest where anglers can keep 50 brook trout a day. A friend who has visited some of these lakes tells me that fishing them is like casting practice — except that your hook comes back with a five-inch brook trout on it after each cast.

Having hundreds of stunted brook trout boil the surface of the water wherever a fly is cast is not the epitome of the fishing experience.

The final factor in the westslope cutthroat's demise was the opening of the back country.

In 1958, my father, brothers and I fished Beaver Creek, which drains into the North Fork of the Clearwater northwest of Pierce. We caught all kinds of cutthroats and rainbows, even though we boys were poor fishermen.

To get to Beaver Creek, we drove 29 miles over one of the worst roads you ever saw. The road was so bad the drive took about three hours.

A half dozen years later, a new road that runs right along the bank of Beaver Creek was opened. The fishing went to pot. The cutthroat couldn't take the pressure. The same thing has happened lots of other places the last decade or two.

When my wife, Jill, and I set off from Boise to drive to Kelly Creek late last July, I wondered whether we would enjoy fishing such as that of two decades ago. It was a nagging thought. The reports I'd heard about Kelly Creek were good, but the last few years of my boyhood in Orofino had brought too many disappointments to count on good fishing.

It was hot, and the road from Pierce to Kelly Creek was no better than it had been when I was last on it 15 year . earlier. It is a narrow, dusty road, filled with those neat little rows of parallel ruts that people curse and call washboard.

Here and there the road has caved in a few feet back from the edge, with part of the roadbed falling 50 or 75 feet down into the river The log trucks came around the corners and swerved to the right while we hugged the other edge. The trucks are big and imposing and it seemed like they would never get past. The dust danced in the road after the trucks went by.

It is a long drive to Kelly Creek from Pierce. It takes long enough that your traveling partner starts to doze while you wonder whether the fishing will be like it once was.

● ● ●

On a fishing trip, you set up camp first, because if you don't nothing else seems to go right. We did that, and then left for fishing. It was 7 p.m. when we stopped the car a mile upstream from the campground. There was plenty of light left.

The fishing lines went through the rod guides OK. Now tie on a tippet. Now a fly. An Adams should do.

Continued
Next Page

A 14-inch westslope cutthroat

Let's go. Over the hill, through the brush and down to the creek.

Damn.

Another fisherman. Just around the corner. Four hundred miles from Boise to share a hole with another fisherman. I don't want another fisherman around when I fish Kelly Creek for the first time. Let's leave.

Back into the car. Farther upstream. We stop at a pack bridge.

There. Hear them. They're rising. They're taking flies off the surface of the water. There's no other fishermen at this hole. Let's go.

That's how I remember the hour and a half between the time we reached the campground and the time we sloshed into the stream in our waders, which is to say I don't remember it very well at all. My memories of Kelly Creek begin at this point, and they are fond. I remember the white belly of the fish that rose in a riffle just upstream from where I stepped into the water. He didn't take the fly on the first cast, but he hit it on the second, really bopping it like cutthroats do.

Then he ran. He ran hard and far, out into the middle of the creek, came back, rested a little and ran some more. Finally, he came to the net.

That first fish of the trip was about 13 inches or so, as thick and powerful as a trout of that length gets. His coloration was the classic blend of white and light green, black and red-orange. He pumped hard against the heel of my hand as I released him. He shot back into the stream. He would live. Good.

A tremendous hatch of small, red and cream colored mayflies started. The fish rose persistently until, an hour later, spent mayflies lay all over the water, their wings splayed out from their bodies like the wings on an airplane. Then the fish quit biting.

We had caught several. It was time to quit for the evening. Kelly Creek was as good as its reputation.

The next day brought more good fishing. Time after time, cutthroats came up from their lies to strike the fly savagely. By the end of the day, I felt as if I were a rich man. A lovely stream that just a decade before was believed to be fished out had yielded an extraordinary day's fishing.

Kelly Creek is no secret. Campers and motor homes clogged the campground at the creek's mouth the second morning we were there, which was a Saturday. People kept their camp spots and settled in for a weekend of fishing even though the campground water system wasn't working. It was as crowded as most popular southern Idaho campgrounds on summer weekends.

If there's a secret in this story, it's that many people don't realize how well catch-and-release fishing has worked, and Kelly Creek is proof of it.

Between 1970, when fishing on the stream was limited to catch-and-release, and 1975, when the Idaho Fish and Game Department last had the funds to assign a biologist to conduct intensive research on Kelly Creek, the numbers of cutthroat trout increased by 13 times. These figures aren't approximations. They're counts of fish conducted in 20 sections of the stream by researchers swimming underwater with snorkels, masks and fins.

The numbers may not reflect the extent of the program's success fully. It was expected Kelly Creek would not reach its carrying capacity under catch-and-release regulations until 1981. Since intensive research has not been done for six years, it's unknown whether that has happened.

Kelly Creek is just part of the cutthroat story. Fisheries officials also have had success in other Idaho streams with other types of special management regulations. In 1971, so-called trophy trout regulations, under which anglers could kill three cutthroats over 13 inches long, were instituted on the upper end of the St. Joe River. In 1975, the numbers of cutthroat in stretches of the upper St. Joe were three to five times greater than the numbers counted in 1971. Like catch-and-release fishing, trophy trout regulations work.

Special regulations have been instituted on other cutthroat waters, as well. Trophy trout regulations are in force on parts of the Coeur d'Alene River and the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene. In my experience, the fishing on these rivers is good.

Now, attempts are being made through catch-and-release fishing to rebuild wild trout populations in parts of the Selway and Lochsa rivers. For years, since busy U.S. 12 was opened along the Lochsa, the fishing has declined. In my opinion, fishing was markedly better in the catch-and-release part of the Lochsa last year than the year before.

Another example of the success of wild trout management is offered by the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. In the early 1970s, cutthroat also were on the way out even in this back-country stream, which is surrounded by hundreds of thousands of acres of undeveloped land and is far less accessible to fishermen than Kelly Creek, the St. Joe, the Lochsa or the Coeur d'Alene river.

Since the Middle Fork of the Salmon, sometimes called the cleanest drainage in the lower 48 states, is nearly pollution free, fisheries officials knew that its cutthroat population wasn't being reduced because of habitat changes. They also knew that no non-native species, like the brook trout, had been introduced into the wild stream. By bringing back the cutthroat through wild trout management, they felt they could prove that fishing pressure had been the reason for the fish's decline.

Bring back the cutthroat they did.

"The results have been similar on the Salmon in terms of a great increase in the number of fish and in the size of fish," says State Fishery Manager Herb Pollard, who granted a number of interviews and provided several research reports for this story.

Eleven years after catch-and-release fishing was first tried in Idaho at Kelly Creek, the state has 1,800 miles of streams, including many non-cutthroat waters, under special regulation.

The Fish and Game Commission's Stonebraker says wild trout populations have benefited in other ways besides the return of the fish. When a stream comes under special management, hatchery-raised fish no longer are stocked in it. In recent years, fisheries biologists have learned that wild trout move miles away from their favorite holes when hatchery-raised trout are dumped into a stream, Stonebraker says. That dislocation impedes the development of wild trout populations. Also, he says, stocking a stream with fish is an expensive proposition.

Statistics taken from Fish and Game Department surveys conducted in 1967 and again in 1978-79 indicate that special management is gaining greater acceptance. In the earlier study, 59.9 percent of fishermen who responded said they thought special regulations were worthwhile. In the more recent study, the number increased to 74.9 percent.

Only a minority of anglers surveyed, 42.1 percent, said they had fished special-regulation waters, but an additional 18 percent said they planned to fish such waters in the future. That adds up to 60 percent of the anglers surveyed.

The figure, plus the success in rebuilding native fish populations in Kelly Creek and other Idaho streams, portends good wild trout fishing in the future.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Allen.

STATEMENT OF GLEN ALLEN, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you, Senator. I would like to simply testify on my own behalf as an outfitter and guide and proprietor of Rocky Mountain Fly Shop here in Boise.

I see hundreds of people every summer that come from all over the world to enjoy the beauty and take very little home with them except for maybe an empty pocketbook.

I think we have underestimated and undersold the value and the beauty of the State we live in.

I would like to see it stay that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

David Eberle.

STATEMENT OF W. DAVID EBERLE, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. EBERLE. My name is David Eberle and I reside at 1003 North 19th Street, Boise, Idaho.

I'm a private citizen who actively utilizes the Idaho Wildernesss area.

As a young man I have grown up in these hills, actively backpacking.

In recent years I have increasingly come across evidence of poor lumbering practices, mining, and overgrazing near rivers. I have come to the conclusion that it is possible to take our natural abundance and turn it into a barren wasteland.

I think our current administration shows that it is possible, given the current legislation on the books, to further exploit the remaining wilderness area.

Since you have chosen to take on this issue of designating wildernes area, I believe you have taken the shoes of Teddy Roosevelt. It becomes your decision, Senator and Representative, as to what our future generations will see in the State of Idaho.

I, too, have met many people, from New Hampshire, Georgia, Florida, California, backpacking in our State. And what they say is "How lucky you are and how foresighted your State is to have maintained these beautiful areas."

Yet, today, these areas are already becoming overcrowded. And Soon I believe that such areas of the Sawtooth Wilderness Trail system will need to be expanded greatly in order to accommodate the people.

I do get concerned with the competition for our remaining resources between industry and recreation. I get concerned about industry's attitudes. Being an economic student, I have studied often how industry responds to new legislation and laws.

In today's paper, The Idaho Statesman, dated August 9, 1983 [bell], they stated here: At some point we have to reduce our timber harvest, abused roaded areas, and enter roadless areas.

Again, I think it points out that industry does not change their attitudes toward their exploitation of natural resources and it does not become the burden of the Congress to protect those areas from such practices.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Eberle follows:]

Direct Testimony of W David Eberle
Public Hearings on Idaho Wilderness
August 9, 1983

My name is W. David Eberle and I reside at 1003 North 19th Street, Boise, Idaho 83702. I am a private citizen who actively utilizes several national forest lands that are addressed by your proposals. Specifically, I am concerned about the Lick Creek, Sawtooth, White Cloud, and Pioneer Range areas.

Throughout my life in Idaho I have back packed, fished and hunted in these areas. As a young man I took these areas for granted as part of my heritage as an Idaho citizen. In recent years, I have increasingly come across evidence of lumbering, mining and over grazing near rivers, I have come to the conclusion that the natural abundance and beauty of this State can be exhausted and transformed into barren wasteland.

The past practices of industry in this State does not leave a favorable example when one comes across the torn up river beds and hill sides, with serious erosion and silt filled streams. I understand laws have changed to promote a more sensitive approach to the expolitation of our natural resources. However, where is the enforcement? Does Secretary Watt place a value on wildlife and secnic beauty? Judging by his actions, I conclude that as long as Congress does not provide, through legislation, protection of this non-renewable resource (wilderness) any administration can exploit our national scenic lands without regard to their value, national pride, and as examples to our children of what our country once was.

In regards to the four alternatives proposed in Senator McClure's Issue Update on this supject (not dated), I believe alternative four provides the minimum protection of Idaho's remaining wilderness. The other three proposals do not provide adequate protection to and/or expansion of the recreational areas of Payette Lakes, Stanley Basin, and Sun Valley. These areas have national recognition as being prime recreational and wilderness experience areas. I have met back packers from every region of the United States in these mountains. Their comments to me are to the effect of how luck I am to live in a State with the foresight to provide such large areas of natural beauty to replenish the soul and increase one's awareness of America'a beauty.

Yet, today the existing areas are already becoming crowded. The Sawtooth Wilderness trail system is a prime example. The mountain lakes are becoming polluted from defecation from so many back packers. During the peak hikeing season it is impossible to find a campsite as far as 12 miles from the trail heads. The forest service requests no fires because there is no longer any dead wood to be found near campsites, due to overuse.

As other states populations grow and their park systems get more crowded Idaho will feel its pressures.

If we as a State desire to maintain our natural beauty from overuse, similar to Yosemite Park, we must increase our acreage.

The increase in acreage must have the wilderness designation. I do not believe that industrial exploitation and scenic beauty are compatable society goals. Both are necessary to this country and both must be supported. Industry has had virtual free use of Idaho wilderness in the past and their example has been poor. They seek new areas for expolitation because they have made a shambles of the areas they have already exploited. This is particularly true where reforestation was neglected after clear cutting. An example of this policy is easy to reach by car, simply drive to Lake Josephine outside of Upper Payette Lake.

For industry to expolit an area, roads need to be build to handle large trucks. Will the Companies remove the roads from an area once they are done? Should they be required to remove roads and possibly render their product uneconomical? I would suggest that the solution to these types of questions is to designate wilderness areas with no industrial expolitation and provide access to indsutry to the remaining millions of national forest acreage.

Proposal four covers less than half of all the national forest areas in Idaho.

Once industry (other than lumber and grazing) has finished with their extraction of Idaho's natural resources no further income or use remains of the land. Whereas, with wilderness areas Idaho will continue to receive income from individuals who are drawn to the remaining wilderness areas in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Baggley.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE F. BAGGLEY, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BAGGLEY. Mr. Chairman, members of your committee, I am George Baggley. I live in Boise. I spent most of the last 50 years in the field of resource management with the national forest and the national parks. For nearly 50 years I have been a member of the Society of American Foresters. That is the reason I am appearing here today.

I believe it is fundamentally wrong in the proposal to deal with the future of wildlands as an isolated issue requiring a solution in the immediate future.

Geographically, economically, and socially these are national issues and questions concerning them should be so addressed.

The permanent allocation of national assets of this dimension should not be subject to such arbitrary distinctions as manmade lines defining States and land areas. The expectations, needs, and demands of the people of this Nation can in the future only be met through a national concept.

I believe the basic question today concerning wildlands in this Nation from as well as Idaho, is: Have we already gone too far? Can the Nation in the future meet the demands of its people for wild and unspoiled lands. Are we doing socially what we have already done economically: piling up huge debts for our children who will need these wildlands and the amenities much more than we do.

It seems to me we are actually borrowing from our children by not, with every means at our command, reserving and protecting for the future a large percentage of our existing wildlands.

I believe the 82 million plus acres of commercial forests in the national forest system, plus the large acreage of private forest land managed for forest production, are adequate to keep the Nation's forest industry healthy and productive for a long time.

Thank you for listening.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Baggley follows:]

Statement Made Before Senator James McClure's
Committee Hearing - August 9, 1983 - Boise, Idaho
George F. Baggley
17 Mesa Vista Drive, Boise, Idaho 83705

Mr. Chairman, my name is George Baggley. I live at 17 Mesa Vista Drive, Boise, Idaho 83705. My education is in the field of forestry. I have worked for the U.S. National Forest Service and the U.S. National Park Service in the field of conservation and resource management in the United States and abroad most of my life. I have been a member of the Society of American Foresters for 47 years. Thank you for permitting me to express my views.

1. I believe a fundamental flaw exists in the proposal to deal with the future of wild lands in Idaho as an isolated issue, requiring a solution in the immediate future. Geographically, economically, and socially these are national assets and questions concerning them and their future should be so addressed. The permanent allocation of national assets of this dimension should not be subject to such arbitrary distinctions as man made lines defining states and land areas. The expectations, needs, and demands of the people of this nation can in the future only be met through a national concept.

2. I believe the basic question today concerning wild lands in the nation as well as Idaho is: have we already gone too far? Can the nation in the future meet the demands of its people for wild and unspoiled lands? Are we doing socially what we have already done economically--piling up huge debts for our children, who will need these wild lands and the amenities which they afford far more than we? It seems to me we are actually borrowing from our children by not, with every means at our command, reserving and protecting for the future a large percentage of our existing wild lands.

3. I believe the 82 million plus acres of commercial forests in the national forest system plus the large acreage of private forest land managed for forest products are adequate to keep the nation's forest industry healthy and productive indefinitely. Also that it can supply the nation's requirement for forest products under the sustained yield concept while at the same time improving it's long range capacity to provide needed forest products and related national needs. I believe the preservation of necessary wild lands can be done without impinging in any way whatsoever on current or future needs of the nation for forest products or other commercial uses of the public lands.

4. I believe most people do not realize what few acres of wilderness or wild lands are left in this nation. In 1891 when President Harrison was given authority to establish the first forest preserves, which in 1905 became national forests, our population was in round figures 63 million. Today it is 230 million. We still deal with the finite land area. There can be no more land. The present wilderness system of about 19 million acres divides

out to about 12 million persons for each 1 million acres of wild land. With our rate of increasing population at 22 to 26 million each decade, by the year 2000, the nation will require four million more acres of wild land just to keep even. This is about 2/3 of the roadless area your Committee is proposing to deal with. How can there be any question of the nation's need for these wild lands by the year 2083?

5. As an immediate step toward protecting existing and proposed wilderness lands, I urge your Committee to extend protective coverage to all of the 6.5 million acres of existing roadless lands in Idaho's national forests, especially to the ten so-called "core" areas. These are: (1) Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, (2) Mallard Larkins, (3) Great Burn Cyuse Creek, (4) Payette Crest, (5) Sawtooth Completion, (6) White Clouds-Boulder Mountains, (7) Northern Lemhis, (8) Palisades, (9) Grans Mountain, and (10) Salmon Priest. The very minimum protection for these lands should assure that if they are not given permanent wilderness status that they be eligible for further consideration at the beginning of the next national forest planning cycle.

6. I believe a look at our historical past indicates how deeply we are committed to forest land protection. William Penn's ordnance of 1681 required settlers to "leave one acre in trees for every five acres cleared in the Pennsylvania Colony." In 1891 when our population was a mere 63 million, President Harrison created the first federal forest, an area of 1,239,040 acres called the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve in Wyoming. During his term in office, he established several federal forest reserves. Harrison set a pattern and the nation was to have many more conservation leaders whose bold actions gave this nation its national forests, national parks and other federally protected land areas without which we would be poor indeed.

In the circumstances, Senator McClure, I believe today you stand at the crossroads. In the next year or two, you and your associates on your Committee have the opportunity to go down in history with the great conservationists of the past by saving what little wilderness this nation has left--or to miss this great opportunity and see much of the small remnant lost forever. I have confidence that you will act in the best interest of the nation by making sure that its people have as much wild land as possible.

Thank you for listening.

George F. Baggley

George F. Baggley

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Baggley.

Wayne Peterson.

STATEMENT OF WAYNE E. PETERSON, PRESIDENT, ADA COUNTY FISH AND GAME LEAGUE

Mr. PETERSON. Thank you, Senator. My name is Wayne E. Peterson, Ada County Fish and Game League.

We support without reservation Idaho Department of Fish and Game's proposal to add some 560,000 acres to the wilderness area. Furthermore, we believe that as long as the Forest Service continues present mismanagement imposed on them by timbermen, miners, cattlemen, and other self-serving interests through their Washington connections, the only way to protect our forests and public lands is to include them in wilderness areas.

Therefore, we support conversion to wilderness all lands being considered at this time.

The Forest Service has fulfilled a mandate providing timber material to citizens. But they have failed in many instances to secure or protect watersheds.

Gentlemen, it's not getting better. It's getting worse.

The ongoing controversy over constructing logging roads in Kelly Creek drainage and into the Mallard Larkin area verifies this statement.

Destruction of these two fine fish and game resource areas is nothing short of an insult to the citizens of the State of Idaho and the entire United States.

We question the economics of road construction in our forests. We doubt that benefits measure up to costs in marginal and submarginal timber production lands.

Without the subsidy provided by taxpayers in building these roads, we doubt that they would be built and that timber harvest from these lands would be foregone.

This is in addition to the subsidy of turning our highways over to logging trucks.

We have heard the argument that once these lands are in wilderness, they will be locked there forever. Nonsense. What Congress does, they can undo. And if some time in the future—surely not now—resources within wilderness areas need to be developed, they can be under what we hope will be improved management practices. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Peterson follows:]

ADA COUNTY
FISH & GAME LEAGUE
Member Idaho Wildlife Federation
BOISE, IDAHO

6220 Robertson Drive
Boise, Idaho 83709

August 4, 1983

Committee on Natural Resources
Dirkson Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

My name is Wayne E. Peterson. I am President of Ada County Fish and Game League, a group of some 120 members interested in improved fishing and hunting and environmental protection.

We support without reservation Idaho Department of Fish and Game's proposal to add some 560,000 acres to the wilderness area. Furthermore, we believe that as long as the Forest Service continues present mismanagement imposed on them by timbermen, miners, and other exploiters through their Washington connections, the only way to protect our forests and public lands is to include them in wilderness areas. Therefore, we support ~~the~~ some ~~4.5~~ .3 million acres wilderness recommended by the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

At the time the Forest Service was conceived, near the turn of the century, the Congress gave them two mandates: to secure the watersheds within the national forests and to provide timber material for citizens. I believe we can assume that they were referring to citizens of the United States and not Japan. Well, the Forest Service has really fulfilled the mandate of providing timber material for citizens, but they have failed in many instances to secure or protect watersheds. Gentlemen, it's not getting better, it's getting worse. The ongoing controversy over constructing logging roads in Kelly Creek drainage and into the Mallard Larkin area verifies this statement. Destruction of these two fine fish and game resource areas is nothing short of an insult to the citizens of the State of Idaho and the entire United States.

We question the economics of road construction in our forests. We doubt that benefits measure up to costs in marginal and sub-marginal timber production lands. Without the subsidy provided by taxpayers in building these roads, we doubt that they would be built and that timber harvest from these lands would be foregone. This is in addition to the subsidy of turning our highways over to logging trucks. Have you ever been run off the road by a logging truck? I have--and I don't like it.

We've heard the argument that once these lands are in wilderness, they will be locked there forever. Nonsense! What Congress does they can undo, and if sometime in the future--surely not now--resources within wilderness areas need to be developed, they can be--under what we hope will be improved management practices.

Thank you

Wayne E. Peterson

Wayne E. Peterson
President, Ada County
Fish and Game League

cc: Governor John V. Evans
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Thomas.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD E. THOMAS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, TRUS JOIST CORP.

Mr. **Thomas**. My name is Harold Thomas from Boise substituting for Mr. Chaney.

I would just like to make two general points in a short time, one being that Idaho underrates its tourism business. I believe that the tourism in Idaho is an extremely valuable resource and should be given a higher priority than it has in the recent past.

I also believe that our timberlands are a renewable resource, should be managed as a renewable resource, and I believe to a much higher extent than it is today.

And those marginal lands that are now roadless and—or wilderness—in my opinion should be considered for their highest and best use. And when they are considered for their highest and best use, I believe they would become recreational areas rather than logging areas.

I would also propose that, in summary, if we would in fact put logging on a profitable basis, if we would stop subsidizing logging, make every logging show a higher income than outgo for roads, it would solve the problem by itself. Therefore, logging would only be accomplished when the scenic and recreational values—meaning water pollution and the other programs that serve the people of Idaho—would be accomplished, and especially the taxpayers.

I believe that the stop subsidizing logging is absolutely imperative, particularly when you consider today we have a $200 billion deficit. That seems to be an unreasonable thing to do at this point in time.

Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Thomas follows:]

TRUS JOIST CORPORATION

HAROLD E. THOMAS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

August 1, 1983

Senator James A. McClure
U. S. Senate
361 Dirksen Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

This letter is an additional response to your questionnaire regarding the various proposals for additional wilderness areas in Idaho. You certainly are to be commended for this effort to resolve the wilderness issues at this moment in time.

I am a co-founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Trus Joist Corporation. Our business is 100% dependent on the efficient use of our forestry resource. In addition, I have a degree in forestry from the University of Idaho, spent several years working for the Forest Service, established my own wholesale lumber business and for many years sold structural wood products. In other words, for my entire career I have been associated with the wood products business from forestry in the field through sawmills, selling of the lumber product to promotion of wood products through architects and engineers. I also have been associated with various commercial back country ranches on the Middle Fork and Main Salmon River for the last 20 years. From all of these perspectives, I feel I have a uniquely well-rounded view of the roadless area issue.

In evaluating the problem, a number of basic principles should be recognized at the outset:

First, a fully adequate supply of timber exists to support my Company and a growing, profitable forest products industry in Idaho without logging those roadless areas with high recreational values or with marginal timber stands which cannot be logged economically except with the aid of taxpayers' subsidies. My industry's dismal performance and the high unemployment during the past several years were due solely to the general recession, and in no case to a shortage of harvestable timber.

9777 CHINDEN BLVD. - BOISE, IDAHO 83704 - (208) 375-4450

Second, there are a variety of really unique areas of roadless, and currently wilderness, areas in Idaho whose unique characteristics should be recognized and preserved for future generations, both as wilderness and for non-wilderness recreational uses.

Third, we should designate only those areas that are really economically viable timberlands, lands that can be profitably utilized for timber production, with no taxpayer subsidies as multiple use where that use includes logging.

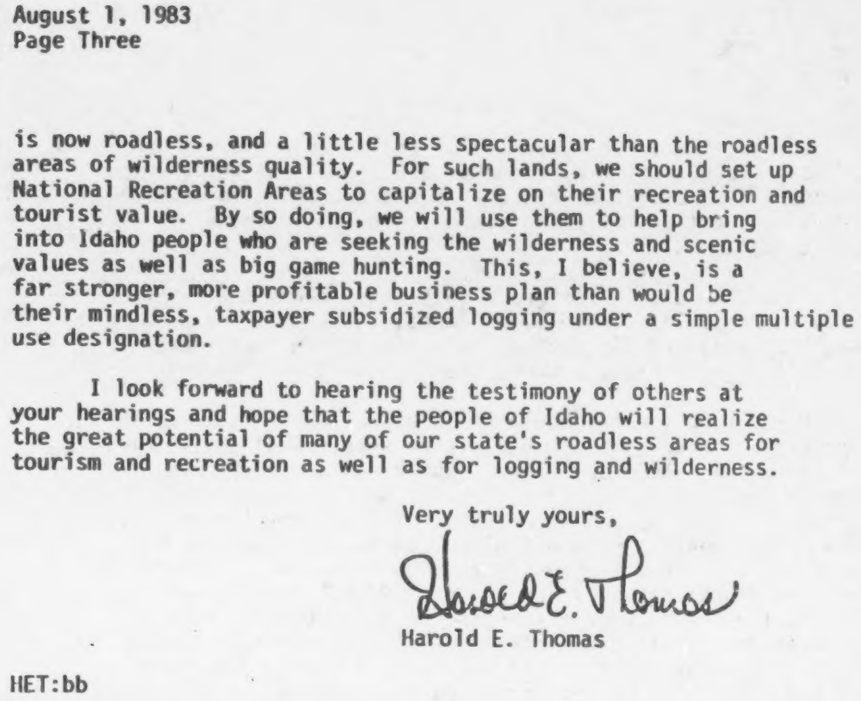
Harvesting timber should be on a profitable basis to the taxpayers! Timber sales should not be subsidized! It is high time that we in the industry who oppose runaway government spending in general and billion dollar welfare state subsidies for others, stand up and accept the same medicine for ourselves. Our industry doesn't need one nickel of taxpayer subsidy to remain healthy and all of us in it should recognize that there is simply no justification in an era of $200 billion federal budget deficits for the taxpayers to spend more in building roads to harvest marginal stands of timber than that timber will return to the taxpayers in bid revenue. I strongly believe that the marginal timberlands in Idaho should not be logged and that the subsidizing of sawmills should be stopped!

Fourth, road building for logging should be for that purpose only! In other words, logging roads should be used for logging, then closed permanently until the next timber harvest becomes profitable. These roads should not be just padlocked but should be bulldozed, closed, and replanted for future harvesting. I do not believe that logging roads should be permanent roads of any type and used for Forest Service administration or other special groups.

Fifth, tourism in Idaho is a very viable, profitable business and should take precedence over timberlands that are marginal now and probably will be more so in the future. That is to say, we should not jeopardize our current and future tourism by subsidizing sawmills in marginal areas in Idaho, Central Idaho in particular.

I believe many presently roadless areas with marginal timber but high recreational value should become National Recreation Areas, i.e., areas which are multiple use but where logging is subordinated as a use to recreation. In this way, the areas could be logged in the future or could be utilized for other purposes but only to the extent the scenic and recreational value of that land is first protected.

Idaho has the opportunity to capitalize significantly on these areas' value for outfitting, and for winter recreation, as well as for their scenic value. We have much unique land that



August 1, 1983
Page Three

is now roadless, and a little less spectacular than the roadless areas of wilderness quality. For such lands, we should set up National Recreation Areas to capitalize on their recreation and tourist value. By so doing, we will use them to help bring into Idaho people who are seeking the wilderness and scenic values as well as big game hunting. This, I believe, is a far stronger, more profitable business plan than would be their mindless, taxpayer subsidized logging under a simple multiple use designation.

I look forward to hearing the testimony of others at your hearings and hope that the people of Idaho will realize the great potential of many of our state's roadless areas for tourism and recreation as well as for logging and wilderness.

Very truly yours,

Harold E. Thomas

Harold E. Thomas

HET:bb

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Walker.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN A. WALKER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. WALKER. My name is Ben Walker. This is what I have to say at this hearing.

Perhaps I'm being a little trite when I use the phrase "an honor and a privilege." But that's exactly what I mean when I stand again before Members of our Federal Government to air Ben Walker's views on the use of our public lands.

I have lived in this almost untouched State now for the past 33 years, being a transplant from the east.

And to say that I appreciate Idaho is to put it in the softest terms. Every time I go through the Sawtooth National Recreation area just north of where I live, I feel quite proud that I had something to do with the formation of that and the White Cloud heritage.

I also want to express the high regard I have for people like Senator McClure who are trying to put into an acceptable framework the many diverse interests of the State.

It is very difficult for a lay person who has relatively infrequent exposure to the responsibilities of Government to give an opinion that has to be thoroughly studied and it becomes necessary to express one's views through a representative organization.

For this reason and for the close philosophical identity—we see things the same way—I support in in their entirety the recommendations that will be made later this year of the Idaho Conservation League. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Last and not least Mr. Chris Pitman.

STATEMENT OF CHRIS PITMAN, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. PITMAN. Senator McClure, it's been quite a while, and I'm in support of the ICL.

We the people of this beautifully blessed and richly endowed State of Idaho should guard our rich heritage. Yes, the virgin beauty of this State, its wildlife in abundance of a large prospering domain.

If we allow big business and other selfish concerns as the timber and mining sanctions to plunber desires at will, we shall no longer be a strong member of this country, plundering—yes, raped—of every desirous faction that most concerns Idahoans hold dear.

Yes, if we are not alert, our beautiful State and many of its attributes may become nothing more than memories of a not too distant past.

I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Chris.

There are no questions. Thank you all for your testimony this morning.

I think if we are to have the opportunity to finish at a reasonable hour this evening, I intend to go through the next two panels and then have a brief recess, about one-half hour, for lunch, to allow staff some time, particularly the reporters, to get a little rest, and then we will come back and launch into the balance of the panels for the rest of the day.

Mr. Fred Birdsall, Doug Bean, Roberta Anderson, Laura Spangler, Helen Chenowith, Vern Ravenscroft, and Bob Hallstrom.

Mr. Birdsall.

Mr. BEAN. Senator, Dr. Birdsall had to leave earlier this morning. He left copies of his testimony for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Mr. Bean.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS E. BEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IDAHO PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Mr. BEAN. My name is Douglas Bean. I am executive director of the Idaho Petroleum Council, division of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association.

I have been a resident of Idaho for over 40 years. I submit that the need for more domestic oil and gas and other strategic minerals, to eliminate dependency on uncertain foreign sources, outrank other matters to be considered.

All national forests in Idaho, with one exception, have issued oil and gas leases or have applications pending.

The issued or pending leases cover forest lands ranging from the Canadian and Montana borders in the north to the Wyoming and Utah borders in the south and southeast.

Already, at least 3.8 million acres have been placed in permanent wilderness status. That's enough for Idaho.

Industries which recommend no more wilderness or very limited additions are the backbone of the State's economy: The producer, the creators of job opportunities, the sources of tax revenues for Federal, State, and local governments.

An area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as the surface features. I submit that Senator McClure's committee must have all the relevant information about the land's resources, both surface and subsurface.

If the mineral resources are unknown, then a major, critical component to sound decisionmaking obviously is lacking.

Oil and gas exploration and production are essentially a nondestructive use of land, while widespread preservation and lockup is an economically destructive nonuse of public lands.

We strongly urge that the Idaho wilderness bill incorporates permanent release and legal sufficiency language [bell]. This is the only fair approach, because since wilderness designation is permanent, nonwilderness designation also should be equally as permanent.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bean follows:]

IDAHO PETROLEUM COUNCIL
Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association

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Executive Director

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Boise, Idaho 83702
Telephone 208/343-0438

MAIL ADDRESS
P.O. Box 547
Boise 83701

STATEMENT OF
DOUGLAS E. BEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
IDAHO PETROLEUM COUNCIL

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Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Subcommittee hearing, Senator James
A. McClure conducting.

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August 9, 1983
Boise

Senator McClure, Senator Symms, Congressman Craig:

My name is Douglas Bean, Executive Director of the Idaho Petroleum Council, a division of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, called RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association whose hundreds of members account for more than 90% of the exploration and production of oil and gas in the eight Rocky Mountain states it serves, including Idaho.

I welcome and appreciate the opportunity to offer the following comments concerning the proposed legislation on management of Forest Service roadless areas in Idaho. This is a matter which has been dragging on for about 20 years, and the question should be resolved once and for all.

I suggest these hearings are no time for emotion, but a time to face facts squarely and realistically, and get our priorities in proper order. I submit that the need for more domestic oil and gas and other strategic minerals - to eliminate dependency on uncertain foreign sources - and the need for total quality of life for this country outrank other matters to be considered.

All national forests in Idaho, both in Region 1 and Region 4, with one exception, have issued oil and gas leases, or have applications pending. The exception is the Boise National Forest. Attached to these remarks is a forest-by-forest breakdown of oil and gas leases issued or applied for, with the amount of acres involved. The information was obtained from Region 1 headquarters in Missoula and Region 4 headquarters in Ogden.

The issued or pending leases cover forest lands ranging from the Canadian and Montana borders in the north to the Wyoming and Utah borders in the south and southeast.

Already, at least 3.8 million acres have been placed in permanent wilderness status. That's enough. More than 10% of public lands in Idaho in wilderness is enough.

Industries, including oil and gas, which recommend no more wilderness or very limited additions, are the backbone of the state's economy - the producers, the creators of job opportunities, the sources of tax revenues for federal, state and local governments.

My industry believes strongly in adequate wilderness and roadless areas. We recognize clearly there are lands which are sensitive and unique, which qualify for special management and protection. But wilderness is not the only way an area's surface resources can be protected. Existing statutes already in place provide adequate protection for these unique areas. (National Environmental Protection Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air Act, Areas of Critical Concern provision, and others.)

If the massive lockup of public lands continues in Idaho and other states, then the people of this country will become endangered species. The saturation point has been reached in Idaho, and no more wilderness is necessary.

We feel strongly that continued access to federal forests for mineral exploration and development is of paramount importance to local, state, regional and national economies.

An area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as the surface features. We believe and recommend that an area's mineral resources should be explored and produced prior to placing it in a highly restrictive status. This was a major provision of the Wilderness Act of 1964 - explore the lands before withdrawing them permanently from access.

I respectfully submit that Senator McClure's committee must have all the relevant information about the land's resources - both surface and subsurface. *If the mineral resources are unknown because exploration has or will be prohibited, then a major, critical component to sound decision making obviously is lacking*.

Oil and gas exploration and production are essentially a non-destructive use of land, while widespread preservation and lock-up is an economically destructive NON-USE of public lands.

It is a proven fact that we can have both orderly development of oil and gas resources *and* maintenance of fragile and sensitive areas. This has been proven so many times in national forests, national wildlife refuges and sanctuaries, it is indisputable. The two *do* co-exist, and I wish time permitted me to describe some of them.

We can't think simply in terms of quality of life. That refers only to the outdoor environment. The environment isn't just the trees, rivers and mountains and beautiful scenery. It is also our jobs, our homes and schools and churches, and agriculture and transportation. All these other environments require an assured supply of energy, and energy companies have the obligation to find and deliver the fuels for *all* environments. Only if the energy is available will we have *total* quality of life, both for the outdoors and indoors.

America cannot run without oil, and no area in Idaho or elsewhere with oil potential, should be barred from exploration. *The more homegrown oil we can find and produce, the safer and more secure the energy future of the country will be*.

Idaho has high oil and gas potential, but no production as yet. Even with limited exploration in the state, oil companies, large and small, have spent over $160 million looking for oil and gas in Idaho in the last several years and interest continues high.

Yet, in southwestern Wyoming and northeastern Utah, just a few miles from Idaho's borders, a billion barrels of oil and several trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered in the overthrust belt just in the last eight years.

So, I reiterate, that any and all lands proposed for wilderness designation in the Idaho bill should first be evaluated for their mineral potential before designation as wilderness.

Public opinion surveys taken within the last year confirm that the majority of the electorate favors resource development that balances economic and environmental interests. According to Sindlinger & Co., almost 65% of the people contacted favored policies that attempt to stimulate growth and achieve energy independence while protecting the environment.

A Gallup poll also found more than 75% of American people believe it is possible to maintain strong economic growth and still maintain high environmental standards.

The most ciritical component, however, of any balanced wilderness legislation, is language providing for the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness classification. These lands should be released promptly back into multiple use.

We strongly urge that the Idaho wilderness bill incorporate permanent release and legal sufficiency language. This is the only fair approach, because since wilderness designation is permanent, non-wilderness designation also should be equally as permanent.

Thank you again, Senator, for the opportunity to express these views in behalf of the Idaho Petroleum Council and Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association.

Extension of remarks of Douglas Bean, Executive Director of Idaho Petroleum Council:

A recent study by a team of geologists for the U. S. Geological Survey assessed the undiscovered oil and gas resources of the Idaho-Wyoming-Utah overthrust belt.

The belt includes much of eastern and southeastern Idaho and also includes designated wilderness areas as well as further study areas.

The geologists pointed out that oil and gas resources are not uniformly distributed in the complex geology of the thrust belt.

It should also be pointed out that exploration has just barely scratched the surface, but that the thrust belt has enormous potential for oil and gas potential in addition to 17 new oil and gas fields discovered in Utah and Wyoming in the last eight years.

An additional comment on co-existence of exploration and the outdoor environment. Oil companies have proven time and again that their operations are entirely compatible with that environment. Operational techniques minimize the area and amount of disturbance, and rehabilitation capabilities have reached the level of competence that the impacts of oil and gas operations are virtually, if not entirely, unnoticeable, and in all cases, temporary in nature.

NOTE:

Attachments include forest-by-forest breakdown of oil and gas leases issued or applied for, and acreages involved; some pertinent information about oil and wildlife, and a statesman-like quote from Russell W. Peterson, president, National Audubon Society.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

2820

JUL 21 1983

Mr. Douglas Bean
Idaho Petroleum Council
Box 547
Boise, ID 83701

Dear Mr. Bean:

This letter is followup to your July 21, 1983, request for information on oil and gas lease activities for the National Forests in the Intermountain Region (Region 4) in Idaho.

Forest	National Forest System (NFS) Acres in Forest	Number of Leases	Acres under Lease	Number of App's	Acres under App.
Boise	2,645.316	0	0	0	0
Caribou[1]	1,284,460	521	970,419	14	30,669
Challis	2,463,764	15	40,628	99	421,668
Payette	2,314,436	0	0	6	28,408
Salmon	1,771,011	14	28,700	33	119,116
Sawtooth	1,802,695	59	163,344	0	0
Targhee[2]	1,311,737	456	927,039	155	372,080

[1] NFS acres in Caribou National Forest in addition to that part of the Cache National Forest administered by the Caribou National Forest and the Curlew National Grasslands which are also administered by the Caribou National Forest.

[2] Lease and application information is estimated.

from Region #1 U.S.F.S.
at Missoula

ACREAGE FOR
IDAHO OIL & GAS LEASE OFFERS

BY COUNTY by Forest

BENEWAH COUNTY (9)	
St. Joe NF (156)	989.6
BONNER COUNTY (17)	
Coeur D'Alene NF (143)	14,670.6
Kaniksu NF (146)	170,123.5
	184,794.1
BOUNDARY COUNTY (21)	
Kaniksu NF (146)	269,947.4
St. Joe NF (156)	7,732.0
	277,679.4
CLEARWATER COUNTY (35)	
Clearwater NF (142)	22,173.3
IDAHO COUNTY (49)	
Nezperce NF (152)	4,803.4
KOOTENAI COUNTY (55)	
Coeur D'Alene NF (143)	94,845.8
LATAH COUNTY (57)	
St. Joe NF (156)	40.0
LEMHI COUNTY (59)	
Clearwater NF (142)	2,344.3
St. Joe NF (156)	14,178.9
	16,523.2
SHOSHONE COUNTY (79)	
Clearwater NF (142)	20,818.9
St. Joe NF (156)	312,807.6
	333,626.5
TOTAL COUNTY ACRES =	935,475.3

Acreage for Idaho O&G Lease Offers (con't)

BY FOREST by County

CLEARWATER NF (142)

Clearwater County (35)	22,173.3
Lemhi County (59)	2,344.3
Shoshone County (79)	20,818.9
	45,336.5

COUER D'ALENE NF (143)

Bonner County (17)	14,670.6
Kootenai County (55)	94,845.8
	109,516.4

KANIKSU NF (146)

Bonner County (17)	170,123.5
Boundary County (21)	269,947.4
	440,070.9

NEZPERCE NF (152)

Idaho County (49)	4,803.4

ST. JOE NF (156)

Benewah county (9)	989.6
Boundary County (21)	7,732.0
Latah County (57)	40.0
Lemhi County (59)	14,178.9
Shoshone County (79)	312,807.6
	335,748.9

TOTAL FOREST ACRES = 935,475.3

OIL AND WILDLIFE

The following words, reproduced here with permission, are included in the foreword of a remarkable book, "A Natural Collection." Author of the foreword is shown at bottom of this page.

The book itself contains hundreds of exquisite photographs, showing how oil production and wildlife sanctuaries co-exist in harmony on the East Texas Coast at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and Padre Island National Seashore.

The foreword describes the whooping crane as the most famous bird in North America, and notes that its winter home is at the Aransas Refuge. With total cooperation from the oil company as production takes place, the whooping crane population has increased substantially, and as the foreward says, "its comeback under strict protection is one of the greatest accomplishments in conservation history."

The following is the conclusion of the foreword:

"Many readers may be surprised to find such an abundance of wildlife, and natural areas, on a coast that has seen industrial and energy development. The stereotypical view is that the two are wholly incompatible."

"But there are times, and places, where they do - and must - co-exist. It is folly to deny our immediate needs for domestic energy supplies. Our spiritual needs, however, are hardly less important."

"I do not suggest that all places now held inviolate should be opened to oil and mineral extraction. But with care and planning, and with sincere corporate commitment to an environmental ethic, these resources can be taken safely from some havens for wildlife."

--Russell W. Peterson,
President,
National Audubon Society

AN ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY FOR THE '80s

The environmental movement has unquestionably developed a high degree of political sophistication and effectiveness during the last decade. Conservation lobbyists know their way around Washington, D.C. We are capable of wielding a sledgehammer of constituent pressure on many members of Congress. We have developed expertise in tossing around the facts, figures, and details which engulf many of our issues. Yet I wonder if our effectiveness could not be markedly increased by a more sophisticated understanding of the political decision-making process?

Conservation organizations have always operated under one basic premise: That to be effective they had to be part of the establishment. This is, of course, one of the favorite half-truths the establishment perpetuates to safeguard itself. In following that premise we have ignored what is an even more fundamental truth: The American political system works on a compromise process *throughout* the spectrum of views advanced. There is also a corollary: The squeaking wheel gets the grease. The American system does not like controversy. If you're loud enough you get a sop. This is the philosophy which works on the Georgia coon hunter who tosses hush puppies to his noisy hounds around the campfire.

Our weakness is that the entire Earth protection movement lines up behind the eminently reasonable, moderate positions of the Sierra Club and Audubon Society. As a result, already highly compromised viewpoints become the extreme positions on one end of the spectrum in the marketplace of ideas. The political process then takes those middle-of-the-road positions and compromises them with the extreme anti-environmental stands on the other side and we end up with the pablum of the Alaska Lands Act , the current revision of the Clean Air Act or RARE II release language.

Martin Luther King was a great man, a visionary. But I wonder how effective he would have been had his reasonableness been the extreme voice crying in the wilderness? No, it was "Burn, baby burn," and the volcanic rhetoric of Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown that allowed King and the other moderate black leaders to be effective. We hear the story that it was the fear of increasingly violent demonstrations against the war that kept Nixon from using The Bomb in Vietnam (and I'm sure it is the memory of that militancy that has cooled Reagan's adventurism in Central America). What would have happened if the Sierra Club and Wilderness Society had demanded *all* 65 million acres for wilderness in RARE II and if the Oregon Wilderness Coalition and New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee had been yelling for even more than what was inventoried as roadless? During the breezy days of the Sagebrush Rebellion, I wonder whether Cecil Andrus and the BLM would have had the guts to face off the Rebels if conservation groups had been calling for the phasing out of commercial grazing on arid public lands and clamoring for the return of mismanaged state trust lands to the federal government? Do you think we might have gotten a more complete, less gerrymandered system of Parks and Refuges in Alaska if some of us had said, "Make it a Territory again and lock it up!"?

Quite simply, we have gotten less because we have asked for less. Jim Watt is right: The Sierra Club and Wilderness Society are environmental extremists. They are extremists because no one in the entire environmental movement publicly goes beyond their middle-ground positions (even though many, including some leaders of the moderate groups, are privately much more radical).

Past is past. The Seventies are behind us. The Eighties are another world, a more difficult world for the environment. We have done little to divert eco-castastrophe. The rapaciousness of the industrial giant has not slackened. Our enemies have learned our tricks and have gone beyond us (don't you think that Jerry Falwell and the rest of the New Right bozos play their extremist role in order to moderate Reagan's image?). What are we going to do about it? Quite clearly we need an Environmental Strategy for the Eighties.

The foundation is to recognize the spectrum principle of political decision-making in this country and realize that it is to our advantage to let a wide range of opinions and positions be publicly heard within our ranks. (Let a hundred flowers bloom?) Truly conservative establishment groups like Audubon and The Nature Conservancy should continue to butter up the corporations and dip their fingers into their fat wallets but they should also edge a step or two over to greater militancy. The Sierra Club and Wilderness Society lobbyists should keep on wearing their three-piece suits or high heels while playing the game but they should ask for a little more, be a little less ready to compromise, yell a tad louder about how the game is skewed to favor Exxon and Louisiana-Pacific (i.e., they should play rougher within the system and begin to question the system itself). Friends of the Earth should eagerly jump back into its old role of being the radical in the environmental establishment.

The Oregon Wilderness Coalition, Wyoming Wilderness Association, New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee, California Wilderness Coalition, and similar groups should be asking for *more* wilderness from BLM and in RARE II bills than the Club and Wilderness Society are asking for. These local groups should even begin to suggest that roads be closed and lands rehabilitated to recreate larger wilderness units (for example, the New Mexico Wilderness Study Committee should seriously propose that the North Star Road be closed and the Gila and Aldo Leopold Wilderness Areas be rejoined into a million-acre wilderness). The state-wide wilderness groups in the West should form the Western Wilderness Coalition, run by them (their respective chairpersons forming the Board of Directors), with their own lobbyist in Washington D.C. working *for* them and taking stronger positions than those of the big organizations on public lands issues. On other matters such as clean air, local groups or national coalitions of local groups should be calling for stricter legislative measures than those advocated by the conservation establishment.

Further out should be the real extremists: EARTH FIRST! and her cooperating local and state groups calling for the creation of vast wilderness preserves, pioneering a revolution in our housekeeping habits on the planet, questioning the very philosophical tenets of Western Civilization, and engaging in non-violent direct action to stop the industrial beast whenever necessary (this is extremism only in contrast to the industrial beast). And in the shadowy mist on the fringes beyond EARTH FIRST! should be the individuals and tightly-knit little groups of wilderness defenders spiking trees, closing roads, trashing bulldozers, pulling stakes and what-have-you when the methods of the rest of us fail.

There is a spectrum. And in reality it is the spectrum that already exists. We merely have to let it *be* instead of artificially grouping everyong into one middle-of-the-road stance on every environmental issue for solidarity's sake. (I might add that this spectrum is needed whether Reagan or Pinochet is re-elected or a Carter clone takes the helm in '85.) We've been nice for too long. We aren't in the boxing ring of some Victorian gentleman's club playing for sport. We're in the back alleys of Soho struggling for life. I don't know about you, but I don't plan to fight with one hand tied behind my back. I might even have a shiv or some brass knucks in my boot.

—*Dave Foreman*

EARTH FIRST! September 21, 1982 Page 7

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Colleen Sigley.

STATEMENT OF COLLEEN SIGLEY, AMOCO PRODUCTION CO.

Ms. SIGLEY. My name is Colleen Sigley and I represent Amoco Production Co. We appreciate the opportunity to comment for this record.

In order to be as responsive as possible to requests for information, we asked our geologists to provide geologic favorability ratings for Idaho's wilderness candidate areas.

The ratings of high, medium, and low shown on the map attached[1] to this statement show the potential for oil and gas only. We make no representation as to the potential for other minerals or nonenergy resources.

Amoco's experience in the Overthrust Belt has shown absolutely that as our knowledge of complex structural geology evolves, and as our ability to interpret data from advanced technology becomes more sophisticated, today's theories become quickly obsolete.

We also learned in the Thrust Belt that withdrawal of small amounts of land from oil and gas exploration has the potential of having a major impact on future energy resources.

It has been clearly demonstrated that very small areas of this complex province can hold major reserves of oil and gas.

Amoco's Whitney Canyon plant, near Evanston, Wyo., will process enough natural gas yearly to supply the annual heating and cooling requirements for one-half of a million homes. The life of the Whitney Canyon field is estimated to be 20 to 30 years, and this energy resource is concentrated under only 8,300 surface areas.

Amoco includes in its exploration and production budget substantial sums for environmental protection and reclamation.

In leased areas where we plan drilling operations, we are fully cooperative in studies which are preliminary to approval of applications, such as archaeological surveys, threatened and endangered species evaluations.

Further, the public doesn't realize that companies [bell] are already bound by strict site-specific environmental protection stipulations.

Amoco Production Co. supports permanent release and RARE II sufficiency language be part of any legislation you might propose.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Sigley follows:]

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[1] Retained in subcommittee files.

STATEMENT OF

COLLEEN SIGLEY
AMOCO PRODUCTION COMPANY
1670 Broadway
Denver, CO 80202

IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
Field Hearings
Boise, Idaho

August 9, 1983

My name is Colleen Sigley. I represent Amoco Production Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (Indiana). We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments for this Record. Please add today's statement to the documents we submitted earlier this year in response to Senator McClure's call for information.

We at Amoco Production recognize the fact that federal lands will continue to be important in the production of energy resources. We appreciate the complexity involved in both Forest Service and BLM land planning efforts. Most of all, we understand the delicate nature of the balancing act you, as members of Congress, must perform in resolving the conflicts existing among the many users of federal lands.

In order to be as responsive as possible to requests for information, we asked our geologists to provide geologic favorability ratings for Idaho's wilderness candidate areas. The ratings of "high", "medium", and "low" shown on the map attached to this statement show the potential for oil and gas only. (Exhibit A) We make no representation as to the potential for other minerals or non-energy resources.

We would also like to emphasize that this geologic favorability map was put together on the basis of today's knowledge only. We like to add one of Carl Sagan's favorite cautions: "Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence." He says it about outer space, but it is equally true about the earth's subsurface. Amoco's experience in the Overthrust Belt has shown absolutely that as our knowledge of complex structural geology evolves, and as our ability to interpret data from advanced technology becomes more sophisticated, today's theories become quickly obsolete.

We also learned in the Thrust Belt that withdrawal of small amounts of land from oil and gas exploration has the potential of having a major impact on future energy resources. It has been clearly demonstrated that very small areas of this complex province can hold major reserves of oil and gas. Amoco's Whitney Canyon Plant, near Evanston, Wyoming, will process enough natural gas yearly to supply the annual heating and cooling requirements for half a million homes. The life of the Whitney Canyon field is estimated to be 20 to 30 years, and this energy resource is concentrated under only 8,300 surface acres.

The designation of an area as Wilderness is seen by most people as a permanent land use. In areas where there is moderate to high geologic favorability for oil and gas, it is an important part of long-term planning and decision making to keep options open for mineral evaluation, including drilling. There are no such options in Wilderness. Amoco includes in its exploration and production budgets substantial sums for environmental protection and reclamation. In leased areas where we plan drilling operations, we are fully cooperative in studies which are preliminary to approval of applications for permits to drill, such as archaeological surveys, and threatened and endangered species evaluations. Further, the public doesn't realize that companies are already bound by strict site-specific environmental protection stipulations routinely attached to their leases. (Exhibit B)

It is absolutely not true that a lease is a license for environmental destruction.

Amoco Production Company urges that if you propose legislation which would add still more acreage to the National Wilderness Preservation System, you also permanently release the non-wilderness lands for the many legitimate non-wilderness uses. American consumers are entitled to commodity production and a wide variety of recreational opportunities from their land. They also deserve an end to roadless area reviews, so we ask that legal and factual RARE II sufficiency language be part of any legislation you might propose.

We wish to thank you again for the opportunity to participate in this important hearing. We hope our comments and maps will be helpful in your deliberations.

EXHIBIT B

STANDARD AND SPECIAL STIPULATIONS FOR MINERALS LEASING

The attached stipulations (Bureau of Land Management Form 3109-3: Stipulation For Lands Under Jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture, and Forest Service Region 2 Supplements) are designed to be attached to mineral leases, permits, and licenses, to ensure the protection of surface resources and values of National Forest System lands during and after mineral activities.

The following "standard" stipulations will be attached to all mineral leases, licenses, and permits issued for National Forest System lands:

-BLM Form 3109-3
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement D: Surface Disturbance Stipulation.

The following stipulations will be attached as appropriate to mineral leases, licenses, and permits issued for National Forest System lands:

-Forest Service R-2 Supplement A: Further Planning Area Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement B: Classified Area Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement C: Limited Surface Use Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement E: Wild and Scenic Rivers System Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement F: Surface Use Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement G: Activity Coordination Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement H: Conditional No Surface Disturbance Stipulation

The following stipulations will be attached as appropriate to all mineral leases and permits issued for wildernesses and Wilderness Study Areas:

-Forest Service R-2 Supplement R: Wilderness Oil, Gas, Geothermal Stipulation
-Forest Service R-2 Supplement S: Wilderness Minable Minerals Stipulation

Form 3109-3
(June 1971)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

STIPULATION FOR LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE*

The lands embraced in this lease or permit being under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lessee or permittee hereby agrees:

(1) To conduct all operations authorized by this lease or permit with due regard for good land management, not to cut or destroy timber without first obtaining permission from the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, and to pay for all such timber cut or destroyed at the rates prescribed by such representative; to avoid unnecessary damage to improvements, timber, crops, or other cover; unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, not to drill any well, carry on operations, make excavations, construct tunnels, drill, or otherwise disturb the surface of the lands within 200 feet of any building standing on the lands and whenever required, in writing, by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture to fence or fill all sump holes, ditches, and other excavations, remove or cover all debris, and so far as reasonably possible, restore the surface of the lands to their former condition, including the removal of structures as and if required, and when required by such representative to bury all pipelines below plow depth

(2) To do all in his power to prevent and suppress forest, brush, or grass fires on the lands and in their vicinity, and to require his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors or subcontractors to do likewise. Unless prevented by circumstances over which he has no control, the lessee or permittee shall place his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors and subcontractors employed on the lands at the disposal of any authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of fighting forest, brush, or grass fires on or originating on the lands or on adjacent areas or caused by the negligence of the lessee or permittee or his employees, contractors, subcontractors and employees of contractors and subcontractors, with the understanding that payment for such services shall be made at rates to be determined by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, which rates shall not be less than the current rates of pay prevailing in the vicinity for services of a similar character: *Provided* that if the lessee or permittee, his employees, contractors, subcontractors, or employees of contractors or subcontractors, caused or could have prevented the origin or spread of said fire or fires, no payment shall be made for services so rendered.

During periods of serious fire danger to forest, brush, or grass, as may be specified by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lessee or permittee shall prohibit smoking and the building of camp and lunch fires by his employees, contractors, subcontractors, and employees of contractors or subcontractors within the area involved except at established camps, and shall enforce this prohibition by all means within his power. *Provided* that the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture may designate safe places where, after all inflammable material has been cleared away, campfires may be built for the purpose of heating lunches and where, at the option of the lessee or permittee, smoking may be permitted

The lessee or permittee shall not burn rubbish, trash, or other inflammable materials *except* with the consent of the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture and shall not use explosives in such a manner as to scatter inflammable materials on the surface of the lands during the forest, brush, or grass fire season, *except* as authorized to do so or on areas approved by such representative

The lessee or permittee shall build or construct such fire lines or do such clearing on the lands as the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture decides is essential for forest, brush, and grass fire prevention which is or may be necessitated by the exercise of the privileges authorized by this lease or permit and shall maintain such fire tools at his headquarters or at the appropriate location on the lands as are deemed necessary by such representative.

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* This form of stipulation may be used in connection with leases and permits issued under the Acts of February 25, 1920 as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), February 7, 1927 as amended (30 U.S.C. 281 et seq.), April 17, 1926 as amended (30 U.S.C. 271 et seq.), June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), September 1, 1949 (30 U.S.C. 192c), June 30, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 508b), or under the authority of any of the Acts cited in Section 402 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 133y-16 Note)

(3) In the location, design, construction, and maintenance of all authorized works, buildings, plants, waterways, roads, telegraph or telephone lines, pipelines, reservoirs, tanks, pumping stations, or other structures or clearance, the lessee or permittee shall do all things reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent scarring and erosion of the lands, pollution of the water resources and any damage to the watershed. Where construction, operation, or maintenance of any of the facilities on or connected with this lease or permit causes damage to the watershed or pollution of the water resources, the lessee or permittee agrees to repair such damage and to take such corrective measures to prevent further pollution or damage to the watershed as are deemed necessary by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) If in the opinion of the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, the lands are valuable for watershed protection, the lessee or permittee shall provide for control of surface runoff and return the affected area to as productive condition as practicable.

(5) To pay the lessor or permitter or his tenant or the surface owner or his tenant, as the case may be, for any and all damage to or destruction of property caused by the lessee's or permittee's operations hereunder; to save and hold the lessor or permitter or the surface owner or their tenants harmless from all damage or claims for damage to persons or property resulting from the lessee's or permittee's operations under this lease or permit.

(6) To recognize existing uses and commitments, in the form of Department of Agriculture grazing, timber cutting, and special use permits, water developments, ditch, road, trail, pipeline, telephone line, and fence rights-of-way and other similar improvements, and to conduct his operations so as to interfere as little as possible with the rights and privileges granted by these permits or with other existing uses.

(7) To install and maintain cattle guards to prevent the passage of livestock in any openings made in fences by the lessee or permittee or his contractors to provide access to the lands covered by this lease or permit for automotive and other equipment.

(8) If lessee or permittee shall construct any camp on the lands, such camp shall be located at a place approved by the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, and such representative shall have authority to require that such camp be kept in a neat and sanitary condition.

(9) To comply with all federally-approved rules and regulations of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare governing the emission of pollutants into the air from activities which are embraced in this lease or permit.

(10) To comply with all the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the national forests or other lands under his jurisdiction which are embraced in this lease or permit.

(11) Unless otherwise authorized, prior to the beginning of operations to appoint and maintain at all times during the term of this lease or permit a local agent upon whom may be served written orders or notices respecting matters contained in this stipulation, and to inform the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, in writing, of the name and address of such agent. If a substitute agent is appointed, the lessee or permittee shall immediately so inform the said representative.

(12) To address all matters relating to this stipulation to

at

who is the authorized representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, or to such other representative as may from time to time, be designated, provided that such designation shall be in writing and be delivered to the lessee or permittee or his agent.

Signature of Lessee

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT A
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO.______________________________

FURTHER PLANNING AREA STIPULATION

The following described lands embraced in this lease/permit/license were identified in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) decision document as requiring further planning:

Future planning may identify all or part of these lands as suitable for wilderness, and the lands so identified may ultimately be designated as Wilderness. Information made available to the Forest Service regarding discoveries of mineral deposits on these lands will be considered in the planning process and may be key factors in the land allocation.

This clause shall become inoperative in the event this area is determined as not suitable for wilderness.

Any terms of this lease/permit/license to the contrary notwithstanding, the following terms shall apply to the above described lands:

1. Only exploration activities for the purposes of discovering and disclosing the extent of mineral deposits is allowed, until development and production operations are specifically concurred in by the Forest Service based on a land management plan and/or a specific environmental analysis of an operating plan.

2. Exploration plans must be specifically approved by the Geological Survey and concurred in by the Forest Service. Plans for geophysical exploration must be approved by the Forest Service. The Forest Service will agree to reasonable access for conducting necessary exploration operations.

3. Any lands covered by this lease/permit/license which Congress designates as Wilderness shall become subject to the provisions of the applicable Wilderness legislation, and the Secretary of Agriculture's regulations and Forest Service policies pertaining thereto.

4. The lessee/permittee/licensee will be responsible as he deems necessary to protect his interest, for initiating requests to the Department of the Interior for suspension of lease/permit/license terms, rental, or minimum royalties. The Forest Service does not intend that the inclusion of this stipulation be construed as a basis to deny a request for suspension.

5. Until these lands are allocated to non-wilderness purposes, by a land management plan or specific environmental analysis and decision, mineral-related operations are subject to the following terms:

   (a) Construction of access ways and operation sites will not be permitted in areas of extremely high environmental sensitivity where such construction would cause serious and irreparable environmental damage.

   (b) Access way construction will be permitted only where existing access ways are inadequate or other methods of access are impractical.

   (c) Access ways will be built to a standard no higher than required for passage of equipment and support personnel, and to protect surface resources.

   (d) The access ways and other areas of operation will be reclaimed, as soon as they have served their purpose, to a condition as near as practical to the surface condition existing prior to the authorized use of the lands.

This stipulation is hereby accepted.

____
Date

____
Signature

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT B
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. ______________________

CLASSIFIED AREA STIPULATION
(36 CFR 294)

The use of the lands within the external boundaries of the ____________________ ____________________ Classified Area as described below, for the purpose of this license/permit/lease will be restricted to the following unless otherwise specifically agreed to by the Forest Service in the Operation Plan:

(a) To conduct prospecting and exploratory activities upon said lands for the purpose of locating and determining the existence of possible mineral resources beneath said lands by the use of such instruments and non-motorized equipment as may be carried by hand or on horseback. No explosives shall be used nor shall any wheeled, mechanized or motorized vehicles or equipment be used or transported upon the surface of said lands for such purposes.

(b) Operation shall be authorized to drill for, produce, and remove minerals from said lands by methods which will avoid invasion or disturbance of the surface.

(c) This stipulation is in effect for the following described lands:

____
Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

Note: The applicant is encouraged to contact the District Ranger for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation.

(11/79)

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT C
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. __________

LIMITED SURFACE USE STIPULATION

The licensee/permittee/lessee is given notice that all or portions of the license/permit/lease area contain special values, or are needed for special purposes, and require special attention to prevent damage to surface resources. Surface use or occupancy within such areas will be subject to limitations and will be authorized only when it is demonstrated to be essential to operations. Operating plans for these areas must provide for such measures as are satisfactory to the Forest Service for protection of the described special values and existing or planned uses. The operator must have advance approval of the authorized officers of the Minerals Management Service and the Forest Service for surface uses involving significant disturbance to surface resources, including wildlife. After the Forest Service has been advised of the proposed surface use on these lands, and on request of the operator, the Forest Service will furnish further data on such areas, which now include but are not limited to:

Reason for Restriction, and duration: (if less than full-time designate months)

____
Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

Note: The applicant is encouraged to contact the District Ranger for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation.

(2/82)

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT B
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO.____________ __________

SURFACE DISTURBANCE STIPULATION

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this license/permit/lease to the contrary, any drilling, construction or other operation on the lands covered by this license/permit/lease that will disturb the surface thereof or otherwise affect the environment (hereinafter called "surface disturbing operation") conducted by licensee/permittee/lessee shall be subject, as set forth in this stipulation, to the prior approval of such operation by the authorized officer of the Geological Survey in consultation with the Forest Service, and to such reasonable conditions not inconsistent with the purposes for which this license/ permit/lease is issued, as the authorized officer may require to protect the surface of these lands and the environment.

2. Prior to entry upon the land, or the disturbance of the surface thereof, for drilling or other purposes, the licensee/permittee/lessee shall submit for approval the appropriate number of copies of a map and explanation of the nature of the anticipated activity and surface disturbance to the authorized officer of U.S. Geological Survey and the Forest Service Officer, as shown in Item 12 of BLM Form 3109-3. The plan of operation must assure adequate protection of drainages, water bodies, springs, or fish and wildlife habitat, steep slopes or fragile soil.

3. An environmental analysis will be made by the Geological Survey, in consultation with the Forest Service, for the purpose of insuring proper protection of the surface, the natural resources, the environment, existing improvements, and for assuring timely reclamation of disturbed lands.

   Upon completion of said environmental analysis, the authorized officer of the Geological Survey shall notify the licensee/permittee/lessee of the conditions, if any, to which the proposed surface disturbing operations will be subject.

   Said conditions may relate to any of the following:

   (a) The location of drilling or other exploratory or developmental operations or the manner in which they are to be conducted.

   (b) The types of vehicles that may be used and the areas in which they may be used.

   (c) The manner or location in which improvements such as roads, buildings, pipelines, or other improvements are to be constructed.

4. The licensee/permittee/lessee agrees that during periods of adverse conditions due to climatic factors such as thawing, heavy rains, or flooding, all activities creating irreparable or extensive damage, as determined by the Forest Service, will be suspended or the plan of operation modified and agreed upon.

5. PROTECTION OF CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

   (a) The Forest Service is responsible for assuring that the area to be disturbed on this license/permit/lease is inventoried to determine the presence of cultural resources and to specify those cultural resources requiring protection and/or mitigation measures to be undertaken by the operator.

   Unless notified to the contrary by the Forest Service, the operator may, at his discretion and cost, conduct the inventory on the lands to be disturbed. This intensive inventory must be done by, or under the supervision of, a qualified archeologist approved by the Forest Service. Upon review of the inventory report, the Forest Service will specify those cultural resources requiring protection and/or mitigation measures to be undertaken by the operator. All costs of protection and salvage of cultural resource values will be borne by the operator and all data and materials salvaged will remain under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government as appropriate.

   (b) The operator shall bring to the attention of the Forest Service and the authorized officer of the U.S. Geological Survey, significant paleontological values encountered in areas to be disturbed, for evaluation and for instructions as to the appropriate action to be followed by the operator.

   (c) The operator shall immediately cease operations in areas in which any antiquities or other objects of historic or scientific interest are discovered and bring the discovery to the attention of the Forest Service and the authorized officer of the U.S. Geological Survey. Any such discoveries shall be left intact until the operator is permitted to proceed by the authorized officer of the U.S. Geological Survey.

6. PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES

   The Forest Service is responsible for assuring that the area to be disturbed is examined, prior to undertaking any ground disturbing activities on lands covered by this license/permit/lease, to determine effects upon any plant or animal species listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened, or their habitats. The findings of this examination may result in some restrictions to the operator's plans or even disallow any use and occupancy that would detrimentally affect any of the endangered or threatened plant or animal species.

   The operator may, at his discretion and cost, conduct the examination on the lands to be disturbed. This examination must be done by or under the supervision of a qualified resource specialist approved by the Forest Service. An acceptable report must be provided to the Forest Service identifying the anticipated effects of the proposed action on endangered or threatened species or their habitat.

____
Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

8/79

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT E
TO FORM 3109-3

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM STIPULATIONS

This stipulation applies to National Forest System lands adjacent to the ________________ River, under study for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (82 Stat. 906, as amended).

1. The licensee/permittee/lessee may not use, occupy, or disturb any surface portion of the license/permit/lease application area described in this stipulation without prior specific authorization of the Forest Service while the Congress is considering inclusion of the River into the National Wild and Scenic River System.

   a. If Congress adds the River to the National Wild and Scenic River System, the Forest Service will prepare a management plan which will specify the particular controls on the lands described below.

   b. If by the date prescribed by Section 7b of the Wild and Scenic River Act (82 Stat. 906, as amended) or possible amendments, the Congress has not added the River to the National Wild and Scenic River System, the area will be used according to a National Forest Land Resources Management Plan which may specify particular controls or special requirements for mineral development on the license/permit/lease area.

2. This stipulation is in effect for the following described lands:

____
Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

Note: The applicant should know that there is at this time no assurance that use, occupancy, or disturbance of the surface of the above described land can ever be permitted.

(6/78)

FOREST SERVICE (R2) SUPPLEMENT F
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. ____________

SURFACE USE STIPULATION

Surface use or occupancy that would cause significant surface disturbance is not authorized for the lands described below. This does not apply to casual or other uses which do not significantly disturb surface resources. The operator must have advance approval of the authorized officers of the Geological Survey and the Forest Service for any surface uses related to lease operations.

Reason for restriction:

____
Lessee/Licensee/Permittee

(6/5[illegible])

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT 6
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. ______________

ACTIVITY COORDINATION STIPULATION

This lease includes lands within ____ ________________________________ which has resource values sensitive to high levels of activity. In order to minimize impacts to these resources, special conditions, such as unitization prior to approval of operations and/or limitations to spread surface disturbance activities over time and space may be required prior to approval and commencement of any operations on the lease.

This stipulation is in effect for the following described lands.

Reason for Restriction:

____
Licensee/Permittee/Lessee

NOTE: The applicant is encouraged to contact the Forest Supervisor for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation.

(2/82)

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT H
TO FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. ____________

CONDITIONAL NO SURFACE DISTURBANCE STIPULATION

The prospective licensee/permittee/lessee is given notice that parts of the lands described are affected by the following conditions:

	Check as Applies
- Slopes steeper than 40 percent	____
- High erosion hazard	____
- High hazard for mass slope failure	____
- Threatened or endangered wildlife and its habitat, as follows:	
-- Possible Grizzly Bear essential habitat	____
-- Essential habitat for Federally and/or State classified T&E species (____________________) Name of Species	____
-- Critical habitat necessary for recovery of Federally and/or State classified T&E species (____________________) Name of Species	____
- Threatened and endangered Federally and/or State classified vegetation species (____________________________) Name of Species	____
- Low visual absorption capacity requiring special measures for mitigation	____

Should the prospective licensee/permittee/lessee accept this contract, this document is his acknowledgement that surface disturbance, including occupancy and use of the surface of those parts of the lands affected by the above-described conditions, will be authorized only if an operating plan can be devised that will provide for the surface resource protection required due to the above-described conditions.

____
Signature
(Licensee/Permittee/Lessee)

Note: The applicant is encouraged to contact the Forest Supervisor for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation before acceptance of this contract and the operator is encouraged to make the same contact well in advance of proposed operations.

(2/82)

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT R
TO BLM FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. ____________

WILDERNESS OIL, GAS, GEOTHERMAL STIPULATION

The lessee is given notice that all or portions of the lease area are within or have been recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, or have been designated by Congress as Wilderness Study Areas. These lands contain special values, are needed for special purposes, and require special attention to prevent or control damage to surface resources and wilderness character. Any surface use or occupancy of these National Forest System lands shall be subject to special operating restrictions designed to prevent or control adverse impacts on the wilderness character and to restore, as near as practicable, the surface of the disturbed lands as soon as they are no longer needed for oil, gas, or geothermal exploration and development operations.

This stipulation applies to the following described lands:

Legal Description by Section, Township, Range and/or
Metes and Bounds Description as Necessary

Name of Area ____

Any terms of this lease to the contrary notwithstanding, the following terms shall apply to the above-described lands:

1. Geophysical investigations will be performed prior to submission of an Application for Permit to Drill an exploratory well. (Geophysical investigations will be authorized by a Forest Service Special Use Permit.)

2. Surface disturbing activities, including exploratory drilling, on the leased lands will not be authorized until the Minerals Management Service determines that the lessee's geophysical investigation data indicates that there is a reasonable expectation of finding oil and gas or geothermal resources in the area proposed for drilling.

3. All access for operations within the above-described lands related to exploration, including drilling, shall be conducted by non-motorized ground and/or by airlift methods. The staging site shall be outside the above-described lands and must be approved by the Federal land managing agency should such site be on Federally-owned lands. Routes and times of air travel over the above-described lands must have Forest Service approval. Also, exploratory drilling will be authorized only after the lessee submits detailed plans for development of ground-surface access to the drill site should a commercial oil, gas or geothermal discovery be made. These plans must show how adverse impacts on the wilderness characteristics will be prevented or controlled and how the surface of the disturbed lands is to be restored, as near as practicable, as soon as the lands are no longer needed for the purposes of this lease.

4. When an operating plan contains all of the measures necessary for occupancy, use, protection, and restoration of the wilderness values, it will be jointly approved by the Forest Service and the Minerals Management Service.

5. In the event that the Congress returns any of the lands described above to non-wilderness management, the conditions of these stipulations with respect to such lands are automatically rescinded and other stipulations appropriate to control operations for the protection of surface resources will be imposed.

This stipulation is hereby accepted.

____________________	____________________
(Date)	(Lessee)

Note: The applicant is encourage to contact the Forest Supervisor for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation before acceptance of this lease.

(2/82)

FOREST SERVICE (R-2) SUPPLEMENT 5
TO BLM FORM 3109-3

SERIAL NO. ____________

WILDERNESS MINABLE MINERALS STIPULATION

The prospecting permittee or lessee is given notice that all or portions of the permit/lease area are within or have been recommended for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System, or have been designated by Congress as a Wilderness Study Area. These lands contain special values, are needed for special purposes and require special attention to prevent or control damage to surface resources and wilderness character. Any surface use or occupancy shall be subject to special operating restrictions designed to prevent or control adverse impacts on the wilderness character and to restore, as near as practicable, the surface of the disturbed lands as soon as they are no longer needed for the purposes of this permit or lease.

This stipulation applies to the following described lands:

Legal Description by Section, Township, Range, and/or
Metes and Bounds Description as Necessary

Name of Area ____

Any terms of this permit/lease to the contrary notwithstanding, the following shall apply to the above-described lands:

1. Operations under prospecting permit or lease.

a. When an operating plan contains all of the necessary provisions to prevent or control adverse impacts and to restore, as near as practicable, the surface of the disturbed lands as soon as the lands have served the purposes of this permit/lease, the plan will be jointly approved by the Minerals Management Service and the Forest Service.

b. Access ways using the ground surface, and their construction, will be permitted only when other methods of access are not feasible.

c. Ground-surface access ways and their construction, and operation sites other than the mine itself, will not be permitted in areas of extremely high environmental sensitivity.

d. Ground-surface access ways will be built to a standard no higher than required for safe passage of equipment, products, and personnel, and to protect surface resources.

2. Operations under prospecting permit.

a. Initial access for prospecting operations, including drilling, shall be conducted by non-motorized ground and/or by airlift methods. The staging site shall be outside the above-described lands and must be approved by the Federal land managing agency should such site be on Federally-owned lands. Routes and times of air travel over the above-described lands must have Forest Service approval.

b. Upon confirmation by the Minerals Management Service of the discovery of a potentially commercially valuable deposit that would justify construction of ground-surface access for further exploratory and development operations:

(1) The permittee, before construction of ground-surface access can be approved, must submit detailed plans showing where and how such access will be developed; and

(2) Such plans must, to the extent possible, provide that the access route and method be the same as that which will be used for further development and production of the deposit.

3. In the event that the Congress returns any of the lands described above to non-wilderness management, the conditions of these stipulations with respect to such lands are automatically rescinded and other stipulations appropriate to control operations for the protection of surface resources will be imposed.

This stipulation is hereby accepted.

____________________ (Date)

____________________ (Permittee/Lessee)

Note: The applicant is encouraged to contact the Forest Supervisor for further information regarding the restrictive nature of this stipulation before acceptance of this permit or lease.

(2/82)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Laura Spangler.

STATEMENT OF LAURA SPANGLER, INDEPENDENT PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION OF THE MOUNTAIN STATES

Ms. SPANGLER. Senator McClure, my name is Laura Spangler. I'm representing IPAMS, Independent Petroleum Association of the Mountain States. I have been a resident of Idaho for 30 years.

I'll just make a few points, since I will submit formal testimony later.

Oil and gas exploration and development must continue. Economically, we are all losers when lands are closed to such development.

One-half of all rental paid to the Federal Government for oil and gas leases is returned to the State with 10 percent returned to each county involved.

Also, 50 percent of the 12½-percent royalty paid from a producing Federal lease is handled in the same way.

In this period of low income and poor economy, we should be encouraging exploration in this State, not shutting out more areas.

Approximately 10.8 million acres are under Federal lease or application. One million of those acres are in the Panhandle Forests and about 30,000 acres in the Payette National Forest. They are, of course, unissued.

Finally, 3.8 million acres is enough for single-use designation. Leave the remaining forest lands open to multiple use so those of use who have reached the age of needing a vehicle, rather than our feet, to take us to the beautiful scenic spots, can enjoy them, too.

We do want hard release language. It is impossible to work in the uncertain atmosphere of leases being issued with a stipulation of no occupancy while environmentalists and other advocates of increased wilderness study until they are absolutely satisfied. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Helen Chenoweth.

STATEMENT OF HELEN CHENOWETH, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. CHENOWETH. Senator McClure, my name is Helen Chenoweth. I am appearing before you today to express my concern that no more wilderness legislation be considered, that the mass confusion in the status of designated nonwilderness lands be solved, and the hope that legislation for Idaho will address the current problem of de facto wilderness management by land management agencies and prohibit this practice.

To cite a specific instance, in addition to the present limbo status of RARE II lands, the management of designated multiple use lands for enhancement of the gray wolf.

Just this last week I witnessed, along with approximately 25 other resource leaders in the State, U.S. Forest Service rangers pointing out roads in multiple use areas that had been closed for the specific purpose of creating a prey base for the gray wolf.

We really thought you had expressed a legislative solution of designating the gray wolf to management in the wilderness areas only. Somehow the agencies are not listening, further adding to the confusion.

Finally, I would like to express my keen disappointment in what appears to be a clear departure of some of our leaders from the age old concept of the value of private ownership.

In a very peaceful way, thousands of Idahoans expressed their concerns that BLM lands be passed to private ownership in order to increase productivity and add much needed support to a sadly depressed State tax base.

It was then disappointing to read that those same thousands of Idahoans were told they ought to be like Nixon in Vietnam, declare victory and withdraw.

Stunned as we were by this tragic comparison, we felt, nonetheless, that perhaps our leaders in Washington had a solution they did not care to share with the residents of their home State.

Further discouragement came in the last 30 days with statements [bell] suggesting disbanding the property review board, and in the minds of our citizens, bringing a halt to the meager land sale program that was in existence.

I challenge the Senate committee that abandoning the concept of private ownership and embracing more wilderness is no soluton at all.

I respectfully submit this testimony. Thank you.

[The prepared state of Ms. Chenoweth follows:]

TESTIMONY

SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

By: Helen Chenoweth
August 9, 1983

Senator McClure, Senator Symms, and Congressman Craig:

My name is Helen Chenoweth. I am appearing before you today to express my concern that no more wilderness legislation be considered, that the mass confusion in the status of designated non-wilderness lands be solved, and the hope that legislation for Idaho will address the current problem of defacto wilderness management by land management agencies and prohibit this practice.

To cite another instance, in addition to the present limbo status of RARE II lands, the management of designated multiple use lands for enhancement of the gray wolf. Just this last week I witnessed, along with approximately 25 other resource leaders in the state, U.S. Forest Service rangers point out roads in multiple use areas that had been closed for the specific purpose of "creating a prey (elk) base for the Gray Wolf." We really thought you had expressed a legislative solution of designating the Gray Wolf to management in the wilderness areas only. Somehow, the agencies are not listening -- further adding to the confusion.

Finally, I would like to express my keen disappointment in what appears to be a clear departure by some of our leaders from the age old concept of the value of private ownership. In a very peaceful way, thousands of Idahoans expressed their concerns that BLM lands be passed to private ownership in order to increase productivity and add much needed support to a sadly depressed state tax base.

It was then disappointing to read that those same thousands of Idahoans "ought to be like Nixon in Vietnam, declare victory and withdraw". Stunned as we were by this tragic comparison, we felt, nonetheless, that perhaps our leadership in Washington had a solution they did not care to share with the residents of their home state. Further discouragement came in the last 30 days with statements suggesting disbanding the property review board, and in the minds of our citizens, bringing a halt to the meager land sale program that was in existence.

I challenge the Senate committee that abandoning the concept of private ownership and embraseing more wilderness is no solution at all.

I am attaching to my written testimony, and article by Steve Hanke which appeared in Friday's Wall Street Journal. I sincerely hope that you understand that his expression in that article emulates how many of us feel.

Respectfully submitted,

Helen Chenoweth
P.O. Box 893
Boise, Idaho 83701

8-9-85

Watt Never Did Believe in Privatizing U.S. Lands

By Steve H. Hanke

During a June 29 breakfast meeting with Western governors in Kalispell, Mont., Interior Secretary James G. Watt characterized as "stupid" last year's announcement that public land would be sold to reduce the national debt. Furthermore, Mr. Watt blamed himself for this "stupid" announcement and the land-sales policy.

These remarks were only a prelude to what was to follow. Last week, Mr. Watt announced that he was removing all public lands controlled by the Interior Department from the land-sales program. As a result, the creative and at one time ambitious program is only a shadow of its former self.

The interior secretary's comments and subsequent actions are quite remarkable, since a primary objective of political conservatism is to reduce the size of the state by increasing the scope of private property and the responsibilities attached to it. Mr. Watt's remarks also are surprising on another level, since:

—It was President Reagan, and not Mr. Watt, who first announced the administration's governmentwide program to sell some "surplus" federal property.

—It was the president's staff, and not Mr. Watt's, that developed the land-sales program, which Mr. Reagan first presented in his "Budget Message for Fiscal Year 1983" and accompanying documents.

—One motivation for the land-sales program was the president's, and not Mr. Watt's, desire to reduce the liabilities that the government passes on to future generations by earmarking the land-sales receipts to reduce the national debt. This point was clearly enunciated May 21, 1982, at a meeting of the president's Property Review Board. (The board, whose task it is to implement the land-sales program, doesn't even include Secretary Watt as a member.)

What is so remarkable, therefore, is the secretary's turning openly not on himself, but on the president's program. What isn't remarkable is Mr. Watt's opposition to the land-sales idea.

Contrary to press reports and the wailing of critics of the administration's environmental policies, Secretary Watt has been opposed to the president's land-sales program from the beginning. Mr. Watt's pattern has been clear and consistent:

—At the May 21, 1982, meeting of the Property Review Board, where Mr. Watt had his first opportunity to present the Interior Department's plan to implement the president's program, the secretary reported that only about four million acres of public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management were suitable then for sale or transfer. This raised some eyebrows, since the BLM's own analysis had indicated that 11.5 million acres "under any test, should be transferred . . ."

—At the same meeting, the secretary tried to dissuade the board by predicting strong opposition to the program from Western ranchers who lease land from the federal government. What Mr. Watt didn't know, or didn't want to know, was that important segments of the ranching community had already endorsed the president's program.

—When a number of enthusiastic ranchers offered to help promote the administration's program, Secretary Watt helped buy time for the opposition by instructing the ranchers to wait until details of the program were further developed. After waiting a year, some of these ranchers were shocked when Mr. Watt informed them that the program had bogged down—partly as a result of their lack of support.

—If all this weren't enough, the secretary has even played on the environmentalists' worst fears by characterizing the transfer of public lands into private hands as a policy in which "sheep pasture will become an industrial site, (and) desert lands will be used for hotels and resorts."

For reasons only Mr. Watt knows for sure, the interior secretary doesn't like the idea of privatization as defined in Webster's: the altering of "the status of (as a business or industry) from public to private control of ownership." To cut the land-sales program's momentum and confuse its potential supporters, Secretary Watt has made every effort to insist that the president's program "is *not* a privatization program." He even instructed his staff not to use the words "privatize" and "privatization." As a result, one of Mr. Watt's deputies told a meeting of the National Public Lands Advisory Council that he "abhorred the word 'privatization' " and asked council members never to use it.

Why does the (self-proclaimed) most conservative and loyal member of the president's cabinet oppose Mr. Reagan's land-sales program? This opposition arises because Mr. Watt, a celebrated "sagebrush rebel," believes in public land ownership—but at the state, rather than at the federal, level. This is why the secretary, in one of his first initiatives at the Interior Department, started what he calls his "Good Neighbor Policy," a program that allows state and local governments to buy federal property at a "discount" for "community needs." This position is quite similar to the one taken by socialists, who prefer decentralized, rather than centralized, state farms: e.g. *kolkhozy* rather than *soukhozy*, in the U.S.S.R.

Public ownership and its corollary, socialism, have always diminished economic welfare and restricted individual rights and responsibilities. Our founding fathers realized this and to a man advocated private ownership instead. Mr. Watt and other opponents of privatization should reflect on this and answer the question raised by President Reagan when he addressed the British Parliament, "Who would voluntarily . . . opt for land to be owned by the state instead of those who till it . . .?"

Mr. Hanke is a senior fellow at the Heritage Foundation on leave from Johns Hopkins University, where he is a professor of applied economics. He served as a senior [illegible]

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Vern Ravenscroft.

STATEMENT OF VERNON F. RAVENSCROFT, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Ravenscroft**. Senator McClure, for the record, my name is Vern Ravenscroft. I hold a degree in range and forest management from the University of Idaho. My business and public service experience has been resource oriented. From this training and experience, I propose very limited additions to the wilderness system and a firm rededication to mulitple use management of Idaho public lands.

I will elaborate and document my concerns in written testimony. For now, I would summarize that it is my firm conviction that any special use or dominant use designations will only serve to appease the benefited few and penalize a far greater number of Idaho citizens and the Nation.

In general, I firmly believe in responsible multiple use management of our public lands. We do not need logging sanctuaries, energy parks, motorbike reservations, or left-handed fly fisherman ponds.

We need policies, law, and administration capable of amalgamating all of those special interests, in combination with the one predominant value of any Idaho wildland—that of watershed protection.

I therefore urge the Senate committee to emphasize the responsible multiple use management of Idaho forests. Additions to the existing extensive wilderness system should be limited to: One, administrative boundary adjustment;

Two, legitimate limited carefully selected ecosystems which are not yet represented in that system.

The act of duplicating, triplicating, and quadruplicating an isolated area inventory would be a serious disservice to our State.

There are multiple use opportunities in the most remote corners of Idaho.

For example, the universal watershed needs which could be ruined by natural fire wilderness philosophy, recreation for large numbers of people, roadless recreation, hydro energy and grazing, without ever mentioning the usual whipping boys of logging and mineral exploration.

The challenge and the opportunity is multiple use success and multiple use discipline, not special use privilege. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Has Mr. Hallstrom arrived?

I have no questions for the panel. Thank you very much for your testimony this morning.

Panel No. 11. Kerry Cooke, Lee Whiting, Ellen Glaccum, Fenton Kelly, Kim Cantwell-Gab, Alan Reynolds, Bill McDorman, Alan Hausrath, Kathleen Andres, and Janet O' Crowley.

Kerry Cooke.

STATEMENT OF KERRY COOKE, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Cooke**. Senator McClure, my great-grandfather was a pioneer in eastern Idaho. My grandmother and my mother were both born and raised in Idaho.

I was not born and raised here, but I chose to come here and raise my family here because of the love of Idaho my family did teach to me.

When I came to live here in Idaho, I knew I would not be living in a wilderness. I knew I would be living in a city, work in the city, pay taxes, buy my goods at stores, and hopefully contribute to the society there.

I knew that when I needed to get away from the city, as we all do, I could very easily, as those lucky ones that live here in Idaho. An example in my case is the Payette Crest area, which is fairly close to Boise, and I have included a little more information about my thoughts on the Payette Crest in my prepared testimony.

I would simply like to say that I think my great-grandfather would join with me in urging you to please keep the choices, the wilderness choices, for my great-grandchildren, as they are here for me today. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Cooke follows:]

August 9, 1983

James A. McClure
United States Senator

Members of Senate Energy &
Natural Resources Committee

Dear Senator McClure:

I am a fairly recent resident of the Boise area, having moved here in 1979. However, my mother and grandmother were both born and raised in Idaho, and their love of Idaho and what it offered them influenced my decision to make my home here. Happily, the Idaho my parents loved is still here for me, and for my children, and for their children. We did not come here thinking we would live in the wilderness. We will live in the city, shop at the stores, pay our taxes, buy our gas - and when we need to leave all that and find a spot where there is nothing to remind us of the city, we know the deer, trees, lakes, wildflowers, and quiet will be there.

It is possible for my family and other Idaho city dwellers to have access to wilderness within a reasonably short drive from our homes. Such a site in my case is the Payette Crest area. The French Creek and Little French Creek drainages from Fisher Creek Saddle North are wilderness, and should be kept that way. The water flowing through the meadows is crystal clear. The alternating open and wooded areas provide excellent habitat for wildlife. We might in the past have thought these drainages were common and disposable; we know better now. They are indicative of what makes Idaho the envy of the rest of the nation. Since these drainages are part of the area called Payette Crest, I hope you will include that entire roadless area in your Wilderness Bill.

We are doubly blessed in Idaho - we have the best that nature can offer here, and we have the chance to keep it that way. I urge you not to be hasty in your deliberations on this issue. Every person in Idaho now and for years to come has a great stake in your Wilderness Bill; please represent all of us.

Thank you.

Kerry Cooke

Kerry Cooke
2424 Bella Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

P. S. Please include in your Wilderness Bill the language to allow the Forest Service to manage as roadless areas, those areas not designated as wilderness now but deserving protection in future years.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony.

I don't see Mr. Whiting.

Ellen Glaccum.

STATEMENT OF ELLEN GLACCUM, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Ms. GLACCUM. Senator McClure, thank you for inviting public testimony on the future of Idaho's roadless areas. It's good to know that you are interested in the average Idaho citizen's opinions on this issue.

I am Ellen Glaccum. I live on an 80-acre place in Blaine County. I have six cows, three horses, three dogs, two children, and only one husband.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in the order of priority? [Laughter.]

Ms. GLACCUM. He would say so, yes.

That husband does brings home the bacon, as it were, by running a sporting goods store in Ketchum and therefore it is directly due to the recreation industry that we are able to pay the bills and, I might add, the taxes.

You will be listening to much testimony here today which will show how very substantial the recreation industry in Idaho is. So sufficed to say that mine is just one of the many mouths directly fed by tourists who visits our area.

Why do the tourists come here? Why do they choose Idaho? They come here because it's different. It's not like Detroit or Los Angeles. It's got large chunks of unspoiled land that belongs to us all.

Those areas support healthy wildlife populations which are totally dependent upon the roadless character of their habitat.

The water quality is high and the air is clear. Fishing is good. It's the way this country used to be. And for these reasons, the tourists come to Idaho for their vacations.

They spend their money and they go back home, leaving things pretty much as they found them.

Idaho is regarded by them as a national heritage and we must insure that it be protected for future generations to enjoy.

I recommend that you include the endangered Idaho wilderness Core areas which will be presented to you in October in your legislation. I urge you to include so-called soft release language in your bill because this is not an issue which should be excluded from future consideration.

This is an issue which will affect [bell] generations to come, a sobering thought indeed.

I urge you to think about your descendants as well as mine when you draft legislation this fall. This is a legency we should be proud to leave them. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Glaccum follows:]

Senator McClure: Thank you for inviting public testimony on the future of Idaho's roadless areas - it's good to know that you are interested in the average Idaho citizen's opinions on this issue. I'm Ellen Glaccum - I live on an 80 acre place in Blaine County. I have 6 cows, 3 horses, 3 dogs, 2 children and 1 husband. My husband runs a sporting goods store in Ketchum and therefore it is directly due to the recreation industry that we are able to pay the bills and, I might add, the taxes. You will be listening to much testimony here today which will show how very substantial the recreation industry in Idaho is, so suffice it to say that mine is just one of the many mouths fed by tourists who visit our area.

Why do the tourists choose Idaho? They come here because it's different - it's not like Detroit or Los Angeles. It's got large chunks of unspoiled land that belongs to us all - land for everyone to enjoy. Those areas support healthy wildlife populations which are totally dependent upon the roadless character of their habitat. The water quality is high and the air is clear. Fishing is good. It's the way this country used to be and for these reasons the tourists choose Idaho for their vacation. They spend their money and they go back home - leaving things pretty much as they found them. Idaho is regarded by them as a national heritage and we must ensure that it be protected for future generations to enjoy.

Now I'll get into specific recommendations for the Sawtooth Forest areas I know so well. Up the road from my house are the Pioneer Mountains. I've been fortunate enough to have been in the Pioneers in every month of the year. Over the years I've cross-country skied and hiked many a mile there and know first hand what a superb and beautiful area this is. The Forest Service has recommended wilderness status for the Pioneers and that is what they should be. I have also walked and horsepacked into the White Clouds and, as everyone in Idaho is aware of, these are very special fantastic mountains! Anyone who has camped at the base of Castle Peak knows that an open pit mine there would be man's degredation at its worst. The White Clouds should be included in the wilderness system with mining prohibited. The Boulder Mountains are contiguous to the White Clouds and they too logically belong in the wilderness system. Back up the Baker Creek and Prairie Creek drainages lie the beautiful Smoky Mountains. I look at these mountains from my kitchen window and go back up there frequently. They are less spectacular than the other mountains I've mentioned but wildlife is especially abundant and it's common to spot a deer, bear or goat. I understand that there are wolverines there too. This area too has been recommended for wilderness by the Forest Service and that is what it ought to be.

I further recommend that you include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core areas which will be presented to you in October in your proposed legislation. I urge you to include so-called "soft release" language in your bill because this is not an issue which should be excluded from future consideration. This is an issue which will affect generations to come -- a sobering thought indeed. I urge you to think about your decendents as well as mine when you draft legislation this fall -- this is a legacy we should be proud to leave them.

Thank you for your attention.

Ellen Glaccum
Box 1173
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Kelly? Kim Cantwell-Gab?

STATEMENT OF KIM CANTWELL-GAB, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. CANTWELL-GAB. Good afternoon, Senator. My name is Kim Cantwell-Gab and I am a Boise resident. For the hearing record I would like to state that I am a strong supporter of wilderness areas.

Also, I would like it known that I support the Idaho endangered wilderness core.

At this time I don't believe the areas in question have been fully researched and surveyed enough. So for this time I would like to say that the usage of this land in the long-term decision should not be made.

The areas that I wanted to talk about are covered in my written testimony.

I also want you to know that I will be supporting the conservationist's alternative which will be presented in October 1983.

I moved to Idaho approximately 3 or 4 years ago from a State that did not have any access to wilderness areas. And my family and I have found that we definitely enjoy the quality of life that we have found here in Idaho and we enjoy the solitude and beauty that we see here and I would definitely hate to see the things happen in Idaho that I saw happen in the other States I was from.

And I thank you for letting me express my opinions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Cantwell-Gab follows:]

August 9, 1983

Dear Senator McClure,

My name is Kim Cantwell-Gab and I am a Boise resident. For the hearing record I would like to state that I am a strong supporter of wilderness areas. Also, I would like it known that I support the Idaho Endangered Wilderness Core. At this time I don't believe the areas in question have been fully researched; therefore, long term permanent decisions about the usage of these lands should not be made at this time. These areas are:

1. Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard - Larkins
3. The Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest
5. Sawtooth Completion
6. White Clouds - Boulder Mountain
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garrs Mountain
10. Salmon - Priest

I will be supporting the conservationalist's Alternative which will be presented in October 1983 after further research of the areas.

In addition to this, I would like to add that I'm very opposed to hard release language. "Locking up" lands at this time because it is a conveient time to do so definitely will affect future generations.

I moved to Idaho approximately four years ago from a state that was lacking in available wilderness areas. Idaho offered "quality life" for my family and myself. These wild lands offer to us solitude and beauty that we would not be able to experience otherwise. I would hate to see the same abuse and lack of concern occur in Idaho as has happened in other states. For these reasons I am speaking out as an individual for wilderness areas. Thank you very much for the opportunity to express my opinions.

Sincerely,

Kim Cantwell-Gab

Kim Cantwell-Gab

cc: Governor Evans

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Alan Reynolds? Bill McDorman? Alan Hausrath? Kathleen Andres? Janet O'Crowley?

STATEMENT OF JANET O'CROWLEY, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. **O'Crowley**. Good afternoon, Senator McClure. I am really pleased that you invited me to the hearing. And I would like to say that my name is Janet O'Crowley and apparently the lady who made up the program didn't believe that there was a Picabo, but that is where I am from.

I am here to speak particularly about the Smoky Mountain Wilderness area recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness designation.

I have a strong affinity for this area. My family has used it and enjoyed it since 1910.

My father and brothers have had mining claims in close to that area just outside the wilderness boundary.

The air quality, the water quality, the unparalleled scenic value, and the wildlife habitat are what have defined the Idaho standard of living.

This year, a couple of Saturdays ago, as I was coming out of this area, I passed one car per mile driving up in the forest. With our population increasing at 32 percent per year, it is easy to see the need to preserve what these people are cutting out to see: A core of wilderness at the heart of this well-loved and over-used area where water, air, wildlife can recuperate so we don't love the area to death.

It does something for me every time I visit it and I know that it wouldn't be here if it hadn't been protected as a forest.

And what I am asking is, wilderness is the one gift of nature you can never recapture once it is gone. If you believe in conservatism and conservation in saving some for our children, you have only one choice. And that is to include or keep the door open for as much wilderness as there is.

We are only asking for 2 percent of what God gave us in the beginning. So please don't say never to the wilderness.

The Forest Service recommends it and so do I.

And may I say that this is a unique position, being the last speaker before lunch. Thank you very much, Senator.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. You gave us some food for thought, at least. We appreciate it.

We will stand in recess until the hour of 1.

[Whereupon at 12:30 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

The **Chairman**. I hope all of our panel No. 12 were able to get some lunch and get back here in time. We'll find out very quickly.

Mel Quale, Wally Sterling, Steve Bly, Gary Schimanek, George Wurthner, David Clopton, Sheldon Gerber, Betsy Gable, Winston Cheyney, Tom Menton.

Our leadoff witness here this afternoon, Mel. Let's see if that's appropriate.

STATEMENT OF MELVIN W. QUALE, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. QUALE. My name is Mel Quale from Twin Falls.

Because my hobby is trailbike riding, I've spent over the past 20-plus years a good amount of time riding the high country of our national forests. I'm personally familiar with a fair amount of the central and southern Idaho RARE II areas.

I come to you, Senator McClure, Members of the Senate committee, and to the Congress with this plea: Don't classify as wilderness every high mountain lake, every smooth or rocky ridge, every meadow, every waterfall. Trailbike recreationists appreciate these treasures too. After all, I go to the national forests on my motorcycle for a different form of the exact same experience the hiker does.

Let's together find a way to carefully use and enjoy our national forests while protecting and enhancing their lasting values. There are alternatives to wilderness.

A case in point: We have in the White Clouds under the Sawtooth National Recreation area what I call neowilderness. I prefer it because it protects the resource while allowing means to participate in recreation.

There are several advantages to not designating additional wilderness within the SNRA. For example, a neowilderness bench mark; just as wilderness is purported to provide a bench mark, the White Clouds could serve as a neowilderness bench mark.

And then one final comment: If it's not broke, don't fix it. Congress frequently gets itself and the country into trouble by failing to leave decent legislation alone. The Sawtooth NRA, while perhaps not perfect, is working. I urge Congress to make the decision not to designate more wilderness within the SNRA; 10 years of neowilderness has worked in the White Clouds. Let's leave well enough alone.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Quale follows:]

Statement of

Melvin W. Quale
982 Carriage Ln.
Twin Falls, ID 83301

It's time for action. We've studied long enough. We must begin again to manage our National Forests.

I urge Congress to immediately release those RARE II areas that the Forest Service recommends for NON-WILDERNESS classification. Moreover most, if not all, FURTHER PLANNING areas should be released. When RARE II began it was not known how massive the River of No Return Wilderness would be. Because the River of No Return Wilderness resulted in a larger set-aside than expected, FURTHER PLANNING areas should now be downgraded to NON-WILDERNESS status.

Where the RARE II process resulted in recommendation for WILDERNESS, congress should consider wilderness for only those areas that both the Forest Service and the Idhao Fish and Game Department recommend.

Additional wilderness set asides should be truly unique and not just more of what has already been put into the wilderness system. For RARE II areas that congress chooses not to release at this time but will be considering for wilderness, a time limit should be imposed. I would suggest a period not the exceed two years, at which time the remaining RARE II areas not classified as wilderness would be automatically released.

Because my hobby is trailbike riding, I've spent, over the past twenty plus years, a good amount of time, riding the high country of our National Forests. I'm personally familiar with a fair amount of the central and southern Idaho RARE II areas. I come to you Senator McClure, members of the Senate Committee, and to the Congress with this plea:

Don't classify as wilderness every high mountain lake, every smooth or rocky ridge, every meadow, every waterfall. Trailbike recreationists appreciate these treasures too. After all I go to our National Forests on my motorcycle for a different form of the exact same experience the hiker does.

Let's together find a way to carefully use and enjoy our National Forests while protecting and enhancing their lasting values; there are alternatives to wilderness.

The following comments are concered with RARE II areas within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

On August 22, 1972, Congress established the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Because this legislation affords fully adequate protection for the resource values, there is no need and no real desirability for wilderness designation of additional wilderness within the SNRA. There are, however, several advantages to not designating additional wilderness. For example...

Small Acre count

Neo-wilderness fully protected by the SNRA legislation, usable as wilderness, but not showing up in the total wilderness acreage count would in a sense leave room for protection of other treasures.

A neo-wilderness bench mark

Just as wilderness is purported to provide a bench mark, this could serve as a neo-wilderness bench mark. Neo-wilderness as has existed in the non-wilderness portion of the SNRA since 1972, would serve as another reference point.

A more flexible management plan

Under the SNRA legislation now in existence, a more flexible management plan could be adopted. In neo-wilderness, for example, shelter huts could be permitted. Better, more efficient trail maintenance could be practiced. Professional forest managers would be allowed to demonstrate the new ethnic of forest management that has evolved during the past two decades. (Since the 1964 Wilderness Act).

Demonstrate unselfishness

Avoiding more wilderness in the SNRA would demonstrate to the skeptics the unselfishness of wilderness advocates without any real cost because they would be free to use neo-wilderness as wilderness.

If it's not broke, don't fix it

Congress frequently gets itself and the country into trouble by failing to leave decent legislation alone. The Sawtooth SNRA while perhaps not perfect, is working. I urge Congress to make the decision not to designate more wilderness within the SNRA, ten years of neo-wilderness has worked in the White Clouds. Let's leave well enough alone.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much, Mel.

Mr. Wally Sterling.

STATEMENT OF WALLY STERLING, VICE PRESIDENT, IDAHO TRAIL MACHINE ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. **Sterling**. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Wally Sterling. I am vice president of the Idaho Trail Machine Association.

Our group has about 500 dues-paying members, but we represent over 25,000 trailbike enthusiasts here in Idaho. We are also hunters, fishermen, and rock hounds. Furthermore, we are recreationists, conservationists, preservationists, and senior citizens.

We are as anxious as anybody else that the question of additional wilderness in the State of Idaho be resolved in such a manner as to gain the greatest value for everybody. We have here in Idaho almost 4 million acres of public lands designated as wilderness, and other prosposals are being made suggesting additions of as many as another 4½ million acres.

As far as I can determine, almost all interested parties have overlooked the one fact that, while it is Federal lands under discussion, all of these lands are within the State of Idaho. We are not talking about wilderness designation for lands in New York, Nebraska, Texas, Alaska, or Hawaii, or any other State. Who is going to use all this additional wilderness? Or are these several million acres to exist used or unused just because they are there? This concept is too idealistic to be practical.

Much has been said about the person or persons who can cross the boundary and start to enjoy his, quote, wilderness experience, unquote. Are we to tie up and exclude from the multiple-use concept another several million acres for those few people who own horses or wish to hike with the present boundaries? How many recreationists from Georgia, Illinois, Wyoming, or Alabama, will come to Idaho to enjoy the wilderness experience? A few, I imagine, but are they enough to make it necessary to add another several million acres to the already existing 3.8 million acres of wilderness we already have?

The most avid hiker or horseman could do this thing for the rest of his life and never see all of the roadless areas already existing here in Idaho.

Senator McClure, you have lived in Idaho all your life, and I hope and trust that as you gather the facts that will help you make up your wilderness proposal, you will remember that 90 percent of its effects will be felt by your neighbors and friends here in Idaho.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sterling follows:]

TREASURE VALLEY
TRAIL MACHINE ASSOCIATION, INC.
P.O. Box 1913
Boise, Idaho 83701

August 9, 1983

Senator McClure, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Everyone who speaks here today has his own selfish interests regarding the subject of additional wilderness in the state of Idaho. Our group, the Idaho Trail Machine Association has about 500 dues paying members, but we represent over 25,000 Trail Bike enthusiasts here in Idaho.* We are also hunters, fishermen and rockhounds. Furthermore, we are recreationists, conservationists, and preservationists. We are as anxious as anyone else that the question of additional wilderness in the state of Idaho be resolved in such a manner as to gain the greatest value for everybody. We have here in Idaho almost 4 million acres of public lands designated as wilderness, and other proposals are being made suggesting additions of as many as another 4.5 million acres. As far as I can determine, almost all interested parties have overlooked the one fact that, while it is Federal lands under discussion, all of these lands are within the state of Idaho. We are not talking about wilderness designation for lands in New York, Nebraska, Texas, Alaska, Hawaii, or any other state. So, who is going to use all this additional wilderness? Or are these several million acres to exist, used or unused, just because they are there? This concept is too idealistic to be practical. Much has been said about the person or persons who can cross the boundary and start to enjoy his, quote, wilderness experience, unquote. Are we to tie up and exclude from the multiple use concept another several million acres for those few people who own horses or wish to hike with the present boundaries? How many recreationists from Georgia, Illinois, Wyoming, or Alabama will come to Idaho to enjoy the "Wilderness Experience?" A few, I imagine, but are they enough to make it necessary to add another several million acres to the 3.8 million acres of wilderness we already have? The most avid hiker or horseman could do his thing for the rest of his life and never see all of the roadless areas now existing here in Idaho.

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* The figure 25,000 supplied by the Idaho Parks & Recreation Dep't.

Senator McClure, the basic concept of a Wilderness Area is excellent, but the addition of one to four million more acres to the already existing 3.8 million acres is not realistic and by no stretch of the imagination will it serve the common good of the people here in Idaho, much less the people in Kansas, Kentucky, Rhode Island, or North Dakota. Yes, it must be remembered that the Federal lands under discussion today belong to them too, not just to the residents of the state of Idaho. We 25,000 Trail Bike riders here in Idaho agree whole heartedly with the Wilderness Concept up to a certain degree. But enough is enough, and certainly almost 4 million acres is enough. After that,we favor the multiple use concept; i.e., a system whereby we can achieve the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of people, especially those who make our living here in Idaho.

Senator McClure, you have lived in Idaho all your life and I hope and trust that as you gather the facts that will help you make up your "Wilderness Proposal," you will remember that 90% of its effects will be felt by your friends and neighbors in Idaho. Thank you.....

Wally Sterling

Vice President, Idaho Trail Machine
Association, Inc.
913 East Jefferson
Boise, Idaho 83702
344-2704

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I don't suppose I'll ever be permitted to forget that.

Next will be Mr. Steve Bly. Mr. Gary Schimanek. David Clopton.

STATEMENT OF DAVID CLOPTON, MIDDLETON, IDAHO

Mr. **Clopton**. Yes, sir. First of all, I'd like to thank you for this opportunity to testify on your upcoming—do I need a mike, Mr. Chairman?

The **Chairman**. Yes.

Mr. **Clopton**. My name is David Clopton. I'd like to thank you, Senator, for this opportunity to testify at your hearing on the upcoming wilderness bill for Idaho.

First, before I start my testimony, I would like to assure you I did get lunch, and we were talking in line while waiting at the hamburger place across the street about the hearings, and the man at the hamburger stand said to save the Clearwater. As I——

The **Chairman**. There's no hamburger stands on the Clearwater.

Mr. **Clopton**. That's true.

As I started to write my testimony, I tried to find an angle, kind of twist, to make it memorable. And I guess the thing I came up with was just the hard economic facts of the wilderness issue in Idaho.

I assume that the glasses that you wear, Senator, are to correct the farsightedness condition which I think we can—hope is something that will apply to the bill also. Farsightedness is supposed to.

And I think if we look at Idaho's future and Idaho's economic future, we can see that the timber and the mining values in Idaho, if they were graphed wherein applied, and the reason is because Idaho isn't a tremendous timber growing area and the mineral development in Idaho—the areas are so remote, especially in the wilderness areas we're talking about, the access is a real problem and the strategic importance of those areas is questionable.

I feel in recreation we're where Colorado was 10 years ago in that we now have the opportunity to start promoting Idaho's recreation and values and that that is where Idaho's economic future lies.

Tourism is going to play an increasing role—and to skip to the end here, I skipped 15 through 17, I'd like to support the 10 core endangered areas that have been defined and ask that you include in your wilderness bill at least one-half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless area, and also to say that I would like your bill to include soft release language rather than a hard release language.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Sheldon Gerber.

STATEMENT OF SHELDON D. GERBER, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Gerber**. Thank you. Idaho is blessed with a wealth of resources, and I believe we need to use these resources for the long-term economic growth of the State. That's why I support the preservation of the 10 endangered core areas of the wilderness.

On a recent trip that I took to British Columbia, the tour guide pointed out some paintings on the ceiling of the capitol dome indicating the four industries of the province at the turn of the century. And since the time of the painting, though, tourism had grown from insignificant to become the second largest industry.

Times change and we have to adjust our views of the world accordingly.

We've seen the national economy move from a manufacturing base to a high-tech service base, and we will also see Idaho become less and less dependent upon the traditional industries that built the State.

The State economy will follow the national trend to high-tech service industry, including the tourism service industries. But our growth rate will depend primarily on whether we choose to follow the national trend or lead that trend.

Idaho has over 10 million acres of roadless area. The recreation value of this land is a salable resource that can produce long term economic returns for the State far into the future.

Most Americans and many foreigners have a very romantic view of the American West. I've seen Japanese tour groups on horseback and Sawtooth Wilderness camping there. There is an Idaho outfitter that takes wealthy French businessmen into Idaho back country on hunting trips.

People will pay to see Idaho if they know what's here and if we preserve it for them to see. Many people have no idea where Idaho is, in the first place.

In the Boise, Payette, Sawtooth and Challis National Forests, I support wilderness designation for the White Clouds, Boulder Mountains conservationist proposal there, French Creek, Lick Creek, The Needles, North Lemhis, Smoky Mountains, Cache Peak, Pioneers, and Borah Peak.

Mining should be prohibited in the White Clouds. Anyone who has been in the White Cloud Mountains knows that they are a very special place.

Tax dollars should not subsidize road logging construction. And I should also mention that I do not support hard release.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gerber follows:]

August 6, 1983

Senator James McClure and
Congressman Larry Craig

Dear Senator and Congressman:

Idaho has been blessed with a wealth of resources and we must use those resources for the long term economic growth of the State. For this reason we support the preservation of the ten Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core areas.

On a recent trip to the British Columbia Legislative Building in Victoria, the tour guide pointed out the paintings on the ceiling of the dome showing the four major industries of the province at the turn of the century. Since the time of the painting, however, tourism had grown from insignificance to become the second largest industry.

Times change and we have to adjust our views of the world accordingly. Most recently we have witnessed our national economy changing to a high technology/service oriented base from the old manufacturing base. We in Idaho must realize that growth in our economy will be less and less dependent on the traditional industries that originally built this State. The state economy will follow the national trend toward high technology, service and tourism industries. The rate of our growth will depend more on whether we choose to follow the national trend or lead the national trend.

Idaho has over 10 million acres of roadless national forest areas today, a resource unparalleled in the United States outside of Alaska. The recreation value of this land is a salable resource that can produce returns to the state economy long into the future.

Many people outside the Pacific Northwest/Intermountain area have no idea where Idaho is or that Idaho is more than a potato field. However, most Americans and many foreigners still have a very romantic feeling about the American West. We have seen a small tour group from Japan on horseback and camping in the Sawtooth Wilderness. Then there was the article in the Idaho Statesman about the Idaho outfitter who took wealthy Frenchmen on big game hunting trips. People will pay to see Idaho if they know it is here.

We have friends and relatives from the Midwest who we've introduced to the wonders of the White Clouds and other portions of Idaho's finest. Their reaction is always surprise at Idaho's beauty. They frequently are making plans for return trips before they have even left!

Roadless areas which meet the criteria established in the Wilderness Act should be designated as wilderness. This is especially true of areas that have little value other than a recreation and grazing value. It is a waste of tax dollars to subsidize the construction of logging roads into areas with marginal timber value. This land is worth more as wilderness.

On a statewide basis, we support preservation of the ten Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core areas. More specifically in the Boise, Payette, Sawtooth and Challis National Forests, the following should be protected as Wilderness:

- --White Cloud/Boulder Mountains conservationist proposal
- --French Creek/Patrick Butte
- --Lick Creek
- --The Needles
- --North Lemhis
- --Smoky Mountains
- --Cache Peak
- --Pioneers
- --Borah Peak

Mining should be specifically prohibited in the White Cloud/Boulder Mountains. Anyone who has hiked in them must agree that they are very special.

Please reconsider your position on hard release of nonwilderness land.

Thank you for reading this testimony.

Sincerely,

Sheldon D Gerber
Marsha J. Gerber

Sheldon D. Gerber
Marsha J. Gerber

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Betsy Gable? Winston Cheyney.

STATEMENT OF WINSTON E. CHEYNEY, BOISE, IDHAO

Mr. **Cheyney**. Good afternoon. My name is Winston Cheyney. I'm from here in Boise.

I moved to Idaho a number of years ago because Idaho offered a quality of life which was unique in our Nation. The slow pace of life combined with clear, clean skies, majestic mountains and sparkling waters are truly something special for me, and I think for everyone else in this room. These values justify for me an extraordinary effort to protect the Idaho that I have come to know and love.

The many thousands of acres of wilderness in our State are one of the special values that brought me here. I have been able to explore a portion of the wilderness, but the constraints of time imposed by earning a living have left me with a list of further areas to explore. I sincerely hope that these areas are still wild and pristine when I am finally able to complete their exploration.

In my written testimony I have addressed a number of reasons for wilderness classification, and I would like to discuss just one of them now in the interest of redundancy. And that's an economically conservative generation. A distressingly large number of deficit timber sales occur in our national forests here in Idaho. I don't feel that it's responsible economic or resource management to sell our Nation's timber when the costs of development exceed the value of that timber. This is particularly hard to understand when the result is the deterioration of other economically valuable resources.

Studies by the Natural Resources Defense Council have shown that in many of Idaho's national forests for every dollar spent on timber sales there is only a 24 to 26 cent return. The timber industry would have us believe that we cannot afford to place these lands in wilderness protection. With such a dismal record, I believe that we cannot afford not to. Our President has wisely set the goal of reducing the Federal budget deficit and eliminating waste in our Government. National forest timber sales in Idaho would be a darned good place to start.

It's bad enough to lose our movement of heritage, our soil and water quality, and our wildlife resources, but not even our coverage of doing so is insulting.

I support the endangered Idaho wilderness core proposal. The lands in this proposal are essential for a good wilderness system in Idaho.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cheyney follows:]

405 Ada Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
August 8, 1983

The Honorable James McClure
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McClure

This is my testimony for the August 9 hearing in Boise regarding wilderness classification and the National Forest roadless lands in Idaho.

I moved to Idaho a number of years ago because Idaho offered a quality of life which was unique in our nation. The slow pace of life combined with clear, clean skies; majestic mountains; and sparkling waters are truly something special. These values justify an extraordinary effort to protect the Idaho that I have come to know and love.

The many thousands of acres of wilderness in our state are one of the special values that brought me here. I have been able to explore a portion of these wilderness, but the constraints of time imposed by earning a living have left me with a list of further areas to explore. I sincerely hope that these areas are still wild and pristine when I am finally able to complete their exploration.

We are blessed with about 6 million acres of non-classified National Forest roadless land here in Idaho. These areas are wilderness in every sense, although not officially classified as such by law. There are those who would claim that we ask for more wilderness in Idaho. These individuals present a misleading argument, as the question is really how much less wilderness acreage the people of the Gem State will have to enjoy in future years.

The recreation industry is a very important portion of the economy of our state. Substantial wilderness acreage will help to preserve that industry for our future.

Wilderness classification also provides for values other than recreation. Water is an invaluble resource in the arid West, and the protected watersheds of our wilderness lands help to insure a dependable supply of clean water for agriculture, fisheries and industrial grewth. The anadramous fisheries of the Pacific Northwest provide a renewable resource of great economic importance, which in turn is dependent on the high-quality water and clean spawning beds which are so well protected by wilderness designation. The Great wildlife resources of Idaho need protected habitat, as well. Finally, the wilderness of Idaho provides for the soul and peace of mind of the citizens of our country, who need a retreat from the stresses of modern civilization.

There are also some important, economically conservative reasons to preserve the wilderness of our state. A distressingly large number of deficit timber sales occur in our National Forests. It is not responsible economic or resource management to sell our nations timber when the costs of development exceed the value of the timber. This is particularly hard to understand when the result is the deterioration of other economically valuable resources. A good example is the proposed expansion of logging in the drainage of the South Fork of the Salmon River, where we already have seen the loss of significant anadramous fish spawning habitat as a result of poorly considered logging. Studies by the Natural Resourcees Defense Council have shown that in many of Idaho's National Forests, for every dollar spent on timber sales, there is only a 24 to 26 cent return. The timber industry would have us believe that we cannot afford to place these lands in wilderness protection. With such a dismal record, I believe that we cannot afford not to! Our president has wisely set the goal of reducing the federal budget deficit and eliminating waste in our government. National Forest timber sales in Idaho would be a good place to start.

I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core proposal. The lands in this proposal are essential for a good wilderness system in Idaho. Certain areas in this proposal are controversial and thus deserve special mention.

The White Clouds have been a center of controversy for many years. I feel that the people of Idaho have made it clear that they want the highest level of protection for the White Clouds. Nothing else will do. It angers me that certain members of the mining industry keep coming back with proposals to devastate this area when the people of our state have made their wishes clear. Within the last few years the Cyprus Corporation molybdenum mine has been established in a less critical area with very little opposition from environmental groups, which I believe shows that we are open to economic development which is reasonable and environmentally sound. Any mining in the White Couds would be neither.

For several years I had the good fortune to live in Salmon, Idaho. While there I learned to know the Lemhis. I feel there is no finer wilderness in Idaho and I want to see these mountains preserved.

Another area of critical importance is the Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon in North Idaho, which are important as habitat for the only remaining herd of woodland caribou in the lower 48 states. The federal government has dragged its heels for many years with regard to protecting this herd, and now it is almost gone.

I understand that there is consideration of so-called "hard-release" language for the wilderness bill, which would prohibit further consideration of many of these areas in the future. I am opposed to such language as I see no reason why we should not be able to reconsider our position in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Winston E. Cheyney

Winston E. Cheyney

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Tom Menton?

Gentlemen, thank you very much for your testimony.

Panel No. 13. Mary Accamo, Kathy Harnden, Linda Bergerson, Hildegard Raeber, Terry Gross, David Heimbach, Elizabeth Welch, Taimie Preston, Mary Ellen McCartin, Caryl Lindamood.

Mary Accamo.

STATEMENT OF MARY ACCAMO

Ms. ACCAMO. Senator McClure, I will use my time to speak very briefly in three areas: Economics, methods of decisionmaking, and prime areas needing wilderness protection.

Ever since the late 1960's when wilderness in Idaho became a serious issue, we have heard dire predictions about what will happen to Idaho's economy if we, quote, lock it all up.

None of these gloomy forecasts have ever been borne out, and I don't believe they are accurate on this issue, either. In fact, we Idahoans should feel fortunate that tourism, a clean, uncomplicated industry requiring little regulations, has now become our second largest industry. So it certainly makes sense to save areas which would be attractive to out-of-State visitors.

Second, various information made available by the media as well as mailings come directly from your office, Senator, talks about percentages of wilderness that might be added. These percentages range from 0 percent to 22 percent.

If I found a diamond mine in my backyard, it would be my choice to keep 100 percent of it. I would certainly hope that final decisions on how much more wilderness we have will be made solely on the basis of the unique value of the area. But attempting to arrive at a happy medium by choosing some middle-ground percentage is not a fair way to decide a question as important as this one is.

Critical areas needing serious consideration for wilderness in southern Idaho are all of the following: The Payette Crest, the Sawtooth completion, the Boulder-White Clouds, the Northern Lemhis, and the Palisades.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Kathy Harnden and Lisa.

STATEMENT OF KATHRYN H. HARNDEN, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. KATHRYN HARNDEN. Thank you, Senator McClure. Can you hear me?

The CHAIRMAN. Pull it up as close as you can. I think it will be helpful.

Ms. KATHRYN HARNDEN. How's that?

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. KATHRYN HARNDEN. OK. Agriculture is Idaho's No. 1 industry; tourism is Idaho's No. 2 industry.

Protection and conservation of Idaho's wilderness areas will protect critical watershed for the agricultural industry and will promote the tourism industry. Timber harvesting promotes soil erosion and historic watershed. It also decreases tourism because who wants to look at bare mountains.

Furthermore, I don't believe that taxpayers should be subsidizing the tourism industry by paying the cost of building logging roads and administering the national forests.

Idaho's current designated wilderness areas are too small for the vast numbers of people visiting them. Campsites and many trails in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area are already being closed because of overuse.

For the agricultural and tourism industries, you must save our wilderness areas. We don't need to create them; they're already there.

I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and hope all Idaho's wilderness will remain wilderness.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Kathryn Harnden follows:]

August 9, 1983
Testimony for the Hearing Record
Idaho Wilderness Field Hearings
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Prsented by
Kathryn H. Harnden
2053 Division Ave.
Boise, Idaho 83706

The issue of increased wilderness designation for our current wilderness areas is one that concerns every child, woman, and man, not only in Idaho, not only in the United States, but everywhere on our planet Earth. Earth is, after all, one large ecosystem: the winds of south Asia bring rain to the United States' Pacific coast; the Salmon of the Pacific Ocean are caught in inland mountain streams; most of the oxygen we North Americans breath is produced in the rain forests of South America.

For centuries humans have used our Earth's natural resources without thought or concern for the future consequences of their actions. There was such seemingly endless abundance; who ever thought it could be depleted? But it has been. It took only 150 years, from the beginning of the first colonization in the United States, to deforest the entire New England coast. There once stood magnificent forests of virgin hardwood, now there is only concrete. Those beautiful primeval hardwood forests, which took hundreds upon hundreds of years to mature, which should have remained part of our national heritage, will never be seen again.

Now it is up to this generation of humanity to try to minimze the damage already done, and to institute wise and rational long-range planning for the conservation and preservation of all our natural resources. For if we do not, we may just destroy ourselves and our Earth along with us through greed and shortsightedness.

Idaho, of which I am a native, is fortunate to have such a large, wilderness environment, as yet unsullied by man. It is ours to nurture and protect. Commercial development of our National Forests should be kept to a minimum. Timber companies should have to pay the true costs of timber production on National Forest lands which include administration, reforestation, mitigation, and road construction costs. Taxpayers should not be subsidizing the timber industry. If including these costs in the sale of National Forest timber hurts the market, so be it. That is part of the free enterprize system. Timber companies should operate the same as other plant harvesters, i.e. they should plant and harvest trees on their own land just as wheat and corn farmers plant and harvest crops on their own land. This idea would open up our National Forests for use by our national citizenry instead of limiting it to the single use of logging as the United States Forest Service currently does.

Idaho's leading industry is agriculture, not logging; Idaho's second leading industry is tourism, not logging; logging is only number four in Idaho's economy. Therefore, it is only natural to protect those leading industries of agriculture and tourism. The roadless wilderness areas in Idaho are great natural watersheds. Without that abundance of water each year, Idaho's agricultural industry would be destroyed. Opening up these roadless areas will cause erosion and destruction of the watersheds. Meanwhile, Idaho's tourist economy could be greatly enhanced through careful promotion as the wilderness state of the lower 48 states. Increased logging will only diminish Idaho's tourism industry, and this happening at a time when the timber industry is on a decline thoughout the Northwest while it is increasing in the Southeast. And tourism in wilderness areas caters to a very large segment of our population; very few of us can afford to buy large recreational vehicles, but the majority of us can afford to buy simple camping or backpacking equipment. Outfitting for a wilderness trek/is the least expensive of all. Even I, a single parent, full-time student with next to nothing to live on, managed to outfit myself and two children for that most wonderful of all experiences -- communion with nature -- at a very small cost. But when we arrived at the Sawtooth Wilderness Area, we were a bit disappointed; the area is so over-used, that many of the camping areas were closed, wood for campfires was nowhere to be found, and we met so many fellow hikers that it was like walking down a city street.' Soon, the Sawtooth Wilderness Area will have to close down some trails or even have visitors make reservations to visit the area. We need more designated wilderness areas for recreation!

But protecting and conserving our natural resources, including our wilderness areas, is far more important than purely economic and recreational considerations would allow. Scientists are warning us that the availability of pure water will be a critical problem by the beginning of the next century; it is imperative that we protect the watersheds we now have. Maintaining roadless areas will also provide critical habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. And, again, scientists tell us that variety is not only the spice of life, but is is, more importantly, the key to life.

Many of our most important drugs and medicines are derived from chemicals found only in wild species of plant and animal life. This tremendous genetic diversity has created our environment as we know it today. If we, through our ignorance destroy it, we may also be destroying the future of human kind.

I urge you, Senator McClure and members of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, to draft legislation to protect all of Idaho's wilderness areas. In opening up these areas to commercial development, we will be destroying individual ecosystems, and we simply do not have the necessary knowledge to allow us to make this decision to destroy. As a very minimum, the bill should include the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core; but even this is not enough, I fear. And of course hard release language has no place in any legislation which deals with such a vital area of our lives as our future. Let us take no chances with our future; please... create a bill to protect us and the generations to come.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Lisa, do you have a separate statement?

Lisa Harnden. Yes.

STATEMENT OF LISA HARNDEN, BOISE, IDAHO

Lisa Harden. I love the outdoors, and I do not want to see the forests cut down because it will destroy the animals' homes and the deer, elk, bears, cougars, and other animals will disappear. Fish will also be killed because of landslides into the rivers caused by cutting down the trees and building new roads.

We need more of our wilderness areas to be protected because our current designated wilderness areas are overused and have too many people trying to escape the busy cities at the same time and in the same place.

I want all the roadless areas to remain wilderness the way they are now so that when I grow up I can take my children to see our native land the way it all used to be.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Linda Bergerson.

STATEMENT OF LINDA PAHR BERGERSON, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Ms. **Bergerson**. Senator McClure, which of Idaho's roadless national forest lands do we want to give up? Which herd of elk or antelope? Which wolves or mountain goats will we sacrifice? Which streams or rivers will be allowed to be polluted, and which fisheries abandoned? Of the remnants of America's forests, which will we preserve for the next generation?

Civilization, industries, and more people are pressing in on Idaho's wild areas. Many Idahoans who answer that Idaho needs no more wilderness do not realize that their favorite fishing streams, hiking trails, or hunting areas are not protected from mining or timber sales.

Will fish be in that stream next year or will they be driven out by pollution caused by a logging road or leaking tailings pond? Will the wildlife be replaced by a hole in the ground? Do we really place the proper value on roadless or wilderness areas? How important are they to Idaho?

Idaho's future is in these protected wild areas. They are what makes tourism and recreation Idaho's growing second industry. We must make long range plans for our State and cannot continue to subsidize logging companies to cut the last tree.

We cannot continue to ride the boom and bust of mineral extractions. These consumptive industries are nothing on which to base a stable economy. We must maintain our forests in multiple use and, judging from the past record of the U.S. Forest Service, wilderness designation seems to be the only way of doing that.

I am particularly concerned with maintaining the roadless areas in the Sawtooths and White Clouds and Boulder Mountains. The SNRA, much used by recreationists from throughout the United States and Idaho, is the core of an area rich in wildlife and scenic values. We must protect it with wilderness status.

High recreational values of the Sawtooth extensions and eastern White Clouds and the Boulders will take some pressure off the

SNRA. The enlarged White Clouds Wilderness must include winter as well as summer range for the variety of wildlife which has retreated there.

Idaho must wake up. We haven't much longer to decide to save our heritage and pass it along.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Hildegard Raeber. Terry Gross.

STATEMENT OF TERRY GROSS, BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Ms. GROSS. Senator McClure, I am testifying today on the Sawtooth completion, the roadless areas adjoining the existing Sawtooth Wilderness on the south and west. This is a scenically beautiful area. The Sawtooths have a number of rugged peaks over 10,000 feet high. And Steel Mountain and other peaks on the western flanks of the Sawtooths are outstanding. All the areas in the completion have high wildlife values supporting deer, elk, black bear, bobcat and a host of other wildlife species.

The Sawtooth completion is located close to both Boise and the Wood River Valley areas with high demand for recreation. Addition to the completion would relieve hiking and other recreational pressure on the Sawtooths, an area currently overcrowded. This would both expand recreational opportunities in the Sawtooths, and by dispersing recreational use, improve the quality of the experience for all users.

The Sawtooth National Forest has constantly lost money in its timber sales program in the last decade. According to a National Resources Defense Council study, during the period from 1974 to 1978, the Sawtooth returned 26 cents to the Treasury for each dollar spent on timber sales. This is a drain on the economy, and contributes to our national deficit.

Designation of the Sawtooth completion will slow the economic drain, as well as providing a positive economic asset to southwestern Idaho.

Thank you for this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

David Heimbach. Elizabeth Welch.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH K. WELCH, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Ms. WELCH. Thank you, Senator. The Sawtooth National Recreation Area encompasses about 780,000 acres from Galena to Challis. Approximately 100,000 of those acres are deeded. The Forest Service has been authorized, and has already spent, millions of taxpayer dollars to protect and preserve these beautiful acres in the Sawtooth valley.

How is it possible to even consider not protecting the White Clouds and Boulders that surround, and are an integral part of, this expensively protected valley?

Please include soft release language in your bill.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Taimie Preston. Mary Ellen McCartin. Caryl Lindamood.

STATEMENT OF CARYL LINDAMOOD, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Ms. LINDAMOOD. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I feel very fortunate to be a resident of Idaho and I also feel a very great responsibility toward the citizens in the rest of the United States to try to protect and preserve the natural beauty of this State for all of us. I know that there are certain interest groups who would rather see profits, not protection, for Idaho, and I feel that we have to guard against this.

I feel that you should probably take a little more time on this vital piece of legislation that is going to have such long-term effects on Idaho and its citizens.

This is a plea to you, Senator McClure, to help us maintain the high quality of the air, the water, and the life in our wonderful State because we may not have too many more chances to do so.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Lindamood follows:]

CARYL L. LINDAMOOD
P.O. BOX 30
KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983

Senator McClure
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator McClure:

My name is Caryl Lindamood and I reside in Ketchum, Idaho. I make my living from the tourist industry (which happens to be the second largest industryin the state) as do most of the residents in the Wood River Valley, directly or indirectly. I feel very fortunate to be a resident of Idaho and I also feel a very great responsibility towards the citizens in the rest of the United States to try to protect and preserve the natural beauty of our state for all of us.

I know that there are certain interest groups who would rather see profits, not protection for Idaho (with a large portion of those profits leaving the state) and I feel that we have to guard against this to the best of our abilities.

Therefore, I wish to suggest to you, Senator McClure, that you should take a little more time on this vital piece of legislation that is going to have such long term effects on Idaho and its citizens. More time is needed to make your constituents fully aware of the impact this bill will have on them and their children.

Personally, I will support the conservationist's proposal that is due to be completed early this fall. It will ask for a wilderness core area that will include these roadless areas:

1. Long Canyon
2. Mallard Larkins
3. Hoodoo-Great Burn
4. Payette Crest
5. Sawtooth Completion
6. Palisades
7. North Lemhis

Because of their proximity to my home, certain of these areas are of greater importance to me. Foremost among these would be the White Clouds. for which I will support a special " no mining clause " if this area is included in your bill.

This is a plea to you, Senator McClure, to help us maintain the high quality of the air, the water and the life in our wonderful state; because we may not have too many more chances to do so.

Thank you for hearing my testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

And I have no questions. Thank you for your testimony.

Panel No. 14. John Allen, David Gab, Bruce Bowler, John Rais, Stacie Groll, Philip Braun, RaeAnn Leach, Ronald Kerr, Randall Morris, Tim Peterson, Keith Taylor.

As they are taking their seats at the table, I wonder if those on panel No. 15 would note they are up next and take appropriate seats, the front-row seats, and move up as quickly as possible.

Mr. Allen.

STATEMENT OF JOHN W. ALLEN, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. ALLEN. Thank you, Senator McClure.

The roadless areas close to Boise and McCall must be considered for wilderness classification. They are the places we people of southwestern Idaho can visit in a day or on a weekend and come away refreshed from experiencing a special wild place. Let's leave them as they are.

A good road system is already in place to give automobile access to within a few miles of scores of lakes, streams, and mountain peaks. Trail systems exist and need little improvement.

The area I am most familiar with is referred to as the Payette Crest in the endangered Idaho wilderness core presented by the conservation groups.

I started hiking in Oregon, where I grew up, in the late 1950's. Since then, I have hiked in many of the mountainous areas of the West as well as in New England and in the Swiss Alps.

These wild areas around McCall compare favorably in terms of ruggedness, solitude and the special beauty of an alpine setting. It is rare to be able to experience such isolated and spectacular areas with so little effort as we can in the Payette Crest.

Idahoans, now and in the future, need to have special areas like the Payette Crest saved as they are now. The only way this can be done is through their formal designation as wilderness.

Finally, I would like to support the 10 endangered Idaho wilderness core areas as proposed by the conservation groups. I support their attempts to determine possible wilderness boundaries for these areas and for others such as Steel Mountain, the Trinities, Breadwinner, Snowbank Mountain, Rapid River and Council Mountain. The most important additions to Idaho wilderness would probably add another 3 million acres to the existing 3.8 million.

Please wait until October when the conservationists and sportsmen have their wilderness proposal together before putting your legislation into final form.

Also, I oppose hard release language for any of the roadless areas not designated as wilderness in the forthcoming legislation.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Allen follows:]

Testimony of John W. Allen, 1408 Joyce Street, Boise, Idaho 83706
for August 9, 1983 Hearing of Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
United States Senate.

The roadless areas close to Boise and McCall must be considered for wilderness classification. They are the places we people of southwestern Idaho can visit in a day or on a weekend and come away refreshed from experiencing a special wild place. Let's leave them as they are. A good road system is already in place to give automobile access to within a few miles of scores of lakes, streams, and mountain peaks. Trail systems exist and need little improvement. For those who do not want to backpack, the Forest Service has done well in locating many roadside campgrounds. Several hiking guides are even available to show the way to the high country.

The area I am most familiar with is referred to as the Payette Crest in the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" presented by the conservation groups. I started hiking in Oregon, where I grew up, in the late fifties. Since then I have hiked in many of the mountainous areas of the West as well as in New England and in the Swiss Alps. These wild areas around McCall compare favorably in terms of ruggedness, solitude, and the special beauty of an alpine setting. It is rare to be able to experience such isolated and spectacular areas with so little effort as we can in the Payette Crest. As a comparison, it usually takes a hike of better than ten miles round trip to get to alpine meadows and lakes in the Sawtooth Mountains, while in the McCall area you commonly can do this in four to six miles. The isolation one feels in the Payette Crest partially comes from the many ridges dividing up the area. Lakes such as Crystal, Box, Golden, and Lava Butte are nestled near the ridgelines with rivers in the valleys and canyons below. We need to preserve this friendly wilderness with its easy access.

So many people are into physical fitness today. Besides jogging, bike riding, working out, and walking on the Green Belt, people will go to the close by wilderness areas (if they exist) on the weekends for another way of getting exercise, with the entire family. I know people who recently started hiking to add to their physical fitness programs. Idahoans, now and in the future, need to have special areas like the Payette Crest saved as they are now. The only way this can be done is through their formal designation as wilderness.

Finally, I would like to support the ten "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" areas as proposed by the conservation groups. I further support their attempts to determine possible wilderness boundaries for these areas and for others such as Steel Mountain, the Trinities, Breadwinner, Snowbank Mountain, Rapid River, Council Mountain, the Pioneer Mountains, Cache Peak, and the Lost River Range. The most important additions to Idaho wilderness would probably add another 3 million acres to the existing 3.8 million. Please wait until October, when the conservationists and sportsmen have their wilderness proposal, before putting your legislation into final form. Also, I oppose hard release language for any of the roadless areas not designated as wilderness in the forthcoming legislation.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

David Gab.

STATEMENT OF DAVID J. GAB, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Gab**. Hello, Senator McClure.

My name is David Gab. I would like to go on—oh, excuse me.

Hello, Senator McClure. My name is David Gab. I would like to go on record supporting Idaho's endangered wilderness core. This includes the areas known as Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest, Mallard, Larkins, et cetera.

However, I am not limiting my support to that proposal. I firmly believe that the RARE I and II processes failed to provide adequate information concerning fish, wildlife and their habitat.

For this reason, I find your desire to settle Idaho's wilderness question once and for all rather hasty and very alarming. This is not an issue that can be solved simply or rapidly. Allowing private interests including timber, mining, off-road vehicles, et cetera, to enter these areas prematurely may destroy critical habitat necessary to sustain current populations of fish and wildlife. the irony in this is that we may be permitting this destruction without even knowing what is there.

I am not advocating that all roadless areas immediately be designated as wilderness areas, but rather that any final decision be delayed until adequate evaluations can be conducted. On these grounds, I oppose any sort of hard release language that would eliminate the possibility of any future wilderness designations.

Thank you for allowing me to express my concern. And I hope you understand the full impact of your decision when you develop your proposal.

Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Bruce Bowler.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE BOWLER, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Bowler**. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I am Bruce Bowler, 1111 Shaw Mountain Road, Boise, Idhao.

The Kelly Creek drainage in the Clearwater National Forest should definitely be classified wilderness because of the special westslope cutthroat fishery and the important need for watershed quality control for wildlife indigenous to the area. These values far exceed those of timber harvest.

The White Clouds and North Lemhis in the Challis National Forest should also have wilderness protection because they have special natural qualities that need good Federal stewardship to administer the public trust for the use and benefit of future generations unspoiled by logging and mining.

The Payette Crest has wilderness qualities that needs classification to protect its vital watershed, particularly for steelhead and salmon fisheries including the South Fork of the Salmon River.

Steel Mountain and the Trinities in the Boise National Forest should not be left out of Idaho wilderness as having quality habitats for wildlife and watershed protection for our irrigation systems which are irreparably damaged by logging.

I have personal familiarity with all of these areas along with others too numerous to mention within the time restraints but which deserve consideration for wilderness classification.

Rush to judgment now for hard release of nonclassified wilderness, foreclosing future options is a wrong concept. Why should this generation assume paramount wisdon? There are many children and grandchildren that should have some options left for them to decide about opportunities for wilderness retentions.

The small amount of Idaho yet available for wilderness with 6½ million acres now roadless is only 12.3 percent of Idaho's 52,989,000 acres and should prompt caution for hard release. They are not making any more of the wilderness that gives Idaho much of its unique quality of life, making our State the best place to live. Destruction of original wilderness is forever.

We should not be beholden to barons of traditional forest products industries to now foreclose future options for wilderness and give them subsidies in roading wilderness-type public lands which should be held in reserve. The economy produced from outdoor recreation is just as good as the depleting economy from timber and mining.

Thank you, Senator McClure.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

John Rais? Stacie Groll.

STATEMENT OF STACIE GROLL, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. GROLL. I'm not used to doing this, but will do it anyway because I care about Idaho. I am Stacie Groll and have lived in Idaho for 11 years. I am very proud to be an Idahoan because Idaho has the second largest amount of wilderness in all the 50 States, second only to Alaska. I would very much like to keep it that way. I strongly support the preservation of all 6.5 million acres but especially support the 10 endangered Idaho wilderness core.

Several places I've actually been to are the Sawtooth completion, Snowbank Mountain, and the area near Silver Creek Plunge which is part of the Scott Mountain proposal. They are all very beautiful and have excellent wildlife, fishing and recreation, and watersheds.

In north Idaho the wildlife habitat is more important In south Idaho the stability of the watersheds becomes increasingly important.

I just had a very nice camping trip at Silver Creek Plunge this weekend. I camped, hiked, picked a couple handfuls of huckleberries, and went swimming. It was very beautiful up there, and we even saw some deer.

I also support soft release so that we can keep forest management options open in future planning cycles.

Wilderness is multiple use. We can use it for four out of five uses: Range, recreation, wildlife, and watershed. The only use not included is timber.

Also, there is comparatively little commercial timber in these 6.5 million acres. If an area is deserving of wilderness, it should be designated as wilderness.

Tourism is the second biggest industry and is growing fast. Tourism is a more renewable use of steep and unstable or otherwise fragile areas then logging.

In the early years people used to take fresh air, fresh water, beauty, and wildlife for granted. They thought the endless prairies, mountains, and rivers would never disappear or that there was so much there that it wouldn't be ruined.

I, for one, would like to save these last 6 million acres as they are, and I hope that any child and the grandchildren that I may have can enjoy this, too.

Even the areas I can't visit I feel good about knowing they are preserved.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Groll follows:]

TESTIMONY OF STACIE GROLL, 1409 West Fort, Boise, Idaho 83702, for August 9, 1983 hearing on IDAHO WILDERNESS

As a young person looking toward the future I am hoping to see the wilderness areas properly protected. The wilderness belongs to every living thing. A quotation of the personal perspective by Arthur C. Clark reads "a world that contained only human beings would not be worth living in, nor would it be habitable very long. This is a lesson that our urban-centered, technologically oriented culture is painfully relearning though our ancestors knew it well enough.

I have lived in Idaho for eleven years and have been enjoying various wilderness areas for camping, fishing and recreation during those eleven years. I am very proud to be an Idahoan because Idaho has the second largest amount of wilderness in all the fifty states, second only to Alaska. I strongly urge you to keep it that way. I strongly support the preservation of all 6.5 million acres but especially support the ten core areas: 1) Long Canyon--Selkirk Crest; 2) Mallard-Larkins; 3) Great Burn--Cayuse Creek; 4) Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek--Secash River, Needles; 5) Sawtooth Completion; 6) white Cloud--Boulder Mountains; 7) Northern Lemhis; 8) Palisades; 9) Gams Mountain; 10) Selmo-Priest. Several places I've actually been to are the Sawtooth Completion, Snow Bank Mountain, and the area near Silver Creek. Plunge which is part of the Scott Mountain proposal. They are all very beautiful and have excellent wildlife, fishing and recreation and watersheds. In the north Idaho the wildlife habitat is more important. In south Idaho the stability of the watersheds becomes increasingly important. I just had a nice camping trip at Silver Creek Plunge this weekend. I camped, hiked, picked a couple handfuls of huckleberries, and went swimming. It was very beautiful up there, and we even saw some deer.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Philip Braun? Rea Ann Leach.

STATEMENT OF RAE ANN LEACH, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. Leach. Senator McClure, I am here to speak for the Idaho Conservation League's proposal, the endangered Idaho wildlife core.

Wilderness. In his book, "The Primal Minds", Jamake Highwater responds to the word wilderness. He says:

> I am often appalled by what is implied by the description. After all, the forest is not wild in the sense that it is something needing to be tamed or controlled or harnessed. For Blackfeet Indians, the forest is the natural state of the world.

So what shall we do about our Idaho wilderness? How do we see these forests, these lands, these mountains, rivers, lakes, and all the wildlife therein?

We can choose to see with eyes for the *x* number of board-feet or *x* number of dollars to be made, or we can see the qualitative rather than the quantitative values of our wilderness areas.

We can see the quality of time in places untouched and unspoiled. We can see as we envision our children's children and their longings for wilderness and the natural resources that might be tapped in their time.

It says something about us when we can set aside land rather than try to manipulate it and dominate it. It says that we care about the Earth. And, folks, Idaho is the Earth, too. So let us cooperate with Nature rather than trying to win it over, for as Highwater states: "In the process, we can lose ourselves."

Senator McClure, along with many, many others, I am counting on you to guard well our Idaho wilderness. Idaho is the Earth, too.

Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Ronald Kerr.

STATEMENT OF RONALD KERR, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. Kerr. I'm Ronald Kerr from Boise. Thank you, Senator McClure, for having these hearings here in Idaho for all of us to express our views on this very important decision that's going to be made by you and other Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

I want to say that I support the endangered Idaho wilderness core and will support the conservation sportsmen proposal that will be introduced in October.

I'm especially concerned about the Sawtooth completion, the Payette Crest, and the White Clouds.

And as far as White Clouds is concerned, I understand you may consider that separately, but if you consider it as part of this bill, I would encourage that you have a no-mining provision in that bill.

I'm particularly interested in the wilderness areas close to Boise, Rapid River, Steel Mountain, Red Mountains, and others, but I won't go into those until the conservationist proposal is more detailed.

I would ask, too, that, whatever wilderness bill you come up with, the remaining areas as much as possible—if not all—could be soft release. However, the tenor of my testimony that I would like to concentrate on is that the increasing Idaho's—building Idaho's economy on tourism and the wilderness aspects of it is something that really makes a lot of sense. Due to high interest rates and other factors, as you probably know, the mining industry is at an all-time low in the State of Idaho, where in 1980 it was 1.4 percent of the Idaho jobs. It only predicted to be 1.1 in 1987. And due to the volatile aspect of that industry, it's not expected to increase much.

Likewise, the timber industry, another important part of the Idaho economy, will never probably see the days it did in the 1970's due to the fact that people are now demanding marked interest rates for their money.

The lenders, as it were, are the savers and, therefore, the whole timber industry is going to change its color. You are going to find more multiple-family housing, much more smaller housing, getting away from detached family homes. [Bell.] But let me say—quote a few statistics about tourism in Idaho.

Tourism in Idaho is a $1 billion industry with 29,000 employees, 8 percent of Idaho's employment, $166 million payroll, $32 million in taxes, and 4 million visitors. Specifically, 40—excuse me.

In 1981, 54,000 people used Idaho outfitters and guides; 90 percent of out-of-State game hunters spent some time in the wilderness.

According to the statistics from the Travel Industry Council in Washington, D.C., in the West, when vacationing, the following recreational activities were incorporated: 58 percent for hiking; 40 percent, swimming; 33 percent, fishing; 11 percent, backpacking; 9 percent, golf and tennis.

In conclusion——

The CHAIRMAN. Your time has been——

Mr. KERR. In conclusion——

The CHAIRMAN. I'm sorry to have to interrupt you, but in fairness to others I must.

Mr. KERR. I will be submitting written testimony for the rest.

The CHAIRMAN. Fine.

Randall Morris? Tim Peterson.

STATEMENT OF TIM PETERSON, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. PETERSON. My name is Tim Peterson. I live in Boise.

The wilderness areas being discussed are not just rock, water, plants, and animals. They are the very heart of Idaho. They are one of the prime reasons the native Idahonans stay, and one of the prime reasons that young, well-educated, productive people move to Idaho.

Our State's future may well be tied to attracting such people as the economy diversifies.

I hope that you proceed with this dissection of Idaho's heartlands with the caution and forethought of a surgeon. Idaho must not become like a poached elk carcass, abused and wasted.

I strongly support the endangered Idaho wilderness core. But I am concerned that the rapid pace of formulating this wilderness bill will cause numerous roadless areas such as Scott Mountain, Red Mountain, Steel Mountain, Deadwood River, South Boise-Yuba River areas in the Boise National Forest to be overlooked.

In particular, I am concerned about the Sheep Creek and Breadwinner areas of the Boise Forest. These areas of granitic outcroppings, mountain streams and dry meadowlands are of high scenic and recreational value.

I urge you to take a hard look at Boise's backyard wilderness areas. It is because of Sheep and Breadwinner that I strongly oppose any hard release language in your wilderness bill. Those areas are deserving of fair consideration for wilderness designation at some time in the future.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Dr. Keith Taylor?

Thank you very much. I have only one comment because it was brought through several and, Mr. Gab, you said it as well as any.

With respect to: "I oppose any sort of hard release language that would eliminate the possibility of any future wilderness designations," I agree with that statement. The question is how we implement it, I guess.

I appreciate that, and one other place, Mr. Gab, in your statement you said—you put it in quotes, and that's the only reason I make any comment about it, as something you are attributing to me.

It says: "I find your desire to 'settle Idaho's wilderness question once and for all' rather hasty and very alarming."

I don't think I have ever said that.

Mr. GAB. I was responding to a statement you made earlier this spring even before you announced the hearings to be held. And I probably shouldn't have put it in quotes, but that was a statement that I read and that I had heard, and——

The CHAIRMAN. I have said I think it's time we settled the wilderness question, but the "once and for all," I don't recall ever having used. And I think that's important, because it ties in with what is public perception and understanding about what's meant by hard released and soft release, the question of how you go about making a decision now which is reviewable at some time in the future and how it's reviewed in the future.

Mr. GAB. Well, I oppose hard release. I would much prefer having a soft release.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by hard and soft?

Mr. GAB. Hard release being that if it's a hard release statement, that it would require congressional action to be able to consider the areas once again. I don't believe that this would be beneficial or in any way——

The CHAIRMAN. Are you aware the Federal Forest Management Practices Act requires the consideration of wilderness in the development of unit plans?

Mr. GAB. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that those plans, when reviewed, must also consider roadless area of wilderness values in the review of those plans?

Mr. GAB. I'm not really familiar with that.

The **Chairman**. If we don't disturb that provision of the law, would you object to a release language that preserved that provision of the law?

Mr. **Gab**. Excuse me?

The **Chairman**. Would you object to release language that preserved that provision of law?

Mr. **Gab**. I would object to any sort of hard release language, any sort of language that would prohibit the further considerations.

The **Chairman**. All right. Thank you.

Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. Thank you very much, Senator McClure.

Let me follow up with a question as it relates to the release of language, hard or soft, and your concern about congressional action necessary to, after a given date or a given point in time, cause additional wilderness areas to exist.

I guess my reaction is, how about reversing it?

Mr. **Gab**. I——

Mr. **Craig**. Let me finish, if I can, please.

For example, once it is designated wilderness, it takes congressional action to move it out of wilderness after the 1964 timeframe which is the last of December 1983 for any additional exploration for certain values that might be determined of national interest. And I'm talking primarily, let's say, of strategic minerals.

I guess I'm saying if it's good for one side, maybe it ought to be good for the other side, or at least it seems that we're saying once it's in wilderness, it's in perpetuity, but we don't want other lands to have the same option.

Would you respond to that?

Mr. **Gab**. I disagree with you.

Mr. **Craig**. Obviously you do, and I want to know why.

Mr. **Gab**. Once a land has been designated as wilderness, any and all of its current economic or personal values, whatever, will remain in that land.

Any land that is released, according to hard release language, or released to private development, in my opinion, would not remain as is and would probably not even be able to be considered for wilderness 15 or 20 years down the road.

By releasing the land with a soft relese type of language, we could consider this land if it has remained untouched, if it has not had roads built into it and such.

By stating that wilderness is, on the one hand, also a hard release language of a different sort, meaning that congressional action would have to be taken to release it, I don't see anything wrong with that. That, you might say, is a two-sided type thing.

Buy my point is, wilderness will remain wilderness once it is designated as wilderness. Once it is released, I don't think it will stay as is. I think that we need to have some sort of protection for it so that it can be considered, so that the possibility for consideration will exist.

Mr. **Peterson**. Could I respond to this, please; respond to the same question?

My concern on the question of release, the release language, is that there is a large area of wilderness out there that is being overlooked right now because of the urgency of getting this wilderness bill. I think there are areas of wilderness such as Mallard-Larkins; we have heard all the names—bigger names of areas: Clearwater Forest, all this sort of thing.

Those are the larger areas that are getting most of the consideration in this particular hearing, in the bill, and this sort of thing. There is a large area—wilderness area out there that is not given fair consideration at this time. It's kind of a give-and-take compromise, if you will. I think at some point in time those areas should be given fair consideration.

So that is my concern for hard release. It's kind of a compromising situation, in that those areas are not given a fair shake.

The CHAIRMAN. Could I make one comment and ask a question in regard to that.

Because of the two statements you have made, it seems to me to be a direct opposition to each other. Do I understand you to be in diametric opposition to each other?

Mr. GAB. No.

Mr. PETERSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. No. All right.

Soft release language, which both of you support, would leave it open to multiple use choices for the next 10 or 15 years, depending on whatever the period of time is. You, Mr. Gab, have said that, due to the time, there won't be anything left to say.

And you have suggested we must study all of it now.

I guess the only thing you're in favor is not legislative at all right now.

That's the only thing at which you are in agreement, because, to me, what you are suggesting is, soft release, the very thing that Mr. Gab said he can't tolerate.

Mr. PETERSON. My concern with soft release is, these areas do need more time to be studied and that they may have well been——

The CHAIRMAN. So you are opposed to soft release as well as hard release?

Mr. PETERSON. No. Let's get away from the linguistics of it.

The CHAIRMAN. OK.

Mr. PETERSON. Basically, the way I feel is that there are wilderness areas that are not being given fair consideration right now that should be preserved for some point in the future for further consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you're right; we ought to get away from the semantics. Because we get hung up over the labels without understanding what it is we're discussing.

Mr. PETERSON. I listened to the testimony this morning and heard about three different definitions of hard release, and I didn't understand any of it. So if it is written in the bill, it should be written in plain language and all typed so we can understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. And I appreciate that.

Thank you all very much for your testimony.

Next is panel No. 15. Jeanette Gorman, Edwina Allen, Mary McGown, William Drummond, Meg Keenan, Craven Young, Brian Nelson, Brian McColl, Chuck Blair and Mary Kelly.

Jeanette Gorman.

STATEMENT OF JEANETTE GORMAN, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. Gorman. My name is Jeanette Gorman. I represent no special interest group. I would like to thank Senator McClure and Representative Craig for providing an opportunity for an ordinary citizen to share his or her opinion.

I believe I am like the majority of Idaho citizens in that I work, I am a parent, I am involved in some community groups, and I care.

I care about what happens in Idaho. I would also like to say I have a lot. I have two children, a spouse, a house, a car—those aren't necessarily ranked in order.

I have a lot to be thankful for. The one thing I have very little of, though, is time. And I think what that kind of—what was just maybe illustrated, it's the common citizen like me sometimes that doesn't have the time to spend on gathering statistics and trying to figure out the semantics and the linguistics. I think a lot of us react on gut feelings, and that's why I'm here, I know.

You, Senator McClure and Representative Craig—you are so lucky in that you have staff to brief you on issues, research the problems, provide you with facts, define hard release and soft release for you, and surround you with statistics.

I wish that I had a staff. Then I could ask them to research my base feelings and provide me with support for those.

However, I don't, and I apologize for not having any statistics and hard facts because that is sometimes what sells certain viewpoints.

What I do have, though, is strong feelings that I would like to share. We, in Idaho, are so lucky to have acres and acres of untouched wilderness. I feel we have to protect that wilderness, not only for the citizens of Idaho, but citizens of the whole United States and, really, the whole world. This is where I wish I had some statistics.

When you look at the developed areas of the United States versus the undeveloped areas, it appears obvious that we've developed far more than we've left alone. In some cases we've developed it well with a multiple use concept, [bell] and in other areas we've ruined what Mother Nature has given us.

One more thing: We certainly cannot improve on Mother Nature, so let's leave her be.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Gorman follows:]

TESTIMONY FOR HEARING ON WILDERNESS AREAS
SEN. JAMES McCLURE

JEANETTE M. GORMAN

MY NAME IS JEANETTE GORMAN. I REPRESENT NO SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK SENATORS McCLURE, SYMMS, AND REP. CRAIG FOR PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ORDINARY CITIZEN TO SHARE HIS OR HER OPINION. I BELIEVE I AM LIKE THE MAJORITY OF IDAHO CITIZENS IN THAT I WORK, I AM A PARENT, I AM INVOLVED IN SOME COMMUNITY GROUPS AND I CARE. I CARE ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS IN IDAHO. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SAY I HAVE ALOT. I HAVE TWO CHILDREN, A SPOUSE, A HOUSE, A CAR, ETC. I HAVE ALOT TO BE THANKFUL FOR. THE ONE THING I HAVE VERY LITTLE OF THOUGH IS TIME." YOU, SEN. McCLURE AND SEN. SYMMS AND REP. CRAIG ARE LUCKY IN THAT YOU HAVE STAFF TO BRIEF YOU ON ISSUES, RESEARCH THE PROBLEMS, PROVIDE YOU WITH FACTS AND SURROUND YOU WITH STATISTICS. I WISH I HAD A STAFF. HOWEVER, I DON"T AND I APOLOGIZE F FOR NOT HAVING ANY STATISTICS AND HARD FACTS BECAUSE THAT SOMETIMES IS WHAT SELLS CERTAIN VIEWPOINTS.

WHAT I DO HAVE THOUGH IS STRONG FEELINGS THAT I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE. WE, IN IDAHO ARE SO LUCKY TO HAVE ACRES AND ACRES OF UNTOUCHED WILDERNESS. I FEEL WE HAVE ATO PROTECT THAT WILDERNESS NOT ONLY FOR THE CITIZENS OF IDAHO BUT CITIZENS OF THE WHOLE UNITED STATES AND, REALLY, THE WHOLE WORLD. (THIS IS WHERE I WISH I HAD SOME STATISTICS) WHEN YOU LOOK AT THE DEVELOPED AREAS OF THE U.S. VS. THE UNDEVELOPED AREAS IT APPEARS OBVIOUS THAT WE"VE DEVELOPED FAR MORE THAN WE"VE LEFT ALONE. IN SOME CASES WE"VE DEVELOPED IT WELL WITH A MULTIPLE USE CONCEPT AND IN OTHERS WE"VE RUINED WHAT MOTHER NATURE GAVE US. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ME TO KNOW THAT IDAHO IS HELPING PROTECT WHAT LITTLE UNTOUCHED LAND IS LEFT. EVEN IF I HAD THE CONFIDENCE TO THINK THAT WE COULD DEVELOP IT WITHOUT HARM THERE IS SOMETHING INHERENTLY WRONG IN DOING ANYTHING AT ALL TO WHAT WE HAVE SO LITTLE OF. THERE IS ALOT LEFT IN IDAHO RELATIVE TO OTHER STATES BUT THERE IS SO LITTLE LEFT WHEN YOU LOOK AT THE LOVER 48. LET"S PLEASE LEAVE IT ALONE. WE CERTAINLY CANNOT IMPROVE ON MOTHER NATURE SO LET"S LEAVE HER BE.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Edwina Allen.

STATEMENT OF EDWINA ALLEN, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. ALLEN. Thank you.

The areas we are considering today are our weekend hiking and fishing retreats, the places a few hours' drive from population centers such as Boise, the areas available to anyone.

On the matter of cost of wilderness experience, let me point out that a backpack and a sturdy pair of boots are a lot cheaper than any motorized vehicle.

I'm sure you have been told earlier in the hearings that only those with truly superior strength can partake of the wilderness. I'm a 120-pound weakling, in school always the last person chosen to be on anyone's athletic team.

I have terrible knees, and two surgeries to prove it. But I discovered there is one form of exercise I can enjoy. I can put one foot in front of the other. This is called walking, and if you do it in the wilderness, it is called hiking. If done while carrying a pack, it is called backpacking.

Let's talk about the economic value of wilderness. Take McCall, for example, the town that was supposed to die when its outmoded sawmill was closed. Try buying groceries at Shavers, the local market, on a Saturday, and as you stand tenth in line, look around you and observe all those tourists buying merchandise.

A healthy forest that can supply us with a good watershed for agriculture, clean streams for fish to thrive in, habitat for game and nongame wildlife, and solitude for people will be an economic asset to us forever. Hiking in a clearcut is about as esthetically pleasing as golfing at the city dump.

I urge you in your legislation to allow at least 50 percent of Idaho's remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless land to be classified wilderness. Included in this should be the 10-area endangered Idaho wilderness core, especially the Payette Crest region.

During my frequent hikes there I am always amazed and thankful that such beautiful lakes and vistas are available so close by.

I oppose hard release. There is plenty of sold, uncut timber in Idaho now.

As we consider how much less Idaho wilderness we will pass along to future generations than was left for our use and pleasure, let us strive not to go down in history as the greedy generation, [bell] the arrogant people who, like the farmer selling his seed corn, sold the future for a quick profit now.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Allen follows:]

Hearing of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
United States Senate

Boise, Idaho
August 9, 1983

Senator McClure, members of the Committee:

My name is Edwina Allen and I reside at 1408 Joyce Street, Boise, Idaho 83706.

The roadless areas of Idaho being considered for wilderness designation are important to all of us who love the outdoors. We often hear the charge that only the wealthy few can enjoy a wilderness experience. Well, the areas we are considering today are our weekend hiking and fishing retreats, the places a few hours drive from population centers such as Boise, the areas available to anyone. On the matter of cost, let me point out that a backpack and a sturdy pair of boots are a lot cheaper than any motorized vehicle.

I'm sure you have been told earlier in the hearings that only those with truly superior strength can partake of the wilderness. I'm here to let you know that that's a myth broadcast by those who apparently don't have the gumption to get off their wheeled vehicles and walk. I'm a 120 pound weakling, in school always the last person chosen to be on anyones athletic team. I have terrible knees, and two surgeries to prove it. But I discovered there is one form of exercise I can enjoy. I can put one foot in front of the other. This is called walking, and if you do it in the wilderness, it is called hiking. If done while carrying a pack,it is called backpacking. Those big burly guys who claim they can't walk in the woods ought to be embarrassed.

Let's talk about the economic value of wilderness. Take McCall, for example, the town that was supposed to die when its outmoded mill was closed. Try buying groceries at Shavers, the local market, on a summer Saturday, and as you stand tenth in line, look around you and observe all the tourists buying merchandise.

Tourism is now tied for second place in Idaho's economy and timber is fifth. Over the past years timber has been slipping in Idaho's economy and will continue to do so. The timber industry in the United States is shifting to the wet, rapid growing climate of the Southeast. A healthy forest that can supply us with a good watershed, clean streams for fish to thrive in, habitat for game and non-game wildlife, and solitude for people will be an economic asset to us forever. Hiking in a clearcut is about as esthetically pleasing as golfing at the city dump.

I urge you in your legislation to allow at least fifty percent of Idaho's remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless land to be classified wilderness. Included in this should be the ten area Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, especially the Payette Crest region. During my frequent hikes there I am always amazed and thankful that such beautiful lakes and vistas are available so close by. I intend to support the full conservationists'/sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. I oppose "hard release". There is plenty of sold, uncut timber in Idaho now.

As we consider how much less Idaho wilderness we will pass along to future generations than was left for our use and pleasure, let us strive not to go down in history as the greedy generation, the arrogant people who, like a farmer selling his seed corn, sold the future for a quick profit now. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mary McGown.

STATEMENT OF MARY GRUNEWALD McGOWN, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. McGOWN. I am Mary McGown. I have submitted written testimony, so this is an excerpt that may not flow as well as I would have wished. But I'll just start out by saying that the ecological reasons for preserving large tracts of wilderness cannot be overstated. It is unfortunate that our limited way of computing economic values has not evolved to the extent that we can arrive at a true monetary value of wilderness. Some components are quantitatively measured—the board feet of timber and its value, the metric tons of ore and its value, and the rudiments of assessing some recreational values.

But our economists lag behind our philosophers and cannot find a way to value the intrinsic worth of an untouched landscape.

What we have not been able to put behind a dollar sign we know intuitively is valuable.

Wildlands, untouched by man's modifications, are not commodities; they are dwindling, nonrenewable resources, and by their very scarcity, their values are increased. To some people in Idaho, any additional designated wilderness sounds excessive when this State already has the most wilderness in the lower 48 States.

But to others of us who have lived in other parts of this country or the world, we realize that Idaho cannot have too much wilderness, that on a national or global scale a great proportion of the potential wilderness that remains is within the borders of this State.

For a planning perspective there cannot be too much wilderness. Let's not be conservative in designating wilderness now as we may preclude the best management options later. For this reason, I encourage you to incorporate the notion of, heaven forbid, soft release into the Idaho wilderness bill to permit further consideration in the next Forest Service planning cycle of roadless areas not now designated as wilderness.

As I have not prepared an acreage recommendation for the specific proposed wilderness areas, I will encourage you to include, at the minimum, the endangered Idaho wilderness core of 10 areas mentioned earlier today.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. McGown follows:]

WILDERNESS HEARING TESTIMONY

Senator James McClure
August 9, 1983

Presented by: Mary Grunewald McGown
1617 N. 12th St.
Boise, ID 83702

I am often glad that we, as a species, do not have a well-developed racial memory. That trait, combined with the shortsightedness we seem to possess probably would have resulted in even greater exploitation of the earth's natural systems by now. There would be less need to preserve and maintain relics of the continents' primeval past as we could vicariously experience those environments through induced specific memory.

On the other hand, if we as a group had evolved with a more potent memory, we would have at least glimpses and glimmers of understanding into what we already have banished from our planet earth. But what does this have to do with wilderness and proposed legislation for Idaho? A great deal.

In lieu of our ability to know what our progenitors knew, let's scale down the time span and experiences to a period of three generations. My grandfather, as a young man, labored as a logger in Northern Wisconsin, and for the wage of less than a dollar a day, helped cut down the last virgin stands of white pine. He worked hard for his money and it was not until the next generation was half grown that many people realized what had been lost.

Your grandfather, Sen. McClure, if he lived in the Northwest, probably never dreamed the salmon runs would ever cease. And if perhaps he had a realization of how the dams of progress might affect the migration of fish did he have any inclination that your generation would be striving to find ways to keep the species from vanishing?

I use these two examples to point out our inability to predict and avert the results of bad resource management decisions. Certainly we have superior knowledge of natural systems and tremendous technological tools to create models, observe the earth's cover with computer enhanced satellite photos and so on, but there still is much we do not know about the web of relationships in wilderness ecosystems and between wilderness ecosystems and those modified by man.

In a mere ten generations this country has changed from almost total wilderness to a few remaining enclaves, all in the West.

Furthermore, despite our sophisticated information systems, differing perspectives and assumptions about changes in technology or in social trends lead to widely divergent images of the future demand for and supply of all natural resources, and especially renewable natural resources, such as timber.

Two professional foresters have written that North American foresters have not given much thought at all to the future as a variable, that instead, the forestry profession, which is involved with a long-range activity, appears to have been guided much more by the past or by deterministic views of the future.

> ...Lumbering and the clearing of land for agriculture spread westward at prairie-fire speed, leaving destruction and waste behind...The fear developed that forests would disappear without some form of public policy and resource management. This image of future shortages has played a key role in forest policies and practices...A narrow range of projections, based on marginal change in past trends, provides the basis for the assessment and related programs. Ignored are changes in the economic structure, in technology, in customs, in lifestyles and in the geography of population centers. The image of the future portrayed by the forestry professional is quite different from that envisaged by other thoughtful people approaching the future from different perspectives. (1)

If one is unable or not inclined to project into the future, look at a present day statistic. "A meager one-fifth of America's timber is harvested from federal land in the first place--most of it from open and accessible national forest lands. The West's most important commercial stands lie on exploitable ground, not in wilderness." (2)

A similar argument holds true for the extractive industries.

> If the Rocky Mountain West were a nation, it would rank first in the world in the production of uranium and copper, fourth in natural gas, fifth in gold, sixth in silver and seventh in coal--higher than Australia, Canada, West Germany and South Africa combined. Even in crude petroleum (thirteenth in the world), lead (eighteenth), and iron ore (nineteenth), the West is a powerful producing force. And mining companies have depended primarily upon access to wilderness in the production of none of these metals and minerals. The industry does not need wilderness. In the open public domain it has enough. (2)

There are strong positive biological arguments that relate to the survival of a species, such as the caribou in the Selkirk mountains of northern Idaho and eastern Washington, for preservation of large tracts of wilderness. In wilderness we have living laboratories and a standard by which to measure the relative health of other land. Habitat preservation for both plants and animals will be one of the prime benefits of wilderness designation. Although evolution will not be stopped by man if a species is destined for extinction, we can play a part in slowing the onslaught against species from habitat destruction and degradation which are the artificial reasons for extinction of many species.

The ecological reasons for preserving large tracts of wilderness cannot be overstated. It is unfortunate that our limited way of computing economic values has not evolved to the extent that we can arrive at a true value of wilderness. Some components are quantitatively measured--the board feet of timber and its value, the metric tons of ore and its value, and the rudiments of assessing some recreational values. But our economists lag behind our philosophers and cannot find a way to value the intrinsic worth of an untouched landscape. What we have not been able to put behind a dollar sign we know intuitively is valuable.

Wild lands--forest, desert, tundra, salt marshes--untouched by man's modifications are not commodities, they are dwindling, non-renewable resources and by their very scarcity their values, in a biological, esthetic, cultural and even economic sense are increased. To some in Idaho, an additional 6 million, 4 million, 2 million, even half a million acres of designated wilderness sounds excessive when this state already has the most wilderness in the lower 48 states.

But, to others of us who have lived in other parts of this country or the world, we realize that Idaho cannot have too much wilderness, that on a national or global scale a great proportion of the potential wilderness that remains is within the borders of this state.

From a planning perspective there cannot be too much wilderness. Let's not be conservative in designating wilderness now as we may preclude the best management options later. For this reason I encourage you to incorporate the notion of soft release into the Idaho wilderness bill to permit further consideration in the next Forest Service planning cycle of roadless areas not now designated as wilderness.

As I have not prepared an acreage recommendation for the specific proposed wilderness areas, I will encourage you to include, at the minimum, the endangered Idaho wilderness core of ten areas mentioned earlier today.

The wilderness bill for Idaho is more than just another piece of legislation. It is a legacy for the generations to follow. Will our grandchildren thank us for the foresight and fortitude it will take to preserve these remnants of the great American wilderness, or will they sigh and think wistfully of the opportunity missed by us to share with them our great fortune in knowing the sights, sounds, smells and excitement of wilderness, or most important our great fortune in just knowing it exists.

In closing I would like to quote Aldo Leopold, whose sand county I shared and whose thoughts on wilderness have a prophet's ring.

> In Europe, where wilderness has now retreated to the Carpathians and Siberia, every thinking conservationist bemoans its loss. Even in Britain, which has less room for land-luxuries than almost any other civilized country, there is a vigorous if belated movement for saving a few small spots of semi-wild land.
>
> Ability to see the cultural value of wilderness boils down, in the last analysis, to a question of intellectual humility. The shallow-minded modern who has lost his rootage in the land assumes that he has already discovered what is important; it is such who prate of empires, political or economic, that will last a thousand years. It is only the scholar who appreciates that all history consists of successive excursions from a single starting point, to which man returns again and again to organize yet another search for a durable scale of values. It is only the scholar who understands why the raw wilderness gives definition and meaning to the human enterprise. (3)

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The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. William Drummond.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM DRUMMOND, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Drummond**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Representative Craig.

My name is William Drummond. I first want to say that I support the endangered Idaho wilderness core as put forth by the conservationist groups.

Especially, I would urge that you consider the following areas: The Lost River Range, including Borah Peak; Sawtooth Wilderness additions; and also the White Clouds-Boulder area.

In addition, in the Clearwater National Forest, I would urge you to consider the Great Burn-Cayuse Creek.

I have a bachelor of science degree in forestry and worked for the Forest Service on the Kelly Creek District in the Clearwater National Forest. I helped in cruising or inventorying many of the areas which are under consideration for the wilderness.

The land itself is very steep; it contains poor species for merchantability; White Fir, Subalpine fir and Alpine Fir instead of White Pine, Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Fir which is especially merchantable.

In addition, my second point is that as you listen to timber industry representatives today, be aware of a recent Wall Street Journal article which appeared on July 19, 1983.

I'd like to read a portion of that article. It begins, and I quote, "With the influx of new businesses, many southerners now talk of timber with the reverence once reserved for cotton and tobacco. Last year, for instance, Georgia-Pacific Corp. moved its headquarters to Atlanta from Portland, Oregon. Only two paper mills were started in the United States last year, and both are deep in Dixie."

In addition, one of the local representatives was quoted as saying: "The timber companies are moving south. Cheap land, cheap labor, cheap taxes in an ideal growing condition."

The fact is that the timber industry in the Northwest is becoming less and less important to the economy, as evidenced by deficit sales, the bailout of the timber companies from signed contracts and also, closer to home, the fact that there are no plans to rebuild the Riggins Sawmill which burned.

In conclusion, I would like to say I support soft release, which, in my mind, is that the wilderness areas which are not designated wilderness areas at the end of this particular process will still be allowed to be considered wildernessa areas in the future.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Ms. Meg Keenan.

STATEMENT OF MEG C. KEENAN, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Keenan**. My respect to you, Senator and Congressman.

First let me begin by saying that I understand that you two gentlemen must consider a national constituency. There are a lot of people outside of Idaho who are also very concerned about the wildlife in this area.

I am a native, and I'm going to talk to you about the State today. As you know, the whole economy of Idaho is based on natural resources. And last year the Idaho State Legislature struggled for months to try to balance their budget and fund education with a shrinking tax base and with the endowment lands for the State which go to education shrinking to almost half in some cases because of environmental concerns.

With the recession and with our shrinking land base, hard times fell hard on Idaho during this recession, so the economy of the State is something that must be seriously considered with wilderness.

I own a T-shirt that says—it's really cute; it says, Idaho is what America was.

And I think that's true. Idaho retains a certain amount of frontier atmosphere and old fashioned charm. It's beautiful and pristine.

And a lot of people come here and say, I want that old-fashionedness for my children. I want them to know that there is someplace still left that's old-fashioned, like Idaho.

And I want that for my children, too. I grew up here and would like to give that to them.

Oftentimes when we get a new puppy or a new kitten, they are so charming and they are so cute, we think, well, if there was just some way we could make the puppy stay a puppy. The only way we can do that is to somehow take away the dynamic life of the puppy and preserve its body.

I think perhaps this additional proposal of wilderness will do just that. Idaho, as any other State, has just as much right to grow just as the puppy has the right to grow and to be a dog. And that if you continue to take more wilderness throughout the years, you will be preserving the body and making it harder and harder for the citizens of the State of Idaho to continue to grow.

Life is dynamic. It must grow, and so must the State.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Keenan follows:]

TESTIMONY OF MEG C. KEENAN - Boise

My respect to you, Senator and Congressman.

There are many people throughout the country who are concerned about wilderness in the west and in Idaho and I realize that as a national representative you must consider a national constituancy. Such is necessary for the smooth running of our country.

Today, I am going to talk to you about the State. As you know almost the entire economy of the state is based on natural resources. Last year our legislature struggled despqarately in an effort to fund the state and particularly education. The endowment lands meant for the schools have in some cases had their funds cut in half in response to environmental concerns. Hard economic times have particularly hit hard on this natural resource state with a shrinking tax base.

I own a T-shirt which says "Idaho is what America was." and in many ways this is true.. Idaho retains somewhat of a frontier atmosphere where old values thrive and physical beauty and charm abound. People come here and think they always want a place like this to exist somewhere so their children will know the old fashoned values. I want my children to know the old fashioned charm of Idaho too.

Often when we receive a new puppy or kitten we are enchanted by their physical cuteness and their charming unspoiled ways. We think, wouldn't it be nice if they could just stay a puppy. But the only way to make a puppy stay a puppy is to somehow remove the dynamic life which makes it grow into a dog and then preserve its body. Perhaps that is what we are trying to do to the state of Idaho; preserve its body at the expense of its dynamic life. I watched my hometown of Orofino pack up and almost blow away in this recession becaused it is timber based. I know Idahoans don't want to lose this dynamic life -- Are you sure that is what your national constituency wants?

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Craven Young. Brian Nelson.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN NELSON, McCALL, IDAHO

Mr. NELSON. My name is Brian Nelson.

I would like to have a good relationship with the environment, and out of this relationship understand the importance of nature; nature being the whole of man's natural environment, the planet earth, the cosmos and whatever exists beyond.

These are things I want to be allowed to experience. I believe that the misunderstanding of the importance of nature to the individual is the greatest tragedy of the human race. This tragedy is the undoing of the individual that has created a vacuum for the cancerous and cannibalistic growth of an overly aggressive and overly consumptive nuclear monster.

And if not nuclear, then some type of monster that destroys children, families, local stability, love, wisdom, Idaho and the human itself.

Yes, I believe this tragedy is a result of people being isolated from the natural environment.

The human without a good relationship to the natural environment is destroyed and destroys. It is obvious that the destruction of nature is simultaneously paralleling the destruction of humanity.

Being human, to me, is an opportunity to experience the ultimate in life. We have evolved or been given sensitivity, intelligence and opportunities for growth. Through our stimulated senses we are awakened, but without the stimuli our senses become defunct.

If one sits in a dark cave without the visible radiation of light, the eyes will become weak and with time probably cease to exist. If one keeps the mind from stimuli, it too ceases to exist.

The environment is the stimuli. Without the experience of nature and its rhythms, there is no wisdom.

As Luther Standing Bear has stated, Man's heart away from nature becomes cold and hard.

I don't believe its productive or necessary for me to point out specifics dealing with acreages and boundaries. If one does not develop a good direction, then one is making a farce of these proceedings and hearings and burdening the people of Idaho and elsewhere.

Keep the genocidal monster and its parasitic tentacles away. We need every handful of our natural environment.

I have testified as an individual who feels the expanded importance of nature to the whole of our society. However close or detached you are to nature, I hope you see its importance and join in the spirit that returns to nature what is taken and realize that the less one takes and disturbs of nature, the more one is of its wisdom and spirit.

In adherence to natural laws, I don't believe one has the right to lead an excessive lifestyle by ripping off nature.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Nelson.

Brian McColl.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN E. McCOLL, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. McCOLL. Senator McClure and Congressman Craig.

Senator, this week one of your colleagues from the Senate will, I believe, be floating down the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

I myself have had the fortune of traveling to the northernmost part of this continent and paddling about a 200-mile stretch of the Great George River that flows into the Unguava Bay area.

Closer to home, I don't think I'll ever forget an afternoon that my two young boys and I spent walking up to the highest peak of the Trinities to the lookout up there where you could view all the way to Nevada and to Utah and to Oregon. It was not only a thrill for them; it was to me.

What these three areas have in common together with, I think, all of the areas under the consideration of your committee is their wilderness aspect. And that aspect is, I believe, in the world at large today a rare commodity.

The already designated wilderness area of the Salmon River is for our friends from the East, just as much as the northern part of Quebec are for me. And these roadless areas in Idaho can be for our future generations.

I think it's folly for the committee to center its inquiry on the question of how many more wilderness acreas for Idaho.

I really suggest that we are all in agreement on this situation. If there is a portion on that map that can be characterized as pure wilderness beauty, then it ought to deserve the protection of your legislation. To speak against it is really to speak against Nature itself. Those voices that would advocate a different use now, a use that will permanently change, alter or, in fact, destroy some of this wilderness are only temporary voices motivated by their economic masters, if you will.

The few remaining acres that we have on a worldwide basis ought to be protected if we can do so. To yield [bell] to the temptations to present these acreas to economic prostitution is, I think, shortsighted.

Thank you.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you.

Mr. Chuck Blair.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK BLAIR, IDAHO CHAPTER, WILDLIFE SOCIETY

Mr. **BLAIR**. Senator McClure and Congressman Craig, my name is Chuck Blair. And I'm speaking on behalf of the Idaho chapter of the Wildlife Society.

The Wildlife Society is an international organization of professional wildlife biologists with approximately 200 members in the Idaho chapter.

As the outcome of these proceedings likely represents the last opportunity to make decisions concerning the fate of Idaho's remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest lands we, as professional wildlife biologists, support the National Wildlife Federation's proposal, proposal 4 from your newsletter, the addition of 4.5 million acres of wilderness to the wilderness preservation system.

I will briefly touch on the highlights of our written testimony here.

The primary reason for our support of proposal 4 is that it encompasses the preservation of entire ecosystems. All the other proposals seek to preserve only disjointed parcels of land. One of the key principles of ecology is that healthy ecosystems function properly only when left intact. Proposal 4 seeks to preserve the integrity of entire systems.

The preservation of endangeed species such as the woodland caribou is totally dependent on maintaining its habitat as part of a complete, functioning system. We will eventually lose the caribou and other endangered species in Idaho if preservation of their habitat is not adequate.

Protecting the integrity of entire watersheds also maintains the excellent fishery resources and high water quality we now enjoy in Idaho.

Tourism is the second most important industry in the State. People come from around the world to backpack in the Sawtooths or float down the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Tourists can go anywhere in the west to see deficit timber sales and logging roads, but they come to Idaho to enjoy a wilderness experience. And they will continue to come to Idaho only—excuse me, in ever-increasing numbers only if we have something unique to offer them.

We in Idaho have a system of values we use to judge our quality of life; a life centered around the enjoyment of vast acreages of unspoiled land. If we do not see fit here and now to preserve adequate acres of wildlands where man is but a temporary visitor rather than a despoiler of nature, this quality of life we hold so dear will be severely diminished.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mary Kelly.

STATEMENT OF MARY E. KELLY, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. KELLY. Thank you, Senator McClure.

I would like to submit as my testimony a letter I wrote to the editor of the Idaho Statesman because it addresses a semantic issue that I have heard a few times in the last hour. The letter appeared July 30, 1983.

It reads:

> Dear Editor, I know that newspaper headlines are written to fill a certain space, so that sometimes it's hard to accurately reflect a story with a headline. There was a headline in the July 26 Statesman that was a case in point.
>
> It said, and I quote, conservationists want 2 million more wilds acres. Conservationists don't want more wildland. The wildland is already there, and we just want to keep some of it that way.

If conservationists want 2 million acres kept wild, that means they—we—are willing to see about 4 million acres that is wild now not be protected. There is about 6.5 million acres of wildlife on Idaho's national forests which has no protection insuring it will stay wild. I don't think it's too much to ask to see about one-third of that to be protected to stay just the way it is.

So please remember, when you hear that someone wants more wilderness, that really means they want to protect some part of land that is already wild. The real question is, how much left wild land will Idaho have in 10 years.

I think 2 million acres is probably too little to protect, because that really means we're going to build about two-thirds.

The point is, you cannot create wilderness; you can destroy it, or you can protect it.

Thank you very much.

The Chairman. Thank you very much.

Congressman Craig.

Mr. Craig. I have a couple of questions to the person who just last spoke saying you cannot create wilderness.

Ms. Kelly. Correct.

Mr. Craig. I guess that frustrates me a little bit, and I say that because for the last 3 years I have been serving on a committee that's directly involved with this issue, the Interior Committee in the House.

We have looked at a variety of proposals; some of them have passed that committee and passed the House and passed the Senate. Throughout the United States in which there were lands that had once been logged and once been roaded and once been mined, but were then put into wilderness, I guess depending upon the topography, depending upon the environment, depending upon the management the Forest Service gave those lands following their logging, following their mining and following their roading, at least the people in Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other places felt they met wilderness qualifications and chose to have them put into the national wilderness system and the Congress agreed.

So I guess what I'm saying is, you can create wilderness out of lands that were at one time nonwilderness and used. We've been doing it for the last 3 years on a rather progressive basis.

Ms. Kelly. Excuse me, Representative Craig. Weren't those lands originally wild wilderness lands before they were logged? Isn't that a question of reconstructing or trying to reconstruct lands back to their original state?

They were not created as logged areas.

Mr. Craig. No, ma'am. What I'm saying is that under multiple use management, they once again became very nearly what they were prior to the designated use the Forest Service deemed they should be used under. And once that had happened, it was decided that they could be designated wilderness and meet the criteria that would support as wilderness criteria.

Mr. Blair. Congressman, could I respond just briefly to that?

Mr. Craig. Sure.

Mr. Blair. One thing that you would have to take into consideration in a difference between Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Florida, and other places you mentioned is that most of those places probably receive a minimum of 40 inches of rainfall per year and have excellent soils available upon which to rehabilitate those lands.

Mr. Craig. Well, I think I did say that depending on the environment and the type of management applied——

Mr. Blair. Right.

Mr. Craig [continuing]. The lands were able to repair themselves.

Mr. **Blair**. That does not necessaily apply in Idaho because of the harsh conditions we have.

Mr. **Craig**. I guess the point I was trying to make—and then I'll turn it back to you, Senator McClure—is that there are clearly areas where the statement that the last speaker made as a general statement simply does not apply in this Nation of ours. We have decided congressionally that we can, in fact, recreate wilderness.

Mr. **Nelson**. Sir? May I reply to that, sir?

The **Chairman**. I think with that, we'll turn to the next panel.

Carole King Sorensen, Rick Sorensen, Pat McGinnis, Mary Erdmanczyk, James Phillips, Karen McCall, Andy Brunelle, Paul Fritz, Mike Shalz, Jim Holcomb.

Carole King Sorensen.

STATEMENT OF CAROLE KING SORENSEN, STANLEY, IDAHO

Mrs. **King**. Thank you, Senator.

Senator McClure, I have some questions for you to think about.

How are you going to explain to your grandchildren what a wilderness was? Do the people of Idaho have any chance at all against the corporations who want to exploit us and our resources?

ASARCO, a corporation that wants to strip mine in the White Clouds, is a defendant in litigation brought by average citizens such as farmers, native Americans and over a thousand of ASARCO's own employees, all of whom claimed damage to their lives and health by ASARCO. But people apparently matter little to the company.

In fact, lawyers for such corporate interests have misrepresented my constitutional rights lawsuit in an attempt to gain acccess through my yard not for the public, but for the large corporate interests the lawyers actually represent.

Corporations promise jobs and minimum negative impact.

Cyprus Mine and Bunker Hill show how these promises are not kept. Challis has over 200 empty houses, a high crime rate and other social problems the city's fathers and mothers never anticipated. And the future of Cyprus Mine is still uncertain. I know, because Challis is the county seat where I live.

Kellogg and the surrounding communities up north are devastated. Corporations use employment as a leverage against the people of Idaho. Many are afraid to speak out. But so many of us want this wilderness, and we have a hard time being heard. Today we are fortunate. But don't forget, wilderness brings income from tourists, a continuing renewable resource with relatively little impact on the environment.

I'm an Idahoan by choice. Idaho's environment and people have given me inspiration, sustenance and the courage to stand up for what I believe is right. The original spirit of '76 is symbolized and embraced by our wilderness. We must preserve that wilderness, and that spirit along with it. We have our grandkids to answer to.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Sorensen follows:]

Statement of CAROLE KING SORENSEN

P.O. Box 146
Stanley, Idaho 83278
August 9, 1983

I'd like to ask Senator McClure and our other elected representatives to consider some questions:

How are you going to explain to your grandkids what a wilderness was?
How are you going to tell them you sold it?

Do you think it's fair to keep changing the allotted time for testimony?
Do you think it's fair to the people of Idaho to refuse to hold hearings close to the affected areas?
Do the people of Idaho have ANY chance against the corporations who want to exploit us and our natural resources?

ASARCO is a company that wants to strip mine Castle Peak--one of the highest and most beautiful peaks in the White Clouds. An ASARCO annual report shows color pictures and billion dollar figures. It also shows them as defendants in the following litigation:
An organization of farmers in Arizona allege ASARCO has made their domestic water unfit for use.
Papago and Gila River Indians are fighting just to KEEP their water.
Workers from New Jersey to Mexico hold ASARCO responsible for lead poisoning.
1,389 workers in eighteen states claim workplace exposure to asbestos fibers as the cause of permanent lung damage or death. 1

If this is any indication, not only land and wildlife, but people, are apparently being sacrificed to the bottom line in an annual report. Other large mining companies opposing the wilderness have shown similar disregard for people, land, and wildlife. In fact, lawyers for these corporate interests have misrepresented my constitutional rights lawsuit, in an attempt to gain access through my yard, not for the public, but for the large corporate interests these lawyers actually represent.

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1 ASARCO Annual Report 1981, pp. 32-33

Let's consider wilderness in relation to employment. Corporate representatives play upon people's concern about their livelihood by harping on the myth that wilderness doesn't provide the jobs mining and timber interests will. They completely ignore the fact that tourism is a continuing renewable source of income for many people, including most of my neighbors in Custer County.

Tourism causes a lot less damage to the environment than the large mining and logging operations that oppose the wilderness. Tourism in fact ensures that the environment will be protected and well cared for.

Corporate representatives promise people jobs, minimum negative impact on the community, and reclamation of land when the project is finished. Cyprus Mine and Bunker Hill in Idaho are perfect examples of how these promises are NOT kept.

Challis is the county seat near the ranch in Idaho where my husband and I live year round. Two years ago, because of Cyprus, Challis prepared to become a boom town. Now it looks more like a ghost town, with over 200 empty houses, barroom brawls every week, understaffed schools, a high crime rate, and other social problems the city fathers and mothers never anticipated in their eagerness to augment the corporate promises. What few locals are still employed by Cyprus are far outnumbered by out-of-staters -- and they still don't know from week to week if they are going to keep the mine open.

If they can't afford to keep a mine open, "as promised," do you think they can afford to reclaim the land, "as promised?"

Bunker Hill in Northern Idaho closed over a year ago. The surrounding community and landscape are still devastated.

It's easy for corporations to get people to believe their promises because they play upon people's desire to improve their standard of living. When the standard of living fails to improve, and the layoffs occur, people are out of the rhythm of self-sufficiency, and the land itself is gone.

If any opponents of wilderness had a reasonable argument, it might be those local individuals who have had low-impact mining claims or logging operations in the affected areas. However, current government policy favors the large timber and mining corporations, NOT the small outfits.

Our elected officials talk about "returning control of resources to the 'private sector,'" but it is NOT the small businesses to which they refer. They mean the large corporations.

New and more complicated government regulations favoring these corporations have made it increasingly difficult every year for the "small" miner to keep his claims or the "small" logger to obtain timber sales.

Preserving the areas under consideration as wilderness isn't going to hurt the low-impact operations. It is the large strip mine "rape-and-run" projects, and the large federally subsidized logging corporations, that will be adversely affected -- as they should be.

Before "big industry" came to Idaho, headquartered mostly in New York, California, and Texas, Idahoans did just fine. They worked hard, but took pride in what they did. They respected the land they lived on and the country around them. Above all, they had SELF-respect. That lifestyle is still possible in Idaho -- if we're left with anyplace to pursue it.

A majority of city dwellers want this wilderness too. I meet and speak with such people often in the course of my work as an entertainer. One theme recurs consistently: they are enriched by just the knowledge that such places still exist on the planet. If they are lucky enough to be able to visit the wilderness, that's even better. The important thing for them is that the wilderness is still there, unique and irreplaceable.

I'm an Idahoan by choice. The environment and people of this state have given me inspiration, sustenance, and the courage to stand up for what I believe is right. The independent spirit of the people of Idaho and of the United States, the original "Spirit of '76," is symbolized and embraced by our wilderness. We MUST preserve that wilderness, and that spirit along with it. We have our grandkids to answer to.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Mr. Rick Sorensen.

STATEMENT OF RICK SORENSEN, STANLEY, IDAHO

Mr. **SORENSEN**. Thank you for this time to speak.

I think it's obvious by now that a large majority of the people of Idaho and the United States want and need more wilderness. What little we have is heavily used. What we don't have cannot be installed later. There will be more people and more wilderness use. What there won't be more of is places that qualify for designation as wilderness. It can't be manufactured or produced. All we can do at this point is save what little wilderness has escaped development and exploitation.

Although there are a number of disguises for the opposition, they all boil down to one thing: the corporate bottom line. Molybdenum strip mines in Idaho's back country are not in the interest of the people of Idaho or the United States. Moly is worth about as much as dirt right now, and the oversupply of it will not diminish for at least a couple hundred years.

There is a very small class of people in this country whose interests would be served by such mines; the people who own the oil companies. Cyprus Mine up Thompson Creek on the Salmon River is owned by Amoco Minerals, which is owned by Amoco Oil, which is owned by Standard Oil of Indiana, which is fairly hard to find out unless you know where to look.

ASARCO Mining, which has large moly claims in the White Clouds up the creek from our ranch, is owned primarily by Standard Oil of California.

What interest would an oil company have in developing a very expensive mining operation for a worthless substance? In a word, taxes.

What a lot of people don't realize is that a strip mine such as Cyprus, or the proposed Castle Peak removal, is basically a way for an oil company to rechannel profits made elsewhere back into their own department of exploration, research and development, not to mention [bell] a few major stockholders' extravagant lifestyles, all of which boils down to big oil passing billions from one pocket of the same sharkskin suit to another instead of paying taxes.

What taxes they avoid paying must be made up by somebody else, so, in effect, the oil companies destroy our wilderness and then make us pay their bills for doing it.

To get back to the bottom line, in his last campaign, Senator McClure received at least $12,000 in documented contributions that I know of from these very oil and strip mining interests.

If the people of Idaho are paying attention, when Senator McClure and the rest of the Idaho congressional delegation return to Washington with their proposals and votes, it will become obvious to us all what or who they represent, Government by the people or Government by the highest bidder.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sorensen follows:]

Statement of RICK SORENSEN P.O. Box 146/Stanley, Idaho 83278
August 9, 1983

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All of which boils down to Big Oil passing billions from one pocket of the same sharkskin suit to another instead of paying taxes. What taxes THEY avoid paying must be made up by somebody else, so in effect the oil companies destroy OUR wilderness and then make US pay their bills for doing it.

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[1] Federal Election Commission Records

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pat McGinnis.

A VOICE. What was that?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. McGinnis.

Ms. McGinnis. It's Miss McGinnis; Patricia.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, excuse me.

STATEMENT OF PATRICIA McGINNIS, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Ms. McGinnis. Mr. Chairman and committee members, my name is Pat McGinnis. I live in Ketchum, Idaho, just a stone's throw from some of the majestic mountain ranges of central Idaho.

Right now my town is jammed with a steady stream of traffic, vehicles from all parts of the United States taking people through this scenic recreation area. Not all will leave their cars and campers behind to venture forth on foot into these rich, roadless areas, but for those who wish to, the opportunity should always be there.

I wait in line to buy gas and groceries on Saturday mornings, but I don't mind. I am headed for the mountains, too. I am an Idahoan who wants to keep Idaho for everyone.

When I was a foruth grade student in Idaho Falls studying Idaho history, I learned that even though our license plates boasted of famous potatoes we were also known as the Gem State.

Several years and many scenic journeys later I realized that it wasn't the deposits of silver, gold, lead, and molybdenum that gave Idaho its nickname. In my mind, it was the mountains, forests, lakes, streams, and wildlife that made Idaho a gem in the true sense of the word.

I stand before this committee today because I feel my birthright is being threatened by greedy corporations that want to open up our wilderness areas to make a buck mining and logging our natural resources with no conscienceness about what they leave behind.

I have lived in northern Idaho several years and have seen the devastation of the Silver Valley. Sure, those mines provided a living for a few people for a few years. However, I can't help but remember returning to Kellogg on the day the Bunker Hill mine was closing because profits were down and it had been sold to a Texas corporation. I don't know which was worse, the rape of the countryside or the destruction of a whole community of people, including lead poisoning of their children.

I'll never forget the shock and sadness I felt while driving through some of the backroads of Wallace and Kellogg. I thought people only existed like this in the coal mining regions of Kentucky and West Virginia; not in Idaho.

A few months after my trip to the Panhandle, I witnessed the same kind of madness much closer to home. I toured the Challis and Thompson Creek area where ASARCO was gearing up their operations for a molybdenum mine. It made me very angry to see a once beautiful drainage area being desecrated by huge machines and dynamite in quest of a metal of which there is no shortage and not really much demand.

After 2 years of roadbuilding and getting rid of the overburden, which, in my dictionary, means vegetation and wildlife, not one ounce of molybdenum has been mined for sale. The only result is that the town of Challis experienced a false boom, with a high rate of crime and heavy impacts on public lands and rivers bordering the area. [Bell.] That kind of does shorten my statement but in conclusion, let's not sell Idaho away to special interests. Let's keep Idaho for the people, and let's leave Idaho better than we found it. It really is a gem.

[The prepared statement of Ms. McGinnis follows:]

STATEMENT OF PATRICIA McGINNIS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Boise, Idaho August 9, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

My name is Pat McGinnis. I live in Ketchum, Idaho, just a stone's throw from some of the majestic mountain ranges of Central Idaho. Right now my town is jammed with a steady stream of traffic - vehicles from all parts of the United States taking people through this scenic recreation area. Not all will leave their cars and campers behind to venture forth on foot into these rich, roadless areas, but for those who wish to, the opportunity should always be there. I wait in line to buy gas and groceries on Saturday mornings, but I don't mind - I am headed for the mountains, too. I am an Idahoan who wants to keep Idaho for everyone.

When I was a fourth grade student in Idaho Falls studying Idaho History I learned that even though our license plates boasted of "Famous Potatoes" we were also known as "The Gem State". Several years and many scenic journeys later I realized that it wasn't the deposits of silver, gold, lead, and molybdenum that gave Idaho its nickname. In my mind it was the mountains, forests, lakes, streams, and wildlife that made Idaho a "gem" in the true sense of the word.

I stand before this committee today because I feel my birthright is being threatened by greedy corporations that want to open up our wilderness areas to make a buck mining and logging our natural resources with no consciousness about what they leave behind.

I have lived in northern Idaho several years and have seen the devastation of the Silver Valley. Sure, those mines provided a living for a few people for a few years. However, I can't help but remember returning to Kellogg on the day the Bunker Hill mine was closing because profits were down and it had been sold to a Texas corporation. I didn't know which was worse - the rape of the countryside or the destruction of a whole community of people, including lead poisoning of their children. I'll never forget the shock and sadness I felt while driving through some of the backroads of Wallace and Kellogg. I thought people only existed like this in the coal mining regions of Kentucky and West Virginia - not in Idaho.

A few months after my trip to the Panhandle I witnessed the same kind of madness much closer to home: I toured the Challis and Thompsen Creek area where Asarco was gearing up their operations for a molybdenum mine. It made me very angry to see a once beautiful drainage area being desecrated by huge machines and dynamite in quest of a metal of which there is no shortage and not really much demand. After two years of road building and getting rid of the"overburden", which in my dictionary means vegetation and wildlife, not one ounce of molybdenum has been mined for sale by Asarco. The only result is that the town of Challis experienced a false boom, with a high rate of crime and heavy impacts on public lands and rivers bordering the area. We can't continue to let technology, in the name of progress, destroy our public lands - and the designation of wilderness areas in the White Cloud, Boulders and Pioneer Mountains is one way to stop it.

If money is to be the name of the game, I would much rather see Idaho supported by tourism than corporations that level mountains and diminish forests. Last Sunday I drifted in a canoe on a lake in the Sawtooths and marveled at the beauty of Castle Peak, which is threatened by a moly claim. I told my nephews visiting from Vermont that my friends and I were fighting to save that mountain. They approved. As young Easterners they thought it was probably the "neatest" sight they had seen, and I told them that next summer I would take them on a backpacking trip to that peak. They heartily approved!

All of us can enrich our lives through wilderness experiences. We owe it to our future generations - like my nephews - and other inhabitants of this planet to preserve what's precious in Idaho.

Prior to this hearing our group from Blaine County was advised by one of Senator McClure's aids that if we appeared in large numbers, the repetition of our testimonies would hurt the wilderness cause. On the contrary, I strongly believe in a premise that stated over and over again cannot be emphasized enough:

Let's not sell Idaho away to special interest groups - let's keep Idaho for the people and let's leave Idaho better than we found it. It's really a gem.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mary Erdmanczyk.

STATEMENT OF MARY ERDMANCZYK, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. Erdmanczyk. Hello, Senator. My name is Mary Erdmanczyk, and I am an avid wilderness supporter and believe in the Endangered Wilderness Core. I am opposed to the hard release language.

I believe in soft release because any land that is excluded from this bill and opened for multiple use——

The **Chairman**. Would you pull the microphone a little closer to you, there. I'm having a little difficulty hearing you.

Ms. **Erdmanczyk**. I support soft release because any land that is excluded from this bill and opened for multiple use that remains roadless to be protected as wilderness during the planning phase of the next forest planning cycle and not left open for multiple use.

I work in the medical field, caring for the elderly.

and this is just a personal opinion of mine.

Every day I work I am faced with the fact that life as an active, caring individual, is only a privilege granted for too short a time.

Our wildlands were given to us to enjoy while we have our stay in this world. Their time is and has continued to endure longer than we all are allotted.

I see the end of life, on an all too regular basis, and roads, mining and logging are the beginning of the end.

I don't wish anyone here to have to endure a slow, emotional death. Our endangered wilderness deserves no less. They deserve the right to pass away on their own.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Erdmanczyk follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator McClure

I am an avid wilderness supporter, and believe in the Endangered Wilderness Core which is comprised of ten specific areas listed below:

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River
6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo-Priest

I am opposed to the "hard release" language, as I believe the forest natural planning process goes along better with soft release.

I want to express my gratitude to those in this state who have to this point been responsible for the preservation of this wonderous state. After having lived in a number of other states who are at this point clawing to save what has already been whittled away of their natural resources to almost extinction, I don't believe those in this state who think we "can't afford more wilderness" want, or are willing to see past the dollar sign.

Upon moving to this pristine state ten years ago, I was in awe when I was graciously allowed the privilege of the wilderness. I chose to live here because of these bountious lands. I know of many folks personally who have had the opportunity to just view this state on a limited basis, and have been changed peacefully for the better because of the wilderness.

I work in the medical field, caring for the elderly. Every day I work I am faced with the fact that life as an active, caring individual is only a privilege granted for too short a time.

Our wildlands were given to us to enjoy while we have our stay in this world. Their time is an has continued to endure longer than we all are alloted.

I see the end of life, on an all too regular basis, and roads, mining, and logging are the beginning of the end.

I don't wish anyone here to have to endure a slow, emotional death, our Endangered Wilderness desreves no less, they deserve the right to "pass away" on their own.

Thank-you
Mary Erdmanczyk
Mary Erdmanczyk
819 S. Roosevelt
Boise, Id. 83705

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ben Schepps.

STATEMENT OF BEN SCHEPPS, PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSIONER, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Mr. SCHEPPS. Good afternoon. My name is Ben Schepps. I'm a planning and zoning commissioner for Blaine County.

I would like to speak in favor of as much additional wilderness in the Boulders, White Clouds, Pioneer, Sawtooths and Smoky Mountains as can be accomplished with this effort.

Land use decisions are difficult to make. However, this choice can be made without partiality, in favor of the only long term use which will not be destructive to these unique and special places.

Our county is one with access to these areas and as a host county with a prosperous recreational economy. We have a strong commitment to environmental quality.

This wilderness dedication will be an asset to Blaine County and an Idaho resource for generations to come.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Karen McCall.

STATEMENT OF KAREN REINHEIMER, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Mr. REINHEIMER. Senator McClure, my name is Karen Reinheimer.

I'd like to say that I'm from Blaine County, and as a concerned voter and taxpayer of Idaho, I urge you to protect the specified endangered lands under consideration today.

Oftentimes the land developers, both in mining and logging, do not live in Idaho. These operations are here only as long as business proves to be lucrative. Then they are gone, leaving behind our once untouched and beloved mountains and lakes, an unnatural wasteland no longer fit for hiking, camping, hunting or fishing.

And I'm afraid most of the 1 million visitors to the Sawtooth National Recreational Area may be well long gone, too.

Having hailed from New York City, I carry the clear memory of masses of poverty stricken areas, physically polluted lands, and a psychologically lost people. Lauded as the true backbone of America, this is the product of our financial Mecca's, both east and west. And will this then be the beginning of our true poverty in Idaho?

I think that the magnitude of this tragedy of our diminishing unroaded lands will someday warrant its being named the Second Cruxification.

There was once a different time. But now gone are the bear and elk, fresh waters and clear horizons. Why would anyone want to take away our last small legacy of land that speaks of a natural order so rapidly disappearing in our lands?

I will graduate as a grade school teacher next year. I know that the monetary return on potential mining and logging operations in these endangered areas will directly rob the heritage of our children. I pray that someday I will not stand before these children and tell them of a once noble land that was thrown away under the false guise of economic progress.

I ask you to designate these lands as wilderness areas and not continue to hammer nails into the environmental coffin; for, as in all premature deaths, it will be a deep tragedy, and irreconcilable.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Andy Brunelle.

STATEMENT OF ANDY BRUNELLE, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BRUNELLE. Senator McClure, and Representative Craig, while I applaud the advantages of a statewide wilderness bill, I'll just give on local input, I do have some trepidations about such a bill.

One is that it would focus on now much wilderness is allowed for the State. I believe we should look at a larger context of how much our wilderness, our whole country deserves because these are Federal lands and they are owned by all the people.

Also, we have the wilderness areas that do not know of State boundaries because the wilderness areas were here first. One example would be Bitterroot which expands both in Idaho and in Montana.

Another concern of mine is how opponents of wilderness delineate between wilderness and nonwilderness lands. They're labeled nonwilderness lands multiple use, as if to insinuate that wilderness lands have only single use.

I find it amazing that a nonwilderness area that permits logging, which destroys the spawning beds of trouts, damages watersheds, hampers biological research, creates ugliness, mars the pleasure of recreationists and does immeasurable harm to native plants and animals is somehow multiple use, while a system that perserves all those values, as does wilderness, is not multiple use.

I favor wilderness designation for the Borah Peak area and for the White Clouds Mountains.

Wilderness designation for the Borah Peak area has little opposition, and I think it's appropriate to preserve the highest peak in the State in honor of one of our greatest public figures.

As for the White Clouds, there are numerous reasons for wilderness designations: The spawning grounds for the fish, which feed into the East Fork of the Salmon, and the deer and elk, which summer in this area.

And then those who have hiked in the White Clouds would all agree on the special scenic and recreational values. These are all well worth preserving. [Bell.] Of course, the main issue on the White Clouds is over the potential of a molybdenum mine at the base of Castle Peak. It was opposition to such a mine that led to the creation of the National Recreation Area 10 years ago. And I think a wilderness area would be their next logical step.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brunelle follows:]

STATEMENT FOR SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

by Andy Brunelle

I want to thank the committee for holding hearings on such an important matter to this state.

While I applaud the advantages of a state wilderness bill to resolve the questions in Idaho and to permit local input, I also have some trepidations for such a process. Roadless areas should be designated wilderness on their own merits. Much of the debate in Idaho focuses on how much wilderness there should be in this state. I believe this is in the wrong context, and that we should be looking at how much wilderness the whole contry deserves. These are federal lands, and they are owned by all the people. The amount of land that is to be designated wilderness should be viewed in the larger, nation-wide context. Also, the ecosystem of a potential wilderness area may cross state boundaries; thus they should not be subject to a state judgement on their wilderness potential.

Another concern of mine is how opponents of wilderness delineate between wilderness and non-wilderness lands by labeling these non-wilderness lands "multiple-use," as if to insinuate that wilderness lands are only single-use. I find it amazing that a non-wilderness area that permits logging, which destroys the spawning beds of trout, damages watersheds, hampers biological research, creates ugliness, mars the pleasure of recreationists, and does immeasureable harm to native plants and animals is "multiple-use," while a system that preserves all those values - as does wilderness - somehow does not qualify as multiple-use.[*]

I speak today to cast my vote for more wilderness for the citizens of this state and this nation. I favor wilderness designation for the Borah Peak area, and for the White Clouds Mountains.

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[*] See Wallace Stegner's article in *The New Republic*, August 30, 1982, PP. 36-7.

Wilderness designation for Mount Borah is appropriate in order to preserve Idaho's highest peak named for one of its greatest public figures. I note that there is little opposition to this area for wilderness designation and I hope it is included in our national wilderness preservation system.

Wilderness designation with a prohibition of mining is needed for the White Clouds in order to insure protection of this area, an area so important to thousands of Idahoans. There are many reasons why the White Clouds deserve wilderness designation. The mountain streams which flow from it are important spawning grounds for the fish in that area as well as the East fork of the Salmon River. This area is also inhabited by deer and elk in the summer months. Those who have hiked in the White Clouds would agree it has special scenic and recreational qualities that are worth preserving. I also feel that the proximity of this area to the populated areas of southwestern and southcentral Idaho have made it a popular attraction for backcountry recreation, and I believe it should remain in its present state for those that use it for recreation.

Of course the main issue on the White Clouds is over the potential of a molybdenum mine at the base of Castle Peak. It was opposition to such a mine that led to the creation of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in 1972. A wilderness area with a ban on mining is the next logical step to protecting this area.

Opponents of a White Clouds wilderness area with a mining ban will probabl- argue that wilderness preservation will hinder economic growth, and that these resources are simply being thrown away. This is not true. The molybdenum will always be there. Any future generation that decides the molybdenum is more important than the wilderness area is free to change the law. In this manner we can think of wilderness areas as natural resource insurance policies and a way to save resources for the future.

But now is not the time for any mining activity in the White Clouds. In 1981 the United States had a 61 percent share of the world's production of molybdenum. There is currently excess capacity in the production of this metal, and current market conditions indicate that demand is rather soft. With the current state of conditions and with another molybdenum mine swinging into production at Thompson Creek, it is ludicrous to argue for increased expansion of the production of this metal.

Even from an argument of a national security standpoint the argument for increased capacity of molybdenum is weak. The debate over strategic minerals is more germane to how our nation should behave in the world of international relations and trade with other mineral-rich countries, than in allocation of a resource in excess supply in our country.

Finally those opposed to a mining ban ignore the external costs of the development of a large-scale mine in the White Clouds and what its impact would be on the small towns in the areas. When and if the time ever comes that production would be necessary I hope that we have learned something from the boom towns of Rock Springs and Evanston, Wyoming, and the social costs of rapid development.

Often times I recall when I climbed Mount Borah in the summer of 1974 with several other people. From the summit we were able to see Castle Peak some 40 miles to the east. I hope that when the day comes that I again climb Mount Borah, I will again be able to see Castle Peak and that I will be looking from the Borah Peak Wilderness area into the White Clouds Wilderness area.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Paul Fritz.

Mr. BRUNELL. Senator, Paul Fritz and Mike Shalz were'nt able to make it today. We were expecting that we would be going on a little later this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Jim Holcomb.

Mr. YOUNG. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, and members of the committee, my name is Craven Young, and I speak instead of Jim Holcomb. Jim was unable to make the trip from Sun Valley.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead.

STATEMENT OF CRAVEN YOUNG

Mr. YOUNG. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to testify before the Senate on the ninth anniversary of the resignation of Richard Nixon.

Mr. Nixon was the one who allowed the agent orange; not only on our enemies, but our own troops.

And today I'm here coming down from central Idaho to testify before you, not only as an individual but as a member of the Sierra Club. We have about 200 members in central Idaho and we are very disturbed that we didn't have an opportunity to have our own hearing in central Idaho where much of this wilderness land is.

I have a long, lengthy statement that I have submitted for the record, but it is not within the confines of 2 minutes. With your permission, I'll read the last two paragraphs.

I testify today to advise you truthfully that this land has already sacrificed enough of our public lands and our roadless areas to the insatiable appetites of energy, mineral, and forest products companies and their power-hungry politicians.

As you know, Idaho's natural resources are not renewable; at least in a practical sense.

As American approaches a new economic era that will necessitate massive retraining programs for our people, we must act and live responsibly to insure that the American West is not destroyed. Our public roadless areas must be preserved if America's future freedoms, which include access to these lands by our people—and by all people—are to survive the test of time.

Our Government must require the corporate mentality to discipline itself and conserve public lands rather than nurture itself from them.

I believe our public lands and our waterways of the Western United States are the key factors that will enable our country to survive and prosper for thousands of years. I urge you to exercise great caution prior to releasing our roadless areas at this time to corporate insensitivity and greed.

Give those who understand best how to manage these lands parity with the corporations and allow them to study them in greater depth. Hear our pleas, and let us work with the Congress. We shall be fair, we shall be honest and we shall place equity [bell] in this proper perspective. In this way, we shall guarantee this country an unlimited future, a future that will change the course that is presently leading us to an inevitable tragedy for our entire planet.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Young follows:]

STATEMENT OF CRAVEN YOUNG
BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Boise, Idaho August 9, 1983

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Craven Young and this morning I have driven from the mountains of central Idaho to testify before you.

I am a native Tar Heel from the state of North Carolina, although I have lived much of the last twenty years in the West. My boyhood days were spent in the Great Smokies and near the beautiful southeastern seashore; however, I must tell those of you from the East, who have not yet had the opportunity to visit or live near Idaho's public lands, that no place remains in eastern America that can match the public lands that are a subject of these hearings.

I know Idaho and I know many of Idaho's public lands. I have hiked and camped among the White Clouds, the Boulders, and the Pioneer mountain ranges, each of which is easily accessible from my home in Blaine County. Today I want you to believe me when I tell you that these mountain ranges are irreplaceable and that our roadless areas are in great jeopardy. I believe it is my responsibility and duty as a civilized person to so inform this committee of this threat.

A hundred years or so ago, when my ancestors were struggling with Reconstruction, they - along with other eastern Americans - were given the burden of financing an army to occupy, capture and secure the western lands of this country. At that time it was believed that it was necessary for our government to secure the West in order for Americans to have an opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, a concept that our political system has often interpreted with prejudice and malice. In the name of freedom and the American dream, our country committed unconscionable atrocities and criminal acts and I regret that history will judge us harshly for those actions of our forefathers.

Today a new atrocity is being considered: The atrocity of releasing most of Idaho's roadless areas to exploitation by energy corporations and forest products companies. The symptoms of this atrocity are corporate greed and the abuse of our political system, both of which are present at this hearing today, as was often the case a century ago.

Today my adversaries, supported by the Idaho Congressional delegation led by Senator McClure, will disguise this atrocity by saying that release of roadless areas is necessary for jobs and the economic well being of this state. Such an economic philosophy is not the truth and is atrocious in itself. The release of Idaho's roadless areas at this time in American history for exploitation and certain destruction should not be tolerated by a representative government concerned with the future of this state and this country.

The American corporation at this stage of its evolution has not developed the capacities to recognize the values of clean air, non-polluted watersheds, undisturbed wildlife habitat, or the spiritual benefit of a moonrise over a majestic mountain peak. The large corporation is a complex organization that a civilized government should not entrust our public lands with. Although the corporation has been given the legal rights of an individual, these organizations have not been required to acknowledge the human morality that of necessity accompanies legal rights. In terms of the environment, which essentially means in terms of Planet Earth, American corporations are empowered to corrupt our representative system, commit genocide against living organisms, and to poison the genetic future of human life; yet, today Senator McClure is advocating that most of America's public lands within this state (and this country) be placed at corporate disposal. If the U.S. Government acquiesces to McClure's pressure, it is abdicating its responsibility of stewardship to the future generations of this country.

I am an active environmentalist. It is not easy to be an environmentalist in Idaho today, for Senator McClure and his industrialist friends have coerced and terrified most Idahoans into believing that the environmental movement is a threat to their economic security. This ploy doesn't anger me, for I understand how it occurs, but it is extremely disappointing to talk with my fellow citizens whose thoughts and minds have been enslaved by such absurd rhetoric and paranoia from our elected officials. I am angered when an employee of the American Congress advises me that I am hurting the cause of Idaho wilderness by encouraging my fellow Idahoans to testify before this committee. So I offer testimony today not only in hopes of informing members of the committee but also as a plea that might not otherwise be heard in our nation's capital from an Idahoan.

Idaho's natural resources are not renewable, at least in a practical sense. Where I live it requires approximately a century to grow a "thrifty" stand of timber. A mountainside fir sapling in central Idaho requires about twelve years to achieve a height of fourteen to sixteen inches. That is, provided its habitat is undisturbed by erosion, fire, or man. Our anadromous fish runs will never be renewed as our rivers are blocked and channelized. Idaho is far too arid for reclamation projects, even if we were to convince a corporation of its moral obligation to attempt reclamation. Our wildlife programs, which are primarily the function of our state government, are woefully underfunded and, therefore, inadequate as regards corporate destruction of natural habitat.

I testify today to advise you truthfully that this state has already sacrificed enough of our public lands and our roadless areas to the insatiable appetites of energy, mineral, and forest products companies and their power hungry politicians. As America approaches a new economic era that will necessitate massive retraining programs for our people, we must act and live responsibly to insure that the American West is not destroyed. Our public roadless areas must be preserved if America's future freedoms, which include access to these lands by our people, are to survive the test of time. Our government must require the corporate mentality to discipline itself and conserve public lands, rather than nurture themselves from them.

I believe our public lands and our waterways of the western United States are the key factors that will enable our country to survive and prosper for thousands of years. I urge you to exercise great caution prior to releasing our roadless areas at this time to corporate insensitivity and greed. Give those who understand best how to manage these lands parity with the corporations. Hear our pleas and let us work with the Congress. We shall be fair; we shall be honest; we shall place equity in its proper perspective. In this way we shall guarantee this country an unlimited future, a future that will change the course that is presently leading us to an inevitable tragedy for the entire planet.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. No questions.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Ms. **King**. I'd like to respond, if I may, to Congressman Craig's question before Ms. Kelly.

The **Chairman**. Unfortunately, if we were to state it——

Ms. **King**. It's a brief statement, Senator.

The **Chairman** [continuing]. We would never get finished today.

Ms. **King**. It's a brief statement, and you have people absent here, so I believe we have the time.

The **Chairman**. I'm sorry.

Ms. **King**. It's one sentence.

The **Chairman**. Each wittness is given their opportunity to testify, and if I start granting special privileges to one, I will to 260.

Ms. **King**. Does Congressman Craig not wish to hear my response, then?

The **Chairman**. No.

Ms. **King**. It's one sentence.

The **Chairman**. You may, if you wish—you could write him a letter.

Mr. **Craig**. I would be happy to receive any response.

Ms. **King**. It's just a short response.

The **Chairman**. No. I——

Ms. **King**. Contrary to the opinion of our elected official——

The **Chairman**. I hope you won't—

Ms. **King** [continuing]. Only God will create——

The **Chairman** [continuing]. Without permission.

Ms. **King** [continuing]. The Wilderness. We have the responsibility to respect and protect that wilderness. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. I think you have a responsibility to respond to the—responsibility of the citizens in appearing before a hearing like this and not abuse it.

Ms. **King**. Not to be shut down, Senator.

The **Chairman**. We will now hear the next panel. Lois Fletcher, Carol Cragihill, Robert Rudeen, Steven Payne, Hope Gibbons, Rolf Kehne, Manley Gibbons, Jerry Sieffert, Margaret Wilson.

Lois Fletcher.

STATEMENT OF LOIS K. FLETCHER, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Fletcher**. Good afternoon, Senator. Can you hear me?

The **Chairman**. Yes.

Ms. **Fletcher**. I am a second-year law student at the University of Idaho and I'm also a resident of Boise.

I have had an opportunity to see both north and south.

There will be nothing particularly earth-shattering about what I have to say to you, and little, if anything, that you haven't already heard during this long and impressive day of hearing.

Nonetheless, I have waited here long enough that I am going to have my brief say.

It is decidedly preferable for Idahoans to maximize wilderness designation rather than minimize it. I urge you to include the Endangered Idaho wilderness core—and I won't enumerate; you know it as well as I do—in your legislation. It is critically important to retain these 10 fine example of wildland from commercial encroachment.

But, Senator, this inclusion is only the bare bones. There are many other areas which must be carefully studied, including, but certainly not limited to, our own Trinities just outside of Boise, your own, Senator, "Mann" Creek, Fourth of July Creek and Brownlee.

Part of our unique, independent and worthwhile quality of life here is built on such open spaces and wildlands. In a resource-hungry world, Idaho's people have managed to retain these pristine areas. They haven't let them open up.

The people have clearly demonstrated that they want to pass on these areas for future generations. And for this reason, we have kept the sagebrush rebels at bay. It's been a hard fight. We have also resisted thermal power development.

The timber industry bleakly prophesies increasing unemployment in Idaho unless 90 percent of the roadless areas are opened to roads. This, Senator, is shortsighted.

Idaho's wildland must be managed as a long term asset which will provide employment in the area of recreation.

Senator, let's take a soft line on the wilderness; not a hard line.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Fletcher follows:]

TO: SENATOR JAMES McCLURE

FROM: LOIS K. FLETCHER 1300 So. Owyhee, Boise, 83705

RE: THE IDAHO FOREST WILDERNESS BILL

I am a second-year law student at the University of Idaho and a resident of Boise. There will be nothing earth-shattering in what I have to say to you, Senator; little, if anything, that you have not already heard during this long and impressive day of hearing. Nonetheless, I wish to state my case before you as a citizen of Idaho who cares what happens to her.

It is decidedly preferable for Idahoans to maximize wilderness designation rather than minimize it. I urge you to include the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" in your legislation. It is critically important to protect these ten fine examples of wildland from commercial encroachment, to-wit:

The Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
Mallard-Larkins
Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest
Sawtooth Completion
White Cloud-Boulder Mountains
Northern Lemkis
Palisades
Garns Mountain
Salmo-Priest

But, Senator, this inclusion is only the bare bones. There are many other areas which must be carefully studied, including, but certainly not limited to, the Trinities ecosystem close to our city of Boise.

Part of our unique, independent and worthwhile quality of life here is built on such open spaces and wildlands. In a resource-hungry world, Idaho's people have managed to retain pristine areas in spite of political and corporate pressures to "open them up". The people have clearly demonstrated that they want to pass on these remote and naturally beautiful areas for future generations to enjoy. For this reason, Idaho has kept the "sage-brush rebels" at bay and has resisted thermal power development.

The timber industry bleakly prophesies increasing unemployment in Idaho unless over 90% of the roadless areas are opened to roads. This, Senator, is a short-sighted proposal destined to destroy critical areas of fish and wildlife habitat. Idaho's wildland must be managed as a long-term asset which will provide employment in the area of recreation to many now and future citizens. As you know, Idaho and the nation are peppered with ghost towns, silent witnesses to the overkill of a resource. Please help us to retain what is uniquely ours, high quality wild areas.

Finally, Senator, I urge you for all of the above reasons to refrain from applying the term "hard release" to any lands not protected by wilderness. Isn't it eminently more reasonable to use the term "soft release" and thus allow our successors to choose the designation?

Thank you for your attention.

Lois K. Fletcher

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Carol Craighill.

STATEMENT OF CAROL CRAIGHILL, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. Craighill. Senator McClure, Representative Craig, and members of the committee, my name is Carol Craighill, and I am from Boise, Idaho.

Today I wish to go on record favoring wilderness protection specifically for the Lick Creek and Needles areas which are part of the Payette Crest. To see this country on foot, as I have, is to appreciate it.

It is composed of rugged, steep glacially carved granite peaks that shelter hanging valleys and meadows. Many high mountain lakes fed by pristine watershed exist here in elevations exceeding 8,500 feet.

These area have easy access from Boise and McCall and would relieve heavy use of existing wilderness.

These areas are also a value to the wildlife who live there: Elk, deer, black bear, cougar, bobcat, lynx and beaver.

Protection of areas that still remain essentially untraveled, unchanged by man and undiscovered need wilderness status. Groups wishing that Lick Creek and the Needles be opened for use such as offroad vehicles, timbering or mining fail to recognize the true values of this wild land.

But properly protected, these areas could provide renewable resources essentially forever.

Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity to express my full support for Idaho's Endangered Wilderness Core, the ten areas which you are very familiar with. They are listed in my written comments.

I also wish to express my support for the conservationists' wilderness alternative that will be submitted in October of 1983 in detail.

In addition, I wish the record to show that I am opposed to any land release language that may be a part of upcoming legislation. I would must prefer so-called soft release that would allow areas excluded from protection reconsidered at the beginning of the next forest planning cycle 15 years from now. Do not sell Idaho to the highest bidder.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Craighill follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Senator McClure:

Today, I wish to go on record favoring wilderness protection for the Lick Creek and Needles areas which are part of the Payette Crest. These areas provide extremely high recreational values for hikers, hunters and fishermen.

Because I am a hiker and enjoy backcountry recreation, the values of these areas are ever so clear to me. the Lick Creek and Needles area is composed of rugged steep glacially carved granite peaks that shelter hanging valleys and meadows. Many high mountain lakes fed by pristine watershed exist here in elevations exceeding 8,500 feet.

These areas have relatively easy access from the Boise and McCall areas and would be valuable in regards to relieving overcrowding and heavy use of present existing wilderness. Also, as Boise and the Boise area are the most populated center of the state areas to provide wilderness recreation close to its citizens would be greatly appreciated by many.

The Lick Creek and Needles area with its scenic beauty, high recreational values and high wildlife values (home for elk, deer, black bear, cougar, bobcat, lynx, beaver and others) also provide the most important wilderness value--solitude. Protection of areas that still remain essentially untraveled, unchanged by man, and undiscovered need wilderness status. Groups wishing that Lick Creek and the Needles be opened for uses such as off-road vechiles, timbering or mining fail to recognize the true values of this wild land. The wilderness values for recreation and wildlife, the hunting and fishing would soon be gone. If properly protected, however, these areas can provide renewable resources essentially forever.

Please support wilderness for the Payette Crest including French Creek, Secesch River, Lick Creek and the Needles.

Before concluding I would like to take this opportunity to express my full support for Idaho's Endangered Wilderness Core:

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest,
2. Mallard-Larkins,
3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek,
4. Payette Crest,
5. Sawtooth Completion (Ten Mile East & West, South Boise-Yuba River and Steel Mountain),
6. White Cloud-Boulder,
7. Northern Lemhis,
8. Palisades,
9. Garns Mountain,
10. Salmo-Priest.

I also wish to express my support for the conservationists' wilderness alternative that will be submitted in October of 1983 in detail.

In addition, I wish therecord to show that I am opposed to any land release language that may be part of upcoming legislation. I much prefer soft release that would allow areas excluded from protection reconsidered at the beginning of the next forest planning cycle (15 years from now).

Do not sell Idaho to the highest Bidder.

Thank you,
Carol Craighill
Carol Craighill
1207 N. 14th Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

The CHAIRMAN. Robert Rudeen? Steven Payne? Hope Gibbons.

STATEMENT OF HOPE H. GIBBONS, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. GIBBONS. Senator McClure and Representative Craig, we live on a ranch in Boise National Forest, and we have elk in our fields in the wintertime and deer and all other kinds of wildlife——

The CHAIRMAN. Would you pull the microphone a little closer, please.

Thank you.

Ms. GIBBONS. And we have deer and other wildlife during the summer and fall and spring, but there aren't as many as there used to be just a few years ago. Summer homes and subdivisions are taking their habitat, and logging industries are building roads into the forest.

So our wildlife is becoming ever more scarce. Unless the wilderness is safe for them, one day there may not be many around for our children and our grandchildren to enjoy.

Our family has hiked many trails in the wilderness area, and we have enjoyed the meadows with many beautiful wild flowers, the rivers, the creeks, the lakes and the forest, and even the rocks; also the wildlife, which is always more fun away from the main traveled road.

Many people who cannot afford to buy an RV can buy a backpack and a sleeping bag and put together enough dry fruit or whatever for a week's vacation and so they can hike in the high country.

Years ago there were not many people on the trails, but anymore they are very much overused, and I think we need more area of wilderness so these people will have more places they can go.

Please include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. All of these should remain wilderness for the enjoyment and for the people that come to see our beautiful State as well as for the protection of wildlife.

I would like to see at least 3.3 million acres of roadless wilderness land protected in your legislation, and please do not include any hard release language in your bill. Future generations may have entirely different ideas about this land.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Gibbons follows:]

Testimony for Wilderness Hearings

By The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Idaho has so many beautiful areas that should remain as they are--undisturbed by roads and logging or mining activities. Especially the endangered Idaho Wilderness Core should remain unroaded so future generations of Idahoans can appreciate the wilderness as it existed when America was discovered.

This Wilderness Core consists of: Long Canyon, Selkirk Crest--with its old growth forests of red cedar, white pine and hemlock. Mallard-Larkins- which is a haven for wildlife. Great Burn--Cayuse Creek- also an outstanding fish and wildlife area. Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creeks are nationally recognized blue ribbon trout streams. Payette Crest with French Creek, Lick Creek, Secesh River and Needles has spectacular scenery, and the high mountain meadows and forests are home to elk, mule deer, black bear and other wildlife. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise and Yuba River) has beautiful scenery and habitat for mountain goats, deer, elk, lynx and wolverine. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains (450,000 acres) is another beautiful area, and is critical spring, summer and winter range for elk and deer, mountain goats, big horn sheep, antelope, and salmon-spawning streams. Mining should not be allowed in this area. Northern Lemhis--is a beautiful high mountain area with lush meadows which are home to elk, bear and mountain goats. Palisades has rugged peaks and deep canyons and provides habitat to elk, moose and bald eagles--to name a few. No oil or gas has been discovered in this area. Garns Mountains is a wildlife haven for deer, elk, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles. Good trout streams are found in this area. Salmo-Priest is the only area in the United States with an established band of mountain caribou. It is like an inland rain forest where giant red cedars more than three thousand years old guard a forest floor of mosses, ferns and orchids. This beautiful area should be left as it is for our children and grand children to see and enjoy.

Idaho is trying to attract more tourists, and should certainly keep the beautiful wilderness areas, with their hunting, fishing and hiking trails.

We have enjoyed back-packing and taking our children hiking into some of these areas. I would like them to remain as they are, so our grandchildren can also enjoy them.

Senator McClure, please do not include any "hard release" language in your bill. Leave it so other beautiful areas with important wildlife habitat could be added in future studies.

Hope H. Gibbons
c/o Idaho City Stage
Boise, Idaho 83707
Phone 343-5890

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Rolf Kehne? Mr. Gibbons.

STATEMENT OF MANLEY A. GIBBONS, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. GIBBONS. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, I believe we should retain at least 4 million acres as roadless country. That should especially include the endangered idaho wilderness core which includes some of the most scenic areas in the lower 48 States, and habitat most critical for maintaining wildlife population.

I also strongly oppose hard release language, since no one can so clearly foresee the future needs of the United States.

As can easily be seen, when the logging industry has exhausted the timber possibilities of an area, the Forest Service closed the roads so that the area is not accessible by vehicle anyway. The streams are degraded by soil erosion and wildlife habitat is destroyed.

But if the scenic hunting or fishing potential of an area has not been degraded by logging, then hunters, backpackers and tourists will come from far away to enjoy the attractions.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gibbons follows:]

TESTIMONY FOR
WILDERNESS HEARINGS
BY THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

I believe we should retain at least four million acres as roadless country. That should especially include the endangered Idaho Wilderness Core which includes some of the most scenic areas in the lower forty-eight states, and habitat most critical for maintaining wildlife population. I also strongly oppose hard release language, since no one can so clearly forsee the future needs of the United States.

As can easily be seen, when the logging industry has exhausted the lumber possibilities of an area, the Forest Service closes the roads so that the area is not accessible by vehicle anyway; the streams are degraded by soil erosion and wildlife habitat is destroyed. But if the scenic,hunting or fishing potential of an area has not been degraded by logging, then hunters, backpackers, and tourists will come from far away to enjoy the attractions.

Finally, if our current governmental administration is really interested in reducing the budget deficit, it should consider that the loggable timber in some of these areas does not nearly pay the cost of taxpayer-financed access roads, and I, for one, am tired of having my tax dollar subsidize the timber industry.

Manley A. Gibbons
Idaho City Stage
Boise, Idaho 83707
Phone 343-5890

The **Chairman**. Thank you, sir.

Jerry Sieffert.

STATEMENT OF JERRY SIEFFERT, MAYOR, CITY OF KETCHUM, IDAHO

Mr. **Sieffert**. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, frankly I would like to see as much of the RARE acreage in wilderness as possible; all of it, in fact. As mayor of Ketchum, in the past 8 years I have resided over with mixed emotions one of the largest percentage building booms in the history of the State.

Wilderness, we have found, has been very good for business, as we are one of the gateways to the outdoor recreation areas of the wilderness areas around us. As such, we have seen residential counts increase by a factor of three in the past 10 years. We have seen all forms of construction. A square footage basis probably increased by 12 to 14 times.

And with that, jobs, bank footings, all increases of economic activity have been commensurate with that growth.

For this reason, I'm saying I would like it all in wilderness because I think it is probably one of the highest and best uses of that area for wilderness values that Americans are going to see in a tremendous demand in the next 20 years. And I will venture to say that many of the gateway cities to the wilderness areas are going to boom because of the demands we're going to see for those wilderness areas, and, as such, I think economically it's a growth industry and a provision for outdoor recreation values and those areas are going to be one of the great growth areas for the State of Idaho in the next 20 years.

Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Margaret Wilson?

Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. I have no questions.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Ken Carlson, George Burger, Brad Roos, Ted Chu, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nelson, James Desnoyers, C. W. Pomeroy, Tom Pomeroy, Rick Barker, and Jeff Bailey.

Mr. Carlson.

STATEMENT OF KEN CARLSON

Mr. **Carlson**. Senator McClure, due to the time limitations, by statement will differ somewhat from my written testimony.

I believe that Idaho's roadless wilderness should be protected at all costs. Idaho's known for its wilderness areas and they're an economic resource that contribute largely to Idaho's economic base due to tourism and recreation.

Wilderness areas are an important State and national resource belonging to all people. Mining and timber harvest benefit a small number of people over a very short term and in so doing destroy irreplaceable resources, that is, wilderness.

Wilderness areas insure economic benefits for all over a long term due to tourism and recreational use. They also preserve a very important valuable part of our national heritage for future generations.

I opppose a hard release policy on any of these roadless areas and urge you to adopt a policy of soft release on varying wilderness areas of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core and the Pioneer and Lost River areas.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Barker.

STATEMENT OF MELISSA G. STEWART, PICABO, IDAHO

Ms. STEWART. Senator McClure, my name is Melissa Stewart and I'm here on behalf of Rick Barker.

Our Nation was built on the principle of free choice and the creation of a system which would foster personal, democratic autonomy. We are gathered here today to exercise our right as citizens and to take part in our democracy actively through these hearings.

Our national forest and wilderness areas have been designated for the public and should remain that way, useful to the public as roadless areas.

Future generations must have the right to free wilderness just as our founding fathers did. And I am here today to do what I can to preserve our roadless public areas as wilderness.

I was raised in a family where fishing and hunting and the knowledge of wildlife and their habitats were respected. I moved from Oregon to Idaho not to make a better living, but to live better.

I felt that Idaho was one of the few remaining Western States that still offered a true wilderness experience.

We are here today to decide on the future of 6.5 million acres of national forest and this will affect both Idahoans and non-Idahoans alike.

The economics of tourism and public use versus the economics of timber and mineral development is a valid point. But the facts and research will never outweigh the truth. And the truth is that we need this land as wilderness.

And I'm not only speaking for myself as a citizen of Blaine County, but for the elk, caribou, deer, and mountain goat that inhabit these primeval forests, for the salmon, steelhead, and trout that populate the unspoiled waters and for the rare golden and bald eagles who watch over this unspoiled land.

I strongly urge that the 10 areas presently under wilderness consideration be preserved as part of a national wilderness system and that if we as citizens feel that one more—that more research time is needed in certain areas that we be given the option of this time to decide on these issues through a soft release or a nonrelease classification.

It took millions of years to build the beauty that is Idaho's wild land, It would take only a few to destroy it forever. Please weigh your decisions carefully.

Thank you for your time.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Stewart follows:]

August 9, 1983

Senator James Mc Clure
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Senator Mc Clure:

Our Nation was built on the principle of free choice and the creation of a system that would foster personal, democratic autonomy. We are gathered here today to exercise our rights as citizens, and to take part in our democracy actively through these hearings.

Our National Forest and Wilderness areas have been designated for the public and should remain that way: useful to the public as roadless areas. Future generations must have the right to free wilderness just as our founding fathers did. And I am here today to do what I can to preserve our roadless public areas as wilderness.

I was raised in a family where fishing and hunting, and a knowledge of wildlife and their habitats, were respected. I moved from Oregon to Idaho not to make a better living, but to live better. I felt that Idaho was one of the few remaining Western states that still offered a "true" wilderness experience. We are here today to decide on the future of 6.5 million acres of National Forest and this will effect both Idahoans and non-Idahoans alike. The economics of tourism and public use versus the economics of timber and mineral development is a valid point. But the facts and research will never outweigh the truth. The truth is we need this land as wild land. And I am not only speaking for myself as a citizen of Blaine County, but for the elk, caribou, deer and mountain goat that inhabit these primeval forests, for the wild salmon, steelhead and trout that populate these unspoiled waters and for the rare golden and bald eagles who watch over this unspoiled wilderness.

The Selkirk Crest and Long Canyon, Mallard-Larkin, Great Burn and Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud and Boulder Mts., Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mts., and Salmo-Priest areas are all areas presently under wilderness consideration. I strongly urge that these areas be preserved as part of the national wilderness system, and that if we, as citizens, feel that more research is needed in certain areas, that we be given the option of "time" to decide on these issues through a "soft" release or "non" release classification. It took millions of years to build the beauty that is Idaho's wild land; it could take only a few to destroy it forever. Please weigh your decisions carefully, gentlemen. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Melissa G. Stewart

Melissa G. Stewart
P.O. Box 754, Picabo, ID 83348

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Brad Roos. Ted Chu. Mrs. Ray Nelson. James Desnoyers. Mr. C. W. Pomeroy.

STATEMENT OF C. W. POMEROY, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Mr. C. W. **Pomeroy**. Good afternoon Senator McClure and the panel. I'm C. W. Pomeroy. These hearings mean very much to me. Every one of us is taking time off from our jobs to come and testify. It is costly and difficult to take a day from work, but it is nothing compared to the decision which you are about to undertake. That is why I'm here.

Tourism is our second biggest industry for the State and growing every year toward the largest, which is agriculture. The value of the tourist dollar in Idaho touches everybody in the State.

When you decide upon the 6.5 million acres of roadless land, rethink the long-term economic value of having tourists return to the land year after year, spending their money on gas, food, houses, hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, climbing. This is a renewable resource. We don't have to build it.

Please leave what little prime land we have left untouched so our State will be the best and the biggest wilderness State in the continental United States.

I urge you not to succumb to the short term pressure from the mining and timber industry. Once you allow roads in the roadless areas, they are there forever. Soon the fish and game are gone and garbage is strewn about and your pristine country is half what it was.

Let's work together to protect our State for years to come. Thanks.

[The prepared statement of Mr. C. W. Pomeroy follows:]

STATEMENT OF C.W. POMEROY AT THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARINGS, SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, AUGUST 9, 1983, BOISE IDAHO

Senator McClure and Panel,

I am C.W. Pomeroy. These hearings mean very much to me. Everyone of us is taking time off from our jobs to come and testify It is costly to us anddfficult to take a day from work, but it is nothing compared to the decisions which you are about to undertake. That is why I am here.

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The value of the tourist dollars in Idaho touches everybody in the state.

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I urge you not to succumb to the short-term pressure from the mining and timber industry. Once you allow roads in a roadless area they are there forever, soon the fish and game are gone and garbage is strewn about, and your pristine country is half what it was. Let's work together to protect our state for years to come.

I urge you to protect these special places, with soft release language:

1) the White Clouds-Boulder Mountains (with a no-mining clause).

2) Sawtooth Completion (including Tenmile East and West, south Boise-Yuba River, of the Smoky Mountains.

3) The Big Lost River Range (including Borah Peak, Pahsimeroi and King Mountain)

4) The Pioneers and the Little Wood River area

5) the Northern Lemhis and Diamond Peak, including the Big Timber, Park Creek, and Little Timber drainages

6) The Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest of the Selkirk Mountains

7) The Mallard-Larkins area

8) the Salmo-Priest area (mountain caribou habitat)

9) the Payette Crest (including French Creek, Lick, Creek-Secesh River, and Needles.

Thank you.

C. W. Pomeroy
Box 1765
Ketchum ID 83340

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Tom Pomeroy.

STATEMENT OF TOM POMEROY, GROUNDWATER ALLIANCE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Mr. TOM POMEROY. Hello Senator McClure. Thank you for holding these hearings. My name is Tom Pomeroy and I'm a member and a spokesperson for the Groundwater Alliance in Blaine County, Idaho.

I, like many members in the Groundwater Alliance, moved to Idaho because of the vast amount of unspoiled, unroaded land available to us.

In my 10 years of living here, I have seen much of our beautiful State and have explored many beautiful areas. The differences between today, August 9, and my first backcountry trips in 1974 is amazing. More people, more pressures, and more tourist's dollars make a wilderness experience that is much harder to find.

The very reasons we moved to Idaho are more important than ever now. Today we are here to speak up for what we like and love about living in Idaho. To the members of the Groundwater Alliance that means saving and protecting our public, unroaded lands.

We are being forced constantly to compromise and give up acre after acre of our unroaded lands to commercial interests. We all know the immense value of our high quality environment, so why now are you, Senator McClure, hurrying to make these hard release decisions?

We ask you as citizens and taxpaying members of the State, to include every possible acre remaining in Idaho to the national wilderness system, or to carefully study these lands before releasing them for private profit.

Of particular interest to our group in Blaine County is our own public backyard. The White Clouds, the Boulders, the Pioneers, are all places close to our population centers.

The Payette Crest, the Lemhi Range, Borah Peak, and the Lost River Range are all areas that bring tourists to our county.

We urge you to make your decisions thinking in the context of time and to protect our public wild roadless lands for our future.

Good luck and thanks from the Groundwater Alliance in Blaine County.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Rick Barker. Jeff Bailey.

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY S. BAILEY, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Mr. BAILEY. Good afternoon Senator McClure, Congressman Craig. My name is Jeffrey S. Bailey, from Blaine County. I come to you advocating the proposed wilderness areas of the State. I believe that these areas should remain untouched and should retain their wild characteristics.

I urge you to include the endangered Idaho wilderness core. These designated areas should not have their ecosystems and qualities tampered with.

The erosion from these proposed roads would hurt the delicate fish populations and their abilities to spawn. These roads would also hamper the mobility of game and the endangered species.

I would also like you to strike the hard release language from your bill. I support the soft release of wilderness. These roadless lands should be studied again during the next forest planning cycle.

One point I would like to stress is that as a country we are slowly amending our ways since the Industrial Revolution.

During that time we realized that it would take years to bring back the sacred earth. We saw that we needed parks for recreation, appreciation and preservation of wildlife.

This was the reason for the Yellowstone Park in the late 19th century. It was the first of its kind.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 was another step forward. We saw that man and his technology was beginning to roll through his fragile ecosystem.

We should continue to follow in these footsteps. We should not turn back our progress, but be looked upon as a caring generation who had the foresight to protect something that we have enjoyed and to preserve the lands for future generations. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I would just, in consulting the staff, because I'm trying to discern something that runs through a number of statements here today, and Mr. Bailey, you said it more explicitly than anyone else has. That's the reason I responded perhaps a little bit more to it.

You say I would like to see you strike the hard release language from your bill. I don't have a bill. I wonder what you're referring to. I'm puzzled by it.

If you're saying please don't put it in a bill, I would understand that. But apparently somebody has put forth the notion that I have a bill and that it says something that I don't know.

Mr. **Bailey**. How about a proposal?

The **Chairman**. I made no proposal.

Mr. **Bailey**. That's good.

Mr. **Pomeroy**. Good.

The **Chairman**. The reason I mention it is because apparently a great many people have seen or heard something about something that I'm supposed to have already favored and I'm trying to discern what it is. I would like to know too.

Apparently the members of the panel can't respond and if there are those of you who know what the reference is meant to be I would be pleased to know so I can respond.

Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Appreciate your coming this afternoon. Next panel is panel No. 19. Mr. Gary Belvoir, Dorothy Kelly, Bill Sargent, Jeff Brennan, Louis Uranga, Connie Suyehira, Red Shute, Chris Johnstone, Iny Truppi, Edmund Gorman.

Gary Belvoir.

STATEMENT OF GARY L. BELVOIR, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Belvoir**. Senator McClure, Senator Craig, I'm glad to speak in front of you today. I'm a native of Idaho, over 32 years in Idaho. I was born and raised in Payette, I knew Senator McClure and his daughter when I was a child.

I've hunted in these areas ever since I've been able to get a license. Every year it seems to be harder and harder to find an area to hunt because of logging explorations.

Most of the time the logs—the roads alone cost more than the logging to produce. Taxpayers build these roads, not logging profits.

A case in point is Kelley Creek-Cayouse River in northern Idaho. This is a nationally recognized blue ribbon trout stream. Prime habitat for elk, gray wolves, moose, and grizzly bear.

This area is being threatened by logging operations. It has been estimated that the cost of building the road, $80,000 to $150,000 per month will exceed the value of the timber cost, timber harvest.

There is no justification, in my opinion, for projects that do not either show a profit or have a high aesthetic value. A better plan would be to subsidize the logging companies for the amount of the roads cost and keep the areas roadless.

But the best overall plan would be for our Idaho congressional delegates to truly represent the people of Idaho and not the developers.

Setting aside the emotional trauma that might be produced and seeing the White Clouds leveled, Middle Fork of the Salmon River dammed or Red Fish Lake full of oil rigs, it is easy to build a rational case for a need for wilderness area.

I would like to see included in wilderness all the endangered Idaho wilderness core, which has been mentioned before.

I would very much like to see soft release working in any legislation. I oppose hard release and I would urge that 50 percent of all of the 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land be considered wilderness.

The tactics most often used by those who would go to our backcountries is an attempt to sway the public opinion——

[Bell.]

Mr. Belvoir [continuing]. With the threat of job losses. But if these areas are roaded there would also be job losses. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Belvoir follows:]

Senator McClure
For The Hearing Records
8-9-83

Dear Sir.

I have lived in Idaho for thirty-two years. I am a native of Idaho, born and raised here and have hunted and fished every since I was old enough to get a license. It seems like every time I find an area to hunt where there is game, it is not long before they go in and build roads and log and then goes the game. Many times the cost to build the roads will exceed the value of the timber harvested. Taxpayers build these roads, not logging profits. A case in point is the Kelly Creek - Cayuse Creek area in northern Idaho. This is a nationally recognized Blue Ribbon Trout stream. Prime habitat for elk, gray wolves, moose, and grizzly bear.

This area is being threatened by a logging operation. It has been estimated that the cost of building roads - $80,000 to $150,000 per mile - will exceed the value of the timber harvested.

There is no justification, in my opion, for projects that do not either show a profit or have a high aesthetic value. A better plan, would be to subsidize the logging companies the amount of the roads cost and keep the area roadless.

But, the best overall plan would be for our Idaho Congressional delegation to truly represent the people of Idaho and not the developers.

The tactics most often used by those who would road most of our backcountry, is an attempt to sway public opinion with the threat of job losses. But, this is not the case because if these areas are roaded there are many people that will loose jobs. There are many packers + guides that employ people in these areas. Not to say the amount of money people put into the state to come hunt, fish, and hike in the areas.

Setting aside the emotional trauma that might be produced in seeing the White Clouds leveled, the Middle Fork of the Salmon dammed, or Redfish Lake full of oil rigs, it is easy to build a rational case for a need for wilderness areas.

I would like to see included in wilderness all the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest; Mallard-Larkins; Great Burn-Cayuse Creek; Payette Crest; Sawtooth Completion, White Clouds; Northern Lemhis; Palisades; Garns Mountain; and Salmo-Priest. I would very much like to see soft release wording in legislation. I oppose hard release. I would urge that 50% of the 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land be wilderness

The reasons and facts for wanting to keep the ten areas on page ~~one~~ two are as follows:

(1) Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest; Long Canyon, is the last unroaded drainage in the Selkirk Mountains. A glacially carved valley winding 18 miles, Long Canyon contains outstanding potential habitat for the endangered woodland caribou, grizzly bear, and other rare wildlife. The Selkirk Crest is a rocky, rugged area of glacial cirques, lakes and ridges. This area has been recommended by forest service as wilderness.

(2) Mallard-Larkins; Subalpine country on th Clearwater - St. Joe divide, Mallard-Larkins is a haven for wildlife. Elk, deer, mountain goats and other species are common, and the numerous lakes and streams support good fish populations. This area includes "the best roadless elk unit remaining in Region I," according to fish and game service. The area has a good trail system, excellent hunting and fishing, and outstanding opportunities for roadless recreation. The Idaho Fish and Game Commission has identified Mallard-Larkins and The Great Burn (next on list) as the most critical wildlife areas in Idaho needing Wilderness protection.

(3) Great Burn-Cayuse Creek - High open country swept by fire in the early 1900's, this is an outstanding fish and wildlife area. Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creeks are nationally recognized Blue Ribbon trout streams. Prime habitat for elk, gray wolves and grizzly bear are also found here. Excellent hiking, hunting, fishing, and a valuable resource area for packers and guides.

I hunt this area myself and know that it just could not stand the road system the elk winter and summer in the sameplace and the roads would wipe that away. The streams are fast becoming one of the finest native cutthroat fisheries in the state, is being threatened by a logging operation. It has been estimated that the cost of building roads - $80,000., to $150,000. per mile - will exceed the value of the timber harvested.

Taxpayers build these roads, not logging profits.

There is no justification, in my opion, for projects that do not either show a profit or have a high aesthetic value. A better plan, at Kelly Creek, ~~would be~~ and ~~by~~ Cayuse Creek, would be to subsidize the logging companies the amount of the road cost and keep the area roadless.

But, the best overall plan would be for our Idaho Congressional delegation to truly represent the people of Idaho and not the developers.

Idaho Fish + Game Commission is in favor of this area being wilderness.

(4) Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles) - An area of spectacular scenery, with sparkling lakes, hanging valleys and glacially-scoured peaks (more than 35 over 8,000' high). The meadows and forests are home to elk, mule deer, black bear, and other wildlife.

(5) Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River). - Rugged country on the west and south flanks of the Sawtooths, with stunning vistas, many lakes and streams, and no crowds. Home to mountain goats, deer, elk, lynx, and wolverines. Some of the best elk summer range according to the Idaho Fish + Game and is supported by Fish + Game

(6) White Cloud - Boulder Mountains;
The entire White Cloud-Boulder mountain ecosystem, from rolling sagebrush foothills to spectacular alpine peaks. Critical spring, ~~and~~ summer, and winter range for elk and deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, antelope, and salmon spawning streams

(7) Northern Lemhis; Some of the highest mountains in Idaho; the northern Lemhis have over 60 lakes scattered through their glacially-carved valleys. The lush meadows and deep forest are home to Elk, bear, and mountain goats. Excellent hiking, hunting and fishing.

(8) Palisades; A quarter-million acre expanse in the Snake River Range on the Idaho-Wyoming border, Palisades has rugged peaks separated by deep-cut canyons. The area has good hiking trails and high wildlife value, including elk, moose, bald eagles, and others. There are minor timber value, and no oil and gas has been discovered in the vicinity.

I have also hunted in this area and it is not so nice to go hunting and have helicopters flying over your head as you are trying to hunt elk. This happens all the time and explosions ~~[illegible]~~ while they do their seismographing that a natural thing for the animals at all.

(9) Garns Mountain; lying between Idaho Falls and the Tetons, Garns Mountain is a wildlife haven. Deer, elk, mountain goats, bald and golden eagle and other species are found here. Good trout streams and spawning areas are found in Garns Mountain. Good access from Idaho Falls, and open ~~at~~ early in the spring, unlike most eastern Idaho hiking areas.

(10) Salmo-Priest; Salmo Priest is the only area in the contiguous United States with an established band of mountain caribou (which is on the endangered species list). The area is like an inland rain forest; giant red cedars over 3,000 years old guard a forest floor of mosses, ferns, and orchids. Grizzly bears are also present.

It takes in the upper Priest River, the primary spawning and rearing stream for large bull trout and ~~western~~ westslope cutthroat trout from the Priest Lake System. Idaho Fish & Game Commission also supports this area as wilderness.

There are so many areas needing protection from roads. Not all of which need to be wilderness but just no roads. Some of these areas could be logged if the could do it by helecopter or just plan close it off to motorcycles and cars (4x4) in a later time. I know it is not practical to keep all the land as wilderness but as the population of people in Idaho grows we need more land as wilderness to compensate for this. This is what soft release language would save for later generations

Sincerely Yours,
Gary L. Belvoir

GARY L. BELVOIR.
2108 N. 26th St.
Boise, Idaho 83702

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Dorothy Kelly.

STATEMENT OF DOROTHY KELLY, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Kelly**. Good afternoon Senator McClure and Representative Craig. My name is Dorothy Kelly and I'm a recent transplant to Idaho. I have lived in Michigan, Ohio, and New York and most recently in southern California.

My knowledge of those States and the degradation to the environment, which I have witnessed, have compelled me to speak out today in favor of protection of Idaho's truly unique wild lands.

I have lived in States where no land is allowed to be wild, where the roadless area exist only as calendar art and where there are more shopping center acres than forested areas.

I favor preservation of at least 2 million acres of the remaining 6 million and I would endorse the conservationists proposal in its entirety.

And I do so on behalf of the citizens of those States who have no wildlife areas, who come to Idaho to enjoy nature at its fullest.

And also for future generations who do not have the opportunity to vote who would benefit greatly from this natural beauty of this land.

I am concerned about the language that might be used. I think it would be presumptuous of us to anticipate the wishes of the unborn people and egotistical of us to assume that we know what might be best for them.

Please allow the domocratic process to work. Keep the democratic process open with the release language so that future generations may exercise their option as to the fate of the roadless areas based on their values, which may differ from our own. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Kelly follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

My name is Dorothy Kelly and I am a recent transplant to Idaho. I have lived in Michigan, Ohio, New York, and most recently, Southern California. My knowledge of those states and the degradation to the environment which I have witnessed elsewhere compel me to speak out today in favor of protection of Idaho's truly unique wild lands. I have lived in states where no land is allowed to be wild, where roadless areas exist only as claendar art, and where there are more shopping center acres than forested acres.

I favor preservation of at least 2 million acres of the remaining 6 million; and I will endorse the conservationists' proposal in its entirety with the 10 previously named "Endangered Core Areas" as the bases. I do so on behalf of citizens of those states without wild lands who come to Idaho to enjoy nature at its fullest, of future generations who currently have no vote but who will surely benefit from the beauty and tranquility offered by our wilderness, and for my fellow Idahoans, who appreciate what we have enough to work for its protection.

I strongly oppose hard release language; I feel it is most presumptious of us to anticipate the wishes of unborn people, and egotistical of us to assume that we know what's best for them. Please allow the Democratic process work; keep the democratic process open with soft release language and let future generations exercise their option to decide the fate of roadless areas based on values that may differ from our our own.

Dorothy C Kelly

Dorothy C. Kelly
5049 Wildrye
Boise, ID 83703

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Bill Sargent. Jeff Brennan. Louis Uranga.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS URANGA, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Uranga**. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, my name is Louis Uranga and I reside in Boise, born and raised in Owyhee County, native Idahoan.

I have some familiarity with some of the lands in question, primarily because by father was a foreman for a sheep outfit and they ran their sheep through much of this country. Scott Mountains, Deadwood, Boise River, and north of there.

In 1970 to 1973 I was a smoke jumper out of McCall and got to fly over most of this country and from—the next 2 years I was a smoke jumper in Boise and throught most of the Boise forest and points east.

I think that I should only address those area of which I'm familiar and I will just point them out. The French Creek drainage, from my observation in being in that area, I think that it's a critical area because of the drainage into the Salmon River.

The forest and the ground supply or grasses there would indicate to me that it has limited value for forestry or grazing. I think that it is a prime location for preservation and I would recommend preservation of that area.

I was somewhat surprised to see that Scott Mountain is considered for a wilderness area because I spent considerable time there and there's quite a few roads in there already.

[Bell.]

Mr. **Uranga** [continuing]. But I believe that retaining that area, what's left of it, would be beneficial to the elk and deer herds.

Finally, just Red Mountain. It think it's a prime recreational area for people of this area and I think its uses otherwise are very limited. And I could recommend that they be included in the wilderness area. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Connie Suyehira.

STATEMENT OF CONNIE SUYEHIRA, BOSIE, IDAHO

Ms. **Suyehira**. Senator McClure and Representative Craig, thank you for letting me speak. My name is Connie Suyehira, and I'm a lifetime resident of Idaho.

I'm a native of Twin Falls, therefore I'm very interested in the Sawtooth and White Clouds area. I believe that we must protect our wilderness as one of our finest natural resources.

I've not a avid backerpacker nor do I have a vested interest in mining. I'm mainly a city dweller who does not us this area, but I'm aware of it and I believe that our children, from grandchildren and on down the line, should have the opportunity to use this area in its natural state. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Suyehira follows:]

August 9,1983

Senator James McClure
Representative Larry Craig
Governor John Evans

I feel I am slightly different then most people who have testified in the matter of Idaho Wilderness. I am not a avid backpacker or do I have a vested interest in mining or logging. I do believe we need to protect one of Idaho's most valuable natural resources, that is protect no create because this wilderness is already present. I am here because I have grown up in Idaho and have camped in and around these areas for 30 years. We do not see the majority of Idaho's people here asking for more roads in these areas. All we see are those who want to make money from these lands. It seems to me that we must at times overlook profit in the case of protecting our lands which can not be recovered once the damage is done. I believe we must question if it is actually feasible to log these areas without federal subsides such as roads. We must help protect the animals such as the elk herds for hunting as well as their tourist value, since these developments may harm their continued growth as backed by the Fish and Game. I believe that the majority of people in Idaho who would not profit are not asking for more development, and in these times can the government afford to maintain further developments in these areas. Being a native of Twin Falls I am very concerned about the Sawthooth area and the White Clouds. It is because of these beliefs that I must support the core areas proposed by the conservation coalition. I have not seen many of these areas such as the pioneers, but I want my children to be able to enjoy these areas in the time to come. We must also support soft release on the areas for nothing remains constant and man is always seeing the folly of his ways.

Thank you
Connie Suyehira

12094 Edna
Boise, Idaho

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Red Shute. Chris Johnstone. Iny Truppi.

STATEMENT OF AILENE TRUPPI, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Truppi**. Senator McClure and Congressman Craig, thank you very much for allowing us to speak today. I know that you have not written a bill, that's what I've been told, at least. And I apologize for any misunderstanding on any of the panels behalf in that area.

I do not envy your job when you do write a bill. You have many pressures from many areas.

I also have many reasons for wanting to preserve as much as possible of Idaho's wilderness as we can. I have brought today three of my reasons, sitting in the front row behind me, my three children.

Choosing which of Idaho's wilderness areas to save for these children and their children and which areas to sacrifice to logging or mining or other development interests is somewhat like deciding in a national gallery of art which pictures to take off the wall, which canvasses to remove from their frames and auction off.

The frames, I suppose, could be used for kindling. Perhaps the famous——

[Bell.]

Ms. **Truppi** [continuing]. Paintings for wallpaper. If we were to dismantle or break apart a sculpture, perhaps we could use it for paperweights and doorstops. But we would never have these masterpieces again.

What eludes me is that we can consider dismantling, piece by piece, nature's treasures, when we would never presume to do that to man's creations. Once they're gone they can never be replaced.

In particular, I would urge that when the bills do get written that the language include soft release. Please save as much as you can for my children and yours and your grandchildren and theirs.

In particular the areas with which I am familiar that I cannot in my heart sacrifice or see without emotion anyone else sacrificing, are The Trinities, in which I grew up and in which my family, young and old, walking, unable to walk, carrying in by horseback, whatever means, certainly not all young and healthy and quote able, unquote, have used and enjoyed without, I hope, destroying anything in our way.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Truppi follows:]

TRUPPI
3 pages

August 9, 1983

To Senator McClure and the Idaho Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee:

Choosing which of Idaho's roadless areas to save for perpetuity as Wilderness, and which areas to sacrifice to logging and mining interests, is the crucial issue here today. At present, Idaho is like a vast gallery of natural wonders. Lakes, wildlife, crystal streams, rugged mountains and picturesque valleys abound within Idaho's borders. The fragile future of America's salmon and trout, of the elk and deer populations, of the endangered bear, cougar, wolf, moose, mountain goat and sheep, today lies in the hands of man. The decision, moreover, lies not just with any man or woman, but with *us* here. We Idahoans have the *tremendous* responsibility to save for our children and for the descendants of all Americans (indeed, of the world!) this gallery of nature's wonders.

The decision is not unlike choosing which masterpieces in the world's galleries of art we should save and which treasures we should auction off. Remove a Renoir from its frame, and the canvas could serve as wallpaper; its frame would make good kindling. Marble sculptures, when broken into bits, could be used as paperweights or doorstops. Picture one hand of Michelangelo's *Pieta* being used as a common garden trowel to soften the earth for planting. Even paper is no longer cheap; perhaps we should consider recycling the world's books, such as Melville's *Moby Dick* or all the *Bibles*, or the original manuscripts of Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Payne, and the national archives of the Library of Congress, so that we can print tomorrow's newspapers.

If these examples sound ludicrous, think again. We would never presume to destroy historic and art treasures which have been created by man. How then can we consider the immolation of nature's irreplaceable wonders? For neither the masterpieces of man nor the legacy of nature can be resurrected once destroyed.

On the other side of the issue, the American people cry that we need wood and paper products for housing and industry. We need metals and minerals for technology and progress. Most of all, we Americans need to satisfy our voracious appetities to live "fat and comfortable." We are so obsessed with improving our overall standard of living, that our ultimate goal seems to be a euphoric existence very much like that described in mythology for the Olympian gods and goddesses. Much of the world sees us on this level already.

This second analogy is certainly not farfetched, either. Just look at us here today. We are gathered in a council to decide the fate of some of the last remnants of the world's accessible Wilderness, like powerful gods playing a final game of chess. Once a playing piece is removed from the game, it is cast aside to receive whatever fate may befall it. The importance of this analogy cannot be overstressed--this may very well *be* man's final chance to save these Wilderness lands!

Already, mining and timber industries are lying in wait to snatch up the discarded pieces. And we all know that in Idaho, once a road in punched through a new area, the effects are far-reaching and often devastating. Migrating elk herds *cannot survive* naturally when their winter range is cut off by a road from their summer range. The headwaters of the mountain creeks are *crucial* to the survival of the spawning salmon and trout. Certain animals--moose, wolves, cougar, goats--will dwindle to *extinction* in the wild if man's "progress" cuts too deeply into their living space. All this is not conjecture; it is fact.

So far, some of what I have said will sound overly idealistic to a corporation or large industry. However, I assure you that I am absolutely serious. I am also scared. The sick feeling in the pit of my stomach is there because I fear that many Americans do not realize the propensity of what we are discussing today. We are talking about forever!

I also feel that not everyone in this hearing will be as personally convinced as I am, about saving the Wilderness. To our distinguished Senator McClure and his colleagues in Washington, and to the members of Energy & Natual Resources Committee here today, I plead--do not discard forever the lands that do not make the official list for preservation this year. Designate some areas open to roads and development if you must, but please do not condemn undisputed or unresearched areas so that they may never again be sonsidered for Wilderness classification!

I must face the reality, against my instincts, that industry and progress will continue to gobble up our resources. Some usage is necessary; some waste is inevitable. But there are specific areas in Idaho which I would urge the legislature to save first. The following areas are some that I know personally in varying degrees, and that I consider crucial to include in Wilderness now:

1) The Trinities, an area close to both Boise and Mountain Home, is easily accessible to residents and tourists for camping, fishing, hunting, and recreation. This area is a complete ecosystem, one that will not survive if roads are forced into her. In Southern Idaho, the Trinities are my first choice for preservation.
2) Steel Mountain, located between the Trinities and present Wilderness land, was recommended for Wilderness in RARE II; so please do not sacrifice it now!
3) The Ten Mile areas provide a spectacular view of the Sawtooths. Roads already in use bring man to the edge of the woods; further entry into the area would do irrevocable damage. Its inclusion into the new legislation would extend the existing Sawtooth Wilderness area.
4) Red Mountain, also adjacent to the Sawtooth Wilderness, is crucial habitat for mountain goats and wolves. The elk range in this area is critical, and the scenery is spectacular.
5) Other areas closer to Central Idaho, which border the River of No Return Wilderness, would help to keep the already-preserved areas safer from destruction, and these lands to the west of the Salmon River area abound in rare natural treasures themselves: Secesh River area, Lick Creek and the Needles, French Creek and Fisher Creek, all lying along the Payette River Crest.

These five areas that I "know," must be saved first. However, I urge that any other roadless areas that are not crucial to mining and logging interests in this decade, be kept open for debate later on. Let these unnamed areas remain "wilderness by definition" now. Further research may determination their future classification.

Finally, economic and multiple-use issues arise. Economically, the question arises, "How much more Wilderness should we save in Idaho?"; economically, the response is, "How much less Wilderness can we afford in Idaho?" Next to agriculture, tourism is Idaho's biggest industry; and it's our fastest-growing industry. Lumber camps, mines, even dirt-bike trails are not what are drawing visitors and new residents to Idaho. Destroy our Wilderness now, and we jeopardize the economy for our children's futures.

In answer to lumber companies who say they need the forests, I refer to a recent article published in an Idaho Conservation League newsletter. The article was written by Tom Robinson, who is the regional representative for Wilderness Society. The content is summarized in the title, "Cost of Roads Often Exceeds Timber's Value." It seems that my taxes are going to government subsidies, which are going to the lumber companies, who are cutting down Idaho's trees at a loss of profit, so that they can receive more government subsidies, which in turn come out of my taxes. I am outraged! (So much for economics.)

On the issues of multiple-versus single-use; or that Wilderness is for only the "fit and healthy;" or that only the wealthy elite can afford the Wilderness, I can say only this: whoever started and/or is perpetuating those rumors, is either misinformed or is deliberately trying to dupe the public. Wilderness is multiple use! As defined by the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act, "multiple use" takes in five areas: watershed, recreation, wildlife, range (grazing), and timber (natural resources). Wilderness included all but one; logging can claim only one.

From personal family experience as a native Idahoan, I can prove that the other arguments are also stuff-and-nonsense. Say what others may, I know that Wilderness is multiple use.

In summary, I present the following points:

1) I urge that as much roadless area as possible be saved now. I would support the CORE areas proposed by the Idaho Conservation League and others, and also the areas mentioned additionally in this letter. (See page 2)

2) It is crucial that areas not now designated as Wilderness, and Not opened specifically to mining, logging and other developmental specs--that these "leftovers" retain their classification as Wilderness-by-definition until further research has been completed. Let facts, not guesswork, decide the future.

3) I urge that Wilderness areas are economically vital to Idaho's future.

4) Wilderness is multiple use; development is not (resources).

5) Wilderness areas, once violated, are irreplaceable. It is our solemn duty to preserve them for posterity.

6) Finally, as a mother of three small children and as an Idahoan, I am proud that we have this much Wilderness left to preserve. Our natural treasures are for all Americans and for all mankind. I could leave my own children no greater legacy.

Thank you for the opportunity to voice our opinions in public. Please enter this letter, along with my oral testimony, into the official transcript of the August 9 hearings, 1983.

Sincerely,

Ailene (Iny) Truppi

Ailene (Iny) Truppi
3720 Stone Creek Way
Boise, ID 83705

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Time is expired. I let you run over a little because I'm afraid the timer shortened you a little bit. I gave you an extra minute.

Ms. **Truppi**. Thank you very much for your time.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Mr. Edmond Gorman.

STATEMENT OF EDMUND J. GORMAN

Mr. **Gorman**. Thank you Senator McClure, Congressman Craig for allowing us to voice our opinions.

I've been sitting here listening to some eloquent and emotionally charged pleas to leave the wild and wilderness areas untouched. I can't do better than some of the testimony that has been made as to the reasons why, but I think as an Idahoan and a taxpayer and as also a conservationalist and sportsman, I have to agree with the statements that were made earlier.

But also I would like to point out to the Senators that mining and logging are short term economic enterprises and the areas of the Oregon coast, which I'm familiar with, point out that logging leaves irreparable injury to the habitat even with the land reclamations that is required.

And someone need not go all the way to West Virginia to see what mining, even with some of the finest reclamation, can do to an area.

I'm here to say that we have a resource, that it can be managed in a better way through tourism, which is our growing and will be a sustaining economic enterprise for our State and one that will not be smeltered down, trucked away or burned by careless matches on open areas.

It will be one who will have—in an industry for us in the year 2000 and will not be played out as a classroom word in 10 years. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. No questions.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. Panel No. 20, Murray Feldman, Charles Wells, Mike Medberry, Char Roth, L. A. Reiquam, Richard Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Mel Carlson, Pamela Bell, Ron Reynoso, Betty Matzek.

Murray Feldman.

STATEMENT OF MURRAY FELDMAN, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Mr. **Feldman**. Good afternoon. My name is Murray Feldman and I'm a resident of Moscow, Idaho, where I'm a graduate student and research assistant in the College of Forestry at the University of Idaho.

Contrary to Senator McClure's statements, the roadless areas discussed today have not been studied extensively and in detail. The same Federal court decision that has prompted these hearings noted that the Forest Service's evaluation of these areas lacked enough sight specific detail to satisfy national environmental policy requirements.

The court also pointed out that the Forest Service's assessment was rushed and inadequate. I fail to see why we should fall into the same trap here in Idaho with a hurried, put-together wilderness proposal.

Instead I encourage Senator McClure and the rest of the Idaho congressional delegation to take the lead in sound environmental decisionmaking and to attempt to do a proper job of studying and evaluating these roadless areas, instead of once again coming to the rescue of the Forest Service after they have failed to fulfill the legislative mandates.

As for the future management of Idaho's roadless areas, I would suggest that instead of building roads in the undeveloped areas, that this money be spent on more intensive, and hense productive, management of already roaded areas.

In fact, a recent study by the Wilderness Society in the Bighorn-Weitas roadless area in Idaho, found that, and I quote, "It is financially more attractive to postpone timber sales on many sites and concentrate instead on harvesting from highly productive sites which are unlikely to be found in roadless areas."

Finally, roadless lands not designated as wilderness should not be released for immediate multiuse management. This decision would only serve to short circuit the environmental impact stated process by never considering the wilderness values foregone by developing these areas.

In addition, these areas would then be subject to a national forest managing act planning process, which is heavily biased toward timber production, effectively insuring that these lands will not be available for future wilderness consideration.

What's needed here today is not simply a rehash of the wilderness versus development argument, but rather a search for new and innovative solutions to today's land use problems that will provide the benefits we seek while protecting the environment from further needless degradation.

The natural heritage and resources of these Idaho roadless areas demand nothing less than our full effort toward this end. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Charles Wells.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES WELLS

Mr. WELLS. Good afternoon, gentlemen. I'm Charles Wells, an 8-year student of natural resources, resource management and presently enrolled in the College of Forestry at the University of Idaho.

As I see it, the advantages of roadless areas are manyfold. Foremost, they are economical. They offer a wealth of knowledge for the future and they are part of the natural heritage that has made this country great.

Unroaded areas offer mankind the purest water available. Not only is this important for some fisheries and wildlife, but also for the future of mankind.

Water for human consumption is going to become increasingly more valuable. Not only to the people of Idaho, but more importantly to the people outside the State who depend upon Idaho's waters in order to enjoy a standard and quality of life that we all hold sacred.

Unroaded areas offer mankind a gene pool from which to observe the evolutionary development of certain strains of genetically superior commercial species that can naturally ward off some insect and disease epidemics.

The collection of seed from these hearty individuals, combined with the proper sidvacultural practices, on high productive, cut over roaded areas, will produce further stand of high quality timber at a long-term economic savings, since the road network has already been established.

Unroaded areas offer mankind the ultimate in outdoor recreation experiences, such as solitude, hiking, hunting, camping, photography, wildwater boating and more.

[Bell.]

Mr. **Wells** [continuing]. Recreation and tourism is presently ahead of timber as far as being a money making industry here in Idaho. A lot of what attracts the outside mining into this State are the wild qualities of unroaded areas.

To hastily disturb these unroaded areas without first studying and considering all possibilities, both economically and otherwise, would be cutting off the hand that feeds Idaho for the future.

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Mr. Wells. Mr. Medberry.

STATEMENT OF MIKE MEDBERRY, McCALL, IDAHO

Mr. **Medberry**. First of all I wanted to thank you for giving us all this opportunity to testify. We really do appreciate it.

And Mr. Craig, I'm fascinated by your interest in creating wildernesses out of formerly devastated areas. And I suggest maybe that we begin by re-creating or fixing up the Crystal Beach Condominiums on Payette Lake in McCall for future wilderness area, if you would like someplace to start.

Since Idaho is blessed with some of the largest area of roadless land in the country, it's natural that the State should formally designate more wilderness than other States.

Mining is important, but it's not supreme and it is undeniably a short term and rapacious affair. Logging is important, but it's not the end all use of forest land.

Neither is wilderness the best use of all land. But I propose it as the proper use of the following areas, with which I am familiar. And I will refer to the RARE II names where I can.

First, French Creek. I believe that all of French Creek drainage should be wilderness along with the areas south—excuse me, to Fisher Creek and Granite Lake Reservoir and east to the upper Payette Lake.

The western portion of the French Creek area should take in Twin Lakes, Rainbow Lakes, Coffee Cup Lake and the land south to Granite Mountain. In addition, the Little French Creek drainage with or without the proposed timber sale, and I would prefer to have it with in that area, including Elk Meadows. And Upper Hazard Lake should be included.

The next area that I would like to address is north, south and east Lick Creek area. The area is a large area east of McCall and contains some of the most impressive and accessible countryside around.

The north and south Lick Creek portions are separated from the eastern portion by the dramatic landscape from the Secesh River to the South Fork of the Salmon River.

All of this area should be wilderness, including the Needles, and as much of the riparian habitat along the South Fork as is possible, given the road, which parallels the river.

Next, the Meadow Creek and Pinnacle Peak area. They should run from—the wilderness area I believe should run from the Missouri Ridge to Profile Creek and south——

[Bell.]

Mr. MEDBERRY [continuing]. To include the east fork of the South Fork Salmon River down to Thunder Mountain Road.

I'll just say quickly that I believe also that the Crystal Mountain, Gospel Hump addition and Chimney Rock area could be combined into wilderness and the Council Mountain area could also be wilderness.

And as far as we agree that wilderness—Crystal Mountain might be a nice place to start because it was mined at one time, I believe, for quartz. And it's a very nice area yet.

And again, I wanted to thank you for the opportunity to testify.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Miss Char Roth.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Medberry follows:]

Mike Medberry
Box 466
McCall, Id.83638
Aug. 9, 1983

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES AND ENERGY

First, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Since Idaho is blessed with some of the largest areas of roadless land in the country, it is natural that this state should formally designate more wilderness than other states. We have carved from wilderness a great nation and to the wilderness we owe a great deal of our unique imagination and individuality as Americans. Wilderness has shaped the minds and spirits of both Native Americans and those of us who are later settlers; it is the truest monument to American history, and Idaho is fortunate to have it in Smithsonian quantity and quality. We should preserve the best of it. Mining is important but it is not supreme, and it is undeniably a short term and rapacious affair. Logging is important, but it is not the end all use of forest land. Neither is Wilderness the best use of all land, but I propose it as the proper use of the following areas with which I am familiar. I will use the RARE II names where possible.

French Creek

All of the French Creek drainage should be Wilderness along with the area south to Fisher Creek and Granite Lake Reservoir, and east to Upper Payette Lake. The western portion of the French Creek area should take in Twin Lakes, Rainbow Lake, Coffee Cup Lake, and the land south to Granite Mountain. In addition, the Little French Creek drainage (with or without the proposed timber sale) including Elk Meadows and Upper Hazard Lake should be included.

North, South, and East Lick Creek area

This large area is east of McCall and contains some of the most impressive and accessable countryside around. The North and South Lick Creek portions are separated from the East portion by dramatic landscape from the Secesh River to the South Fork of the Salmon River. All of this area should be Wilderness, including the Needles, and as much of the riparian habitat along the South Fork as is possible given the road which parallels the river.

Meadow Creek and Pinnacle Peak area

The Meadow Creek and Pinnacle Peak area should run from Missouri Ridge to Profile Creek, then south to include the East Fork of the South Fork Salmon River down to thunder Mountain Road. The easterly boundry should be Antimony Ridge and the western border would abut the River of No Return Wilderness. The Stibnite region should, of course, be excluded.

Crystal Mtn, Gospel Hump addition, and Chimney Rock area

These RARE II areas should be combined into a single Wilderness. If this is impossible, the Gospel Hump area, at least, should be designated wilderness in order to help protect portions of the Main and South Forks of the Salmon River.

Council Mountain

Council Mountain is a prominent landmark for many of us in Central Idaho. Though I have not hiked in this area I understand there is excellent elk, deer and bear habitat there. While driving past, I have fantacized about cross country skiing up and down the mountain and would rather ski through trees than stumps. It's accessibility is a plus; please preserve this area.

Thank you for this opportunity to present my views.

STATEMENT OF CHARLENE ROTH, McCALL, IDAHO

Ms. Roth. Hi, my name is Char Roth. Thanks for the opportunity to speak for wilderness. I wish I had the same opportunity to speak out for pro-choice, but so I was insured that I was listened to, but I will give you a letter about that issue later on.

I strongly support the following areas as wilderness in the Payette Crest region: Rapid River, French Creek, Lick Creek North, and South, Gospel Hump and Council Mountain. Each offers positive economic benefits of wilderness and high recreational values.

Although Rapid River and French Creek contain high timber and wilderness values, I question development costs that could exceed timber value due to assessibility and low productivity.

Why does wilderness always have to be used for and by people? If we continue to exploit these lands through excessive logging and mining practices, as done in the past 20 years, future generations will not have the freedom to go to wild places.

It's hard to imagine not having a place to go for solitude, that wilderness state of mind. I go to Rapid River every spring to see my favorite wildflowers.

I think that we need to protect not only the narrow strip of that river, but also the surrounding beauties, the grassy mountainsides that look like moose and bear paradise, rocky craigs and overhangs where the cliff swallows nest, brilliantly colored wildflower meadows, and rattlesnake boulder homes.

Lick Creek North covers an area east—that's located east of the South Fork of the Salmon and bordered to the east by Secesh River.

There are 60 inspirational lakes that can be destroyed by unstable soils and erosion from logging, thus degrading fisheries where there are critical spawning beds for salmon. The powerful Secesh River and the Loon Mountains offer prime habitat for big game.

I know what wilderness means to me. I think of last week's backpack trip and know that I really can drink from Big Creek and that we really did see a salmon fight its way upstream to spawn. I really could taste oysters in Bluebell leaves and watch an elk crash down a pine ridge.

[Bell.]

[The prepared statement of Ms. Roth follows:]

Charlene Roth
Box 466
McCall, ID 83638
Wilderness Testimony

Thanks very much for the opportunity to speak for wilderness today. I'm happy to be here.

I strongly support the following Rare 11 areas as Wilderness in the Payette Crest region. Rapid River, French Creek, Lick Creek North and South, Gospel Hump and Council Mountain each offers positive economic benefits of wilderness and high recreational values.

Although Rapid River and French Creek contain high timber and wilderness values, I question development costs that could exceed timber value due to inaccesability and low productivity. Why does wilderness always have to be used for and by people? If we continue to exploit these lands through excessive logging and mining practices as done in the past 20 years, future generations will not have the freedom to get to wild places. It's hard to imagine not having a place to go to for solitude; that wilderness state of mind. People, even in our incompleteness can create a wholeness with the ecosystem.

The influence of wilderness literature through writings of Emerson, Thoreau and Muir helps us appreciate the beauty of words. But as Muir states, "No amount of word-making will ever make a single soul to know these mountains." It is immediate experience not literary reflection that's really important. I know that feeling so well because everytime I do get out there to hike, to be alone, whatever, I get this overwhelming feeling of "I should be out here all the time! This feels so good!"

4-922 Rapid River

Every spring I look forward to hiking in this area to see my favorite wildflowers. We need to protect not only the narrow strip of spectacular river but also all of the surrounding beauties; grassy mountainsides that look like moose and bear paradise, rocky crags and overhangs where cliff swallows nest, brilliantly colored wildflower meadows and rattle snake boulder field homes. Protected boundary areas for Rapid River should include Black Lake to the west which neighbors the 7 Devils Scenic Area. To the east, Boulder Creek and south to Railroad Saddle with Bryan Mountain to the north.

4-455 Lick Creek North

This area covers 105,771 acres is located east of the South Fork of the Salmon and bordered to the east by the Secesh River. There are over 60 inspirational lakes that could be destroyed by unstable soils, and erosion from logging, thus degrading fisheries where there are critical spawning beds for salmon. The powerful Secesh River and Loon Mountains offer prime habitat for big game.

I know what wilderness means to me. I think of last week's backpack trip and know that I really can drink from Big Creek and we really did see a salmon fight it's way upstream to spawn and I really could taste oysters in Bluebell leaves and watch an elk crash down a pine ridge. We laughed to think how lucky we were to gaze upon mountain after mountain and stuffed ourselves with huckleberries as we reluctantly left the River of No Return Wilderness. I read a quote from ORION magazine, "The world is full of objects as real as the human mind, and of creatures who love as fully as we do."

The CHAIRMAN. Time is always short. Thank you very much. Mr. Reiquam. I'm sure I'm not pronouncing that correctly.

STATEMENT OF LESLIE A. REIQUAM, CHAIRMAN, FISH AND GAME COMMITTEE, IDAHO WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Mr. REIQUAM. Good afternoon Senator and Congressmen. My name is Leslie A. Reiquam. And I'm speaking for myself as an individual and as chairman of Fish and Game Committee of the Idaho Wildlife Federation.

My most serous concern is with your proposed hard release language. It seems to me that to permanently bar any further consideration of wilderness after passage of this upcoming legislation is to make a more final foreclosure that we have the moral right to make.

I see the possibility down the road, perphaps as soon as 10 or 20 years, when clean, cold water may be as valuable to our children and grandchildren as petroleum is to us now.

Most of the roadless areas in question here today are important sources of naturally controlled, unpolluted streams. I am not totally opposed to all logging and mining. I am opposed to opening these roadless areas to development and multiple use all at once. We must not degrade these watersheds.

I feel that current methods of road building and mineral exploration do not offer adequate safeguards against erosion and stream siltation.

Since there is a significant number of available timber sales with no takers, and many of those which are bid are concluded as a deficit to the taxpayers, I cannot justify hard relèase.

The watershed, fish, wildlife, conservation and recreation values are more than worthy of the old, slow and careful processes toward development. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Dick Meyer? Mr. and/or Mrs. Mel Carlson.

STATEMENT OF MEL R. CARLSON, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. CARLSON. Hello. Getting advice from my wife——

The CHAIRMAN. Don't we all?

Mr. CARLSON [continuing]. I want to thank you, Senator McClure, and I'm very grateful to be here with you and Mr. Craig.

I would like to ask for wilderness consideration of the following area. The identity is south Boise and Yuba River, RARE II area.

It joins the Sawtooth wilderness on the south. Elevations vary from about 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

We, that is, my wife and I, backpack into this area with junior high students from the Methodist church. In fact, we did some of that last week with about 16 kids, on some of their first backpacking trips.

It is a beautiful area with rugged mountain peaks, beautiful lakes to fish, mule deer to watch. Vegetation is white bark pine, sub-alpine fir habitat type with a few Engelman spruce in the stream bottoms and on wet situation.

The white bark pine grows to timberline and often is deformed or stunted by wind, cold or draught. Undergrowth vary considerably and range from Idaho fescue on exposed sites to elk sedge and dwarf huckleberry on moderate sites.

Solids are formed from south batholith granites being sandy loams and the loams. These habitat sites are very low timber potential.

Forage can only sustain light wildlife grazing. The important use is water. This water production for the Boise area and the irrigated lands in Canyon County.

Only the lower slopes adjacent to these areas and below 5,000 feet have Douglas fir and lodge pole pine and with very careful management could be logged. I, as a retired forester, would recommend that the capabilities of this area be examined very thoroughly for wilderness designation to maintain watershed values.

In conclusion, I believe all our land should be examined according to its capabilities and this is the reason I'm against the proposed release of all lands not now designated wilderness without further study.

[Bell.]

Mr. CARLSON. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carlson follows:]

Testimony of Mel R. Carlson, 2512 Redway Road, Boise, Idaho 83704, before the Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee on August 9, 1983.

I would like to ask for wilderness consideration of the following area. Identified as South Boise - Yuba River Rare II Area, it joins the Sawtooth Wilderness on the south. Elevations vary from about 5,000 to 10,200 feet. We have backpacked into this area with junior high students from the Methodist Church on some of their first backpacks. It is a beautiful area with rugged mountain peaks, beautiful lakes to fish, and mule deer to watch.

Vegetation is white bark pine and sub-alpine fir habitat type with a few Engelman spruce in stream bottoms and wet cool situations. The white bark pine grows to timberline and often is deformed or stunted by wind, cold or drought. Undergrowths vary considerably and range from Idaho fescue on exposed sites to elk sedge and dwarf huckelberry on the moderate sites. Soils are formed from the south batholith granites.

These habitat types are very low timber potential. Forage can only sustain light wildlife grazing. The important use is water production for the Boise area and irrigated lands in Canyon County. Only the lower slopes adjacent to this area and below 5,000 feet have Douglas fir and lodgepole pine and with very careful management could be logged.

I, as a retired forester, would recommend that the capabilities of this area be examined very thoroughly for wilderness designation to mainain watershed values.

In conclusion I believe all our land should be examined according to its capabilities and this is the reason I am against the proposed releasing of all lands not now designated wilderness without further study.

Respectfully submitted,

Mel R Carlson

Mel R. Carlson

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mrs. Carlson.

STATEMENT OF ZILDA U. CARLSON, BOISE, IDAHO

Mrs. CARLSON. Thank you, Senator McClure. It is not a question of how many acres of wilderness Idaho should have, but what is the best use for the land itself. Some of the land under consideration is well suited for logging, mining, and grazing. And other land is best suited only to maintaining hunting, fishing, and hiking, which are valuable economic resources in Idaho.

Wilderness status for this land will also protect our watersheds with its valuable water, the lifeline of Idaho. Excessive erosion caused by mining and logging activities in areas not suited to such action, can severely damage our watersheds, which in turn hurts the farmer, rancher, and every person in Idaho.

It is impossible to protect our fish and wildlife to insure quality water for Idaho and to leave some solitude and beauty for the future generations if we release all land not now in wilderness.

Many areas need to be studied further for final boundaries and acreages. And in my written testimony I have listed some areas which I will not go into now.

But I would like to say that it seems a shame, for example, that 8,000 acres of the Salmo-Priest area, which is the home for the mountain caribou, would need to be taken out of wilderness. To me these and the red—giant red cedars there should be put in wilderness.

Also it seems a shame that Mount Borah, Idaho's highest peak, is not in a wilderness situation. Timber and mineral values are very low in this area.

I am strongly against any bill which would permanently bar any wilderness consideration for land not now declared wilderness. I urge that the areas mentioned in my written testimony, as well as some other areas, be designated wilderness to protect the most critical areas for fish, wildlife, recreation, and watershed.

I understand plans are underway to prevent exact boundaries and acreages and this will be proposed in October. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Carlson follows:]

Testimony of Zilda U. Carlson, 2512 Redway Road, Boise, Idaho, 83704, before the Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committee on August 9, 1983.

It is not a question of how many acres of wilderness Idaho should have but what is the best use for the land itself. Some of the land under consideration is well suited to logging, mining, and grazing. Other land is best suited only to maintaining hunting, fishing, and hiking which are valuable economic resources in Idaho. Wilderness status for this land will also protect our watersheds with its valuable water, the lifeline of Idaho. Excessive erosion caused by mining and logging activities in areas not suited to such action can severly damage our watersheds which in turn hurts the farmer, rancher, and every person in Idaho. It is impossible to protect our fish and wildlife, to insure quality water for Idaho, and to leave some solitude and beauty for the future generations if we release all land not now in wilderness. Many areas need to be studied further for final boundaries and acreages.

At a minimum the following areas should be considered wilderness:

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest. This rocky, rugged area of glacial cirques, lades and ridges containing the last unroaded drainage in the Selkirks has already been recommended by the USFS as wilderness. I have hiked in this area and have personally seen cougar and wolverine. Very exciting.

2. Mallard-Larkins with its elk, deer, mountain goats and other species has been declared by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission as the most critical wildlife area in Idaho needing wilderness.

3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek is an outstanding recreation area due to the prime elk habitat and to the excellant trout streams. Hiking, hunting and fishing are valuable economic uses of this area.

4. Payette Crest including French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River and Needles is highly erosive and fish and wildlife habitat will be damaged by proposed logging and road building as was the South Fork of the Salmon River 35 years ago.

5. Sawtooth Completion - Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise and Yuba Rivers. This is a continuation of the beautiful rugged Sawtooth Wilderness and should be a part of it. Again hiking, fishing and hunting are the economic uses for this area. I recently completed a weeks backpack in this area with 15 others. We all enjoyed the scenery and wildlife.

6. White Cloud and Boulder Mountains. Although this is one of the few areas in Idaho that I have not backpacked in, many of my friends have told me how outstanding is their rugged beauty. This is critical spring, summer and winter range for elk, deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, antelope and salmon spawning.

Testimony of Zilda U. Carlson - Page 2

7. Palisades have minor timber value and no gas or oil has been discovered in the vicinity. But they are important as a watershed and for wildlife habitat.

8. Northern Lemhis with their lush meadows and deep forests are home to elk, bear and mountain goats.

9. Garns Mountain again contains important habitat for wildlife and fish.

10. Salmo-Priest is home for the only established band of mountain caribou, a temporary endangered species, as well as 3,000 year old giant red cedars. Surely this small 8,000 acre area could be saved for the future.

There are other areas which should be considered for wilderness. For example, it seems a shame that the Lost River Range which contains Mt. Borah, Idaho's highest peak, is not a wilderness. Timber and mineral values are low but the rugged, jagged country has superb scenery.

I am strongly against any bill which would permanently bar any wilderness consideration for land not now declared wilderness.

I urge that the areas mentioned above as well as some other areas be designated wilderness to protect the most critical areas for fish, wildlife, recreation and watersheds. I understand plans are under way to present exact boundaries and acreages will be proposed in October.

Respectfully submitted,

Zilda U. Carlson

Zilda U. Carlson

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Pamela Bell? Ron Reynoso? Betty Matzek?

Thank you very much for your testimony.

Ms. **Roth**. Senator McClure, no we all don't have a wife to give us advice.

The **Chairman**. I don't know how the rest of us survive.

Next panel, Fred Christensen, Philip Heinrich, Ingrid Brudenell, Bill Brudenell, David Mabe, Ernie Day, Lori Milliken, Jude Hawkes, Barbara Heller, Florence Blanchard, and Mark Brown.

Fred Christensen.

STATEMENT OF FRED CHRISTENSEN, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. **Christensen**. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, I'm Fred Christensen, a member of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.

I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the commission on the remaining wilderness areas of Idaho and potential wilderness legislation. My recommendations to this committee on the Forest Service RARE II—are the Forest Service RARE II recommendations of 1979 and for a possible State wilderness bill, are essentially the same.

Review of our 1979 position did not result in recommending any additional roadless areas for wilderness. However, the past 4 years have seen additional instances where fish and wildlife values have been diminished by construction of roads into previously unroaded areas, strengthening our conviction that the few remaining areas with exceptionally high fish or wildlife values must have wilderness classification to retain these qualities.

In the national forests, emphasized at this particular hearing, the commission specifically recommended wilderness classification for the roadless areas designated as 4.061, 10 miles east in the Sawtooth and Boise National Forests.

This area, continuous to the northwest corner of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area, contains the Hanson Lakes and is a logical addition to insure the protection of the lakes and adjacent elk summer range.

The commission also takes the position that any State wilderness bill should not include the so-called hard release wording. Roadless areas not classed as wilderness should come under the ongoing planning processes of the various national forests and considered for allocation to any of the various management prescriptions as provided for under the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

[Bell.]

Mr. **Christensen** [continuing]. However, when plans are reviewed in the future, wilderness should be available as an option if roadless status has not provided—has not proved adequate.

Therefore, if release wording prohibits future consideration of wilderness classification, the commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned the separate category of further planning as outlined under the RARE II procedures.

Mr. Chairman, we recognize the potential, very long-term impact of the pending wilderness decisions and respectfully urge your favorable consideration of these recommendations.

And, sir, if I may be excused now, there is a commission meeting in progress and I would like to be excused, please.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much for your appearance and testimony.

Mr. **CHRISTENSEN**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Christensen follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE CONCERNING WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

BOISE, IDAHO

August 9, 1983

I am Fred Christensen, a member of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the Commission on the remaining roadless areas of Idaho and potential wilderness legislation.

The position of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission is that roadless areas having highly significant fish, wildlife or hunting and fishing values should be classified as wilderness if wilderness is the best means of protecting those values. Our recommendations to this committee on the Forest Service RARE II recommendations of 1979 and for a possible state wilderness bill are essentially the same. Review of our 1979 position did not result in recommending any additional roadless areas for wilderness. However, the past four years have seen additional instances where fish and wildlife values have been diminished by construction of roads into previously unroaded areas, strengthening our conviction that the few remaining areas with exceptionally high fish or wildlife values must have wilderness classification to retain these qualities.

In the national forests emphasized at this particular hearing the Commission specifically recommends wilderness classification for the roadless area designated as E4.061, Ten Mile East in the Sawtooth and Boise National Forests. This area, contiguous to the northwest corner of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area, contains the Hanson Lakes and is a logical addition to insure the protection of the lakes and adjacent elk summer range.

Recommendations for wilderness areas in the other national forests will be or have been, presented by other members of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission at hearings held at the other locations in Idaho.

Our recommendations statewide are for 11 roadless areas or portions thereof which total 558,782 acres.

The Commission also takes the position that any state wilderness bill should not include the so-called "hard release" wording. Roadless areas not classed as wilderness should come under the on-going planning process of the various national forests and considered for allocation to any of the various management prescriptions as provided for under the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

This is extremely important for fish and wildlife resources because there are a number of prescriptions that retain roadless characteristics without the necessity of legislative wilderness classification. However, when plans are revised in the future, wilderness should be available as an option if roadless status has not proved adequate.

Therefore, if release wording prohibits future consideration of wilderness classification, the Commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned to the separate category of further planning as outlined under the RARE II procedures.

Mr. Chairman, the Commission has judiciousy considered the State's remaining roadless areas and the implications of a State Wilderness Bill. The selected few areas which are endorsed for wilderness classification have strong justification based on extremely important fish, wildlife or hunting and fishing values. We recognize the potential, very long term impact of the pending wilderness decisions and respectfully urge your favorable consideration of these recommendations.

The **Chairman**. And you certainly may be excused. Mr. Heinrick. Ingrid Brudenell.

STATEMENT OF INGRID BRUDENELL, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Brudenell**. Senator McClure and Congressman Craig, my name is Ingrid Brudenell and I'm a resident of Boise. Thank you for the opportunity to express my support for the conservation of Idaho's roadless, undeveloped national forest lands.

Approximately 92 percent of Idaho lands do not have wilderness classification and is opened to development and exploration. However, we are fortunate to have nearly 3.8 million acres of designated wilderness and the possibility of adding additional acres.

We have the chance to protect pristine areas where elk, deer, and other wildlife can live undisturbed, where man is a visitor. We can protect roadless areas which are rich with a diversity of geology, plant, and animal life. We can conserve these lands by protecting them with congressional designation as wilderness.

I support legislation which includes the endangered Idaho wilderness core, which I have identified in my written testimony. The recommendations from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game of critical plant and animal habitat areas and those initial areas identified by conservation groups.

Legislation should include soft release language, which would allow further study of areas which are deleted at this time. Even with the expected proposal from sportsmen and conservationists, over one-half of the roadless national forest lands will be available for development.

I think it is important to preserve our national wilderness lands which remain. They are a part of our heritage and a legacy to pass on to our children. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Brudenell follows:]

Ingrid Brudenell
10892 Bridgetower Dr.
Boise Idaho 83709
Aug.9,1983

For The Hearing Record
Senator J.McClure
U.S.Senate
Energy and natural resources committee
Washington D.C. 20510

Thank you for the opportunity to express my support for the conservation of Idaho's roadless,undeveloped national forest lands.Approximately 92% of Idaho land does not have wilderness designation and is open to development and exploration. However, we are fortunate to have nearly 3.8 million acres of designated wilderness and the possibility of adding additional acres. We have the chance to protect pristine areas where elk,bear and other wild life can live undisturbed. Areas where man is a visitor. We can protect roadless areas which are rich with a diversity of geology, plant and animal life. We can conserve, these lands by protecting them with congressional designation as wilderness.

What is the value of wilderness? One is the almost unlimited recreational activity which can be enjoyed by almost everyone.This summer we have taken our children as well as a great grandparent..to bask in the beauty and solitude of wilderness. In addition, grazing, hunting, scientific study and limited mineral exploration can occur. All of these activities may continue without damaging the wildlife habitat, watershed and streams. Recreational potential in wilderness attracts tourists. Tourism is the state's second most lucrative industry and will continue to provide income and employment without costing additional tax dollars. Tourism is a "clean industry"

p. 2 of testimony by I. Brudenell

which will grow through expanded natural attractions like wilderness. This is true multiple use of roadless areas.

Some of the areas currently under review are part of an ecological system which the Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game have identified as critical to fish and game. An example would be lands in the Sawtooth national forest in the Ten Mile East area. Wilderness protection is needed to maintain habitat and wildlife populations. Their careful recommendations should be included in any legislation.

In. conclusion, I will support legislation which includes the endangered Idaho wilderness core, the recommendations from the Idaho dept. of Fish and Game and those additional areas identified by conservation groups. Legislation should include "soft release" language. Even with thr expected proposal from sportsman and conservationist over one half of the roadless national forest lands will be available for development.
I think it is important to preserve wilderness lands which remain. They are a part of our national and state heritage and a legacy to pass on to our children.

Thank you.

Ingrid Brudenell

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Bill Brudenell.

Ms. **Brudenell**. OK, Bill Brudenell wasn't able to be here because of work commitments. But he will submit his testimony.

The **Chairman**. That will be made part of the record. David Mabe.

STATEMENT OF DAVID MABE

Mr. **Mabe**. Thank you. Being a fisherman, hunter, backpacker, and actively involved in agriculture, deciding what I personally would like to see done with Idaho public lands, both State and Federal, has not been an easy decision to reach.

I have enjoyed many trips, both afoot and horseback, into Idaho's existing wilderness areas. However, I have also enjoyed a greater number of trips into multiple use areas that has previously been logged or had seen limited mining. Many times the marks left by previous inhabitants have added to, rather than detracted from, the asthetic value of an area.

However, this does not mean that I favor all projects applying to developmental permits. Projects the size of the Cyprus Mine in Challis need to be developed very carefully and I am concerned about the Challis area, due to the Cyprus project.

I'm also concerned about the effect that additional wilderness would have on many communities and less densely populated counties of Idaho whose economy is based on mining, timber, and agricultural industries and whose local government services, such as roads and schools, which have been supplemented by Federal land payments.

Although wilderness areas are fine places for extended trips, they are oftentimes, due to their nature, very difficult to enjoy on a weekend outing and the majority of the people who head for the hills on a tight time schedule and would not be able to go at all if more time were needed for the trip.

There are also those who, because of age, physical conditions, or handicaps, are not able to go into wilderness or no motor vehicle areas. These people would be far better off to have all the wilderness areas sold off to private concerns, developed and put onto tax rolls.

However, this would not be fair to those of us who enjoy and use these areas. On the other hand, to put Idaho into a position where the largest planned industry is recreation is to place our State into an economy that is more susceptible to economic swings and fads or hobbies of people from other areas. I feel that with good, cooperative management from all interested parties, both private——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Mabe** [continuing]. And public, our State could develop into a beautiful, public land that could be used and enjoyed, and which we'll be proud to pass on to our children.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mabe follows:]

TESTIMONY
Before
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
On
PROPOSED WILDERNESS IN IDAHO

Presented By
DAVID MABE

Being a fisher, hunter, backpacker, and actively involved in agriculture deciding what I personally would like to see done with Idaho's Public Lands, both State and Federal, has not been an easy decision to reach. I have enjoyed many trips both on foot and horseback into Idaho's existing wilderness areas. However, I have also enjoyed a great number of trips into multiple-use areas that have been previously logged or had seen limited mining. Many times the marks left by previous inhabitants have added to, rather than detracted from, the aesthetic value of an area. However this does not mean that I favor all projects applying for development permits. Projects the size of the Cyprus Mine in Challis need to be developed very carefully. I am very concerned about the future of the Challis area due to the size of the Cyprus project. I am also concerned about the affect that additional wilderness will have on the many communities and less densely populated counties of Idaho whose economy is based on the mining, timber and agricultural industries, and those local governmental services, such as roads and schools, which have been supplemented by federal land payments.

The game habitat in many of the wilderness areas that now exist is not as good quality as some areas that are also used as livestock grazing or have recently been logged. The word "some" is very important because not all of the renters or custodians of our land have properly managed it. Some of the occupants are not financially able and others are simply not willing to make the effort to properly use the lands. Idaho needs a public lands use system that will allow users of public land who are doing a good job to continue or even have more freedom and for those who are not properly caring for the land to be replaced.

Although wilderness areas are very fine places for extended trips they are often times, due to their nature, very difficult to enjoy on a weekend outing. And the majority of people who "head for the hills" are on a tight time schedule and would not be able to go at all if more time were needed for the trip. There are also those who, because of age, physical conditions or handicaps are not able to go into roadless or no-motor vehicle areas. These people would be far better off to have all wilderness areas sold off to private concerns, developed, and put onto tax rolls. However this would not be fair to the many of us who use and enjoy those areas. On the otherhand to put Idaho into a position where the largest planned industry is recreation is to place our state into an economy that is more susceptible to economic swings, and fads or hobbies of people from other areas. I feel that with good cooperative management from all interested parties, both private and public, that our state could develop beautiful public lands that could be used and enjoyed and which we will be proud to pass on to our children. With diversity we will also have a strong enough economic base to support us and allow our families to stay in the state. I feel that the multiple-use public land concept with very little or no additional wilderness is a desirable policy.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I appreciate your statement. Mr. Ernie Day. Ms. Lori Milliken.

STATEMENT OF LORI MILLIKEN

Ms. MILLIKEN. Good afternoon. This will be a short summary of my longer written testimony.

Once in Yosemite after an hour's hike up a trail, I found at the top a hot dog stand. This is an extreme and somewhat comical analogy, but it does indicate that what was once wild and expansive had become small and civilized.

We have a jewel here in Idaho, a precious commodity that will become more valuable as people continue to seek experiences in the outdoors. I moved to Idaho because it has something you can't get in other States, vast areas of clear water, undeveloped land and abundant wildlife.

Without these Idaho would have no unique characteristics. It would offer nothing that couldn't be found in Oregon, Washington or any of the other Western States. We cannot allow too much of the State to be opened to roads, mining and logging and with subsequent destruction of the ecosystem and still expect the opportunity we have become accustomed to.

While I am aware that many people are unemployed and there are countries in an endless search for new energy resources, it is time that our long term decision for wilderness outweigh those short term economic decisions. Opening our wilderness to logging and mining will not meet our Nation's needs.

I support legislation that includes at least 50 percent of the remaining roadless areas. That includes what is referred to as the Endangered Core and that includes soft release language as opposed to hard release language.

Hard release language is a term used to refer to a possible clause in future legislation that will bar lands not designated wilderness during pending legislation from ever being considered for such status in the future. If you are considering to close, I urge you to test it. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Milliken follows:]

August 9, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Commitee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

Idaho has an image of being a rugged, pristine land of forests, mountains, clear streams, and abundent wildlife. At one time this may have been little more than postcard material for people driving through our state, but trends indicate that more Americans are finding challenge and relaxation in our country's remaining wilderness areas.

Faced with increasing pressure and tension in our daily lives, we are seeking ways to remain healthy and sane in a world that becomes more crowded and stressful.

Outward Bound, once a rigorous outdoor school for wealthy, virile teenagers, has recently revised its format to accomodate increasing numbers of middle-aged Americans who seek more from a vacation than beautiful vistas viewed from a car window. Other people are seeking adventure in raft trips, backpacking experiences, hiking, fishing, pack trips, hunting, climbing, canoeing, and kayaking.

This list of possible activities could easily be extended, and therein lies the power of Idaho: it is one of the last playgrounds where these sorts of adventures can actually occur. These opportunities are the greatest part of Idaho's heritage, greater than its people, or its industry, or its agriculture. These opportunities existed before people came to Idaho, and should be protected, respected, and preserved in this light.

It is easy to take the splendor of Idaho for granted; for those born and raised in the west a land uncrowded and unspoiled is a way of life. It has always been that way and it is difficult to see it any differently.

Those of us raised in other states come to Idaho because the west still holds oppotunity. We come from areas where decisions for urbanization and industry were made long before we were born, and the wilderness vanished decades ago. We come to Idaho and are dazzled by the openess. It is easy for us to take so much space for granted; there are so few people, and there is so much land.

The size of our state is deceptive, however. Many of us have experienced revisiting areas first seen five or ten years ago. We go back to those areas because we remember our first trip there, when we were alone amongst all those mountains, and the lakes and streams were filled with fish. Already those same lakes and streams are crowded with people, there are few fish, and the area is cluttered with human waste. We must go farther and farther afeild for any solitude.

Not only do Idahoans have to go further every year for solitude, but also for firewood, and for areas where humankinds machinery has not scared off the once abundent wildlife. The yearly encroachment of logging trucks, dirt bikes, chain saws, off-road vehicles, and on-road vehicles into isolated areas presses and urges the most important decision Idahoans will ever have to make: how will we use this precious land. It is a decision that can only be made one time; we cannot change our minds about wilderness once we open them up. It will be too late, when our children wish that we had maintained more land as wilderness.

Most of the land under consideration has been utilized as wilderness, It is not as though new wilderness lands are to be added to those already existing; while we are certain that are aware of this fact, it cannot be overstated and urged that you take the most conservative tactic in your final designation.

Considering the enormity of your decision we urge you to keep open any future considerations of wilderness in Idaho by refraining from any "hard release" language in your bill. We also urge that you protect at least fifty per cent of remaining roadless land so that our grandchilderen can also choose how to utilize Idaho's land.

Finally, we would urge that you include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core to keep them roadless.

Good luck to you in this most important decision.

Sincerely,

Lori Milliken

Lori J. Milliken
James W. Hale M.A.

James W Hale MA.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Jude Hawkes.

STATEMENT OF JUDE HAWKES, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Ms. HAWKES. Senator McClure, I thought it was really important for me to take the time off work today to come to tell you how I feel about the present and future generations of Idaho who deserve the option of having our wilderness lands protected.

I'm a teacher and a summer camp counselor for children and I take them on hikes everyday into the White Clouds, the Pioneers.

Myself, I've been fishing and camping every weekend when I'm not with the kids and when I was on top of Black Dome a couple weeks ago and I looked across to the Lost River Range and I saw Borah Peak and other areas that are being considered in this wilderness proposal, I felt very humble and I was very grateful to be a resident of a State that has more wild, unroaded, public land than any other State.

I would urge you to take your time carefully and slowly consider these wilderness areas under consideration, not to succumb to the pressures of the mining and timber industries.

As chairman of the Energy and Resource Committee, your role in preserving the quality of life, not only for our whole country, but for our State, is a powerful one. Please stress that a wilderness built for Idaho be considered separately so that above all we who life here can be proud of our home as a refuge for wildlife and a haven for visitors from other States already exploded by industry. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Hawkes follows:]

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD
August 9, 1983 Boise, Idaho

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy and Resource Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator McClure:

Last week from the top of Big Black Dome at 11,353' in the Pioneer Mountains, I looked across to the Lost River Mountain Range at Idaho's highest peak, Borah, and in every direction I turned, a sea of peaks surrounded me. I felt humbled by the spectacular views, exhilarated by the walk to such a remote vantage point, and most of all grateful to be a resident of Idaho where there exists more wild, unroaded public land than any other state except Alaska.

Today 6.5 million acres of Idaho's wilderness, including areas close to my home--the White Clouds, the Pioneers, Borah Peak, the Lemhis-- are in jeopardy. The quality of life which brought me to live in Idaho five years ago is being threatened, and most incomprehensible is that as an American taxpayer, I am expected to finance roads which will destroy my opportunity for solitude and undisturbed recreation, as well as upset the habitat upon which rare wildlife such as bighorn sheep and mountain goat, wild salmon and trout depend.

It was vital to me to take time off work today in order to testify on behalf of present and future generations of Idahoans who deserve the option of having these areas protected. As a teacher and summer camp counselor in the Wood River Valley, I am encouraged by parents in our community to better acquaint their children with our "backyard" wilderness environment undisturbed by the greatest threat to its preservation: roads. My respect for our wilderness areas is also increased as I experience its beauty through the eyes of this group of five year olds. Senator McClure's "hard release" language would deprive these children--all of us--forever from experiencing the wildreness areas now in question, denying our birthright as native Americans.

This country's heritage is its vast, unexplored terrain--the Western Frontier, almost lost in man's desperate attempt to control and manipulate his environment particularly for purported economic gain. But the economic truth for myself and the majority of Idahoans is that we depend on our wilderness for our livelihood as well as our way of life.

Senator McClure, I urge you to take the time to consider each of the wilderness areas slowly and carefully without succumbing to the pressure of the timber and mining industries. Your decision will affect us deeply along with all the future generations to come. As Chairman of the Energy and Resource Committee, your role in preserving the quality of life for our whole country as well as our state is a powerful one. Please stress that Idaho's wilderness bill be considered separately so that, above all, we who live here can be proud of our home as a refuge for wildlife and a haven for visitors from other states already explpoited by industry. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Jude Hawkes
Jude Hawkes
P.O. Box 2487
Ketchum, ID 83340

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Barb Heller.

Ms. **Hawkes**. And Barb had to leave because she was having car trouble and she was afraid of the roads here in Idaho. So she wanted to get home.

The **Chairman**. We'll place her statement in the record.

Ms. **Hawkes**. OK. Senator, I have a short letter that she would like me to read to you.

The **Chairman**. We'll place it in the record. It will be a part of the record in that manner. Florence Blanchard.

STATEMENT OF FLORENCE K. BLANCHARD, DIRECTOR, BLAINE COUNTY COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Ms. **Blanchard**. Thank you, Senator. Last year I was the project director of a symposium called Man, Wildlife and the Public Land, which was held in Boise in the fall. During the course of this project, I learned a great deal about the people and the wild land and wildlife of Idaho.

Based on what I learned I would encourage you to designate the maximum numbers of acres possible as wilderness in Idaho. Despite our 33 million acres of public land, the quality of our recreational opportunities has actually diminished.

According to 1980 projections by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, merely 18,000 acres a year are converted from brush to irrigated cropland in Idaho.

About 6,000 acres are added to urban development and another 14,000 acres are going into recreational development and summer homesites. Also in the past 10 years the population of Idaho has grown 32 percent, from 712,000 to over 944,000.

Every field, every open space, every vacant lot that is developed, puts more and more pressure on our Federal and State recreational areas. The situation is much worse in other States where wilderness areas have been adversely impacted by urban growth.

We sometimes forget, too, that this is a shared habitat, and if we don't expand our wilderness system we will lose threatened species such as the bobcat, grizzly bear, white sturgeon, caribou, peregrine falcon, and salmon and steelhead, probably by the year 2000.

In the future, yes, we might have shortages of gas, oil, coal, uranium, but that is partially the result of our own waste and shortsightedness. But let's not be shortsighted about wilderness.

Even worse than a lack of these natural resources would be the lack of enough wilderness.

Let Pennsylvania be known for its coal, California for its sunshine and Idaho for its wilderness.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Mark Brown.

STATEMENT OF MARK H. BROWN, PRESIDENT, BOISE VALLEY FLY FISHERMEN

Mr. **Brown**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Congressman Craig. On behalf of the Boise Valley Fly Fishermen, my name is Mark Brown. I'm the current president of the club, representing some 125 members in the Boise area.

Our membership is concerned with the wilderness issues. It affects the quality of fisheries and habitat in many of these wilderness areas. Our membership enjoys both the roadless areas and those that are accessible by roads as they relate to fisheries.

We feel, however, that the number of true blue ribbon trout streams will continue to decline if they are not protected. There are two specific areas that we would like to state our comments on at this time.

One is the Danskin, South Fork of the Boise River. The other is the Hoodoo Great Burn Area, in the Clearwater National Forest, comprising the Kelly Creek, Cayouse Creek and Toboggan Creek Drainage. These areas have outstanding fisheries as well as wildlife resources.

First of all, the Danskin, South Fork of the Boise, roadless area. The South Fork of the Boise River below Anderson Ranch Dam has been a pet project for the Boise Fly Fishermen since 1976 when hatchery trout were no longer introduced into the stream.

We've done considerable work to provide spawning habitat and have worked harder to strive for special fishing regulations to insure a quality trout stream. Our club, in addition to many other concerned groups, has joined forces to make sure the minimum stream flows would be insured and that such destructive concerns as dredge mining would not be allowed in the pristine stream.

It is a rare resource to have a stream such as the South Fork of the Boise River existing within such a short distance of our capital city. Some of the major spawning streams for the South Fork exist in the Danskin, South Fork of the Boise, roadless area.

The terrain in this area is steep and contains few timber resources. We feel this area is critical to insure trout spawning habitat for this great stream and would recommend that this area should exist in a wilderness state.

The Hoodoo Great Burn Area, Clearwater National Forest. The wilderness status of the Kelly Creek, Cayouse Creek and Toboggan Creek Drainage is a pricely resource as well.

[Bell.]

Mr. Brown [continuing]. Kelly Creek was the first catch and release stream designated by the Fish and Game in the State of Idaho.

I see I'm running out of time so I have one final comment. And that is, the people in other areas of the country travel virtually thousands of miles to experience the fisheries that I've mentioned. This type of resource existed there at one time, too. The few remaining quality streams in this—in the East are virtually inaccessible to the public. We must realize that a price cannot be attached to these great resources, and would ask for your favorable consideration.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

BOISE VALLEY FLY FISHERMEN
OFFICE OF
P. O. BOX 311
BOISE, IDAHO 83701

August 9, 1983

Senator James McClure
304 North 8th, Room 149
Boise, Idaho 83702

RE: WILDERNESS HEARINGS

Dear Senator McClure:

I am the President of the Boise Valley Fly Fishermen representing some 125 members and their families in the Boise Area.

Our membership is concerned with the Wilderness issue as it affects the quality of fisheries and habitat in our great state. Our membership enjoy the resources in this state both accessible by roads and those that are "roadless" or in wilderness areas. Our club strives to protect fisheries that are quality streams. We feel that the number of true "blue ribbon" trout streams will continue to decline if they are not protected. A wild trout stream is one where propagation occurs in a natural state. There are two areas in the Wilderness Classification where wild trout streams exist; The Danskin - South Fork of the Boise River and the Hoodoo Great Burn Area in the Clearwater National Forest comprising the Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek and Toboggan Creek Drainage. These areas have outstanding fisheries as well as wildlife resources. We feel that the final decision regarding these classifications will have long-lasting impacts on our generation and generations to follow.

I would like to address my comments to the two areas previously mentioned:

A. The Danskin/South Fork of the Boise Roadless area: The South Fork of the Boise River below Anderson Ranch Dam has been a "pet project" of the Boise Valley Fly Fishermen since 1976 when hatchery trout were no longer introduced into the stream. We have done considerable work to provide spawning habitat and have worked hard to strive for special fishing regulations to insure a quality trout stream. Our club, in addition to many other concerned groups, has joined forces to make sure that minimum stream flows would be insured and that such destructive concerns as dredge mining would not be allowed on this pristine stream. It is a rare resource indeed to have a

BOISE VALLEY FLY FISHERMEN
OFFICE OF
P. O. BOX 311
BOISE, IDAHO 83701

stream such as the South Fork of the Boise River existing within a short distance of Boise. Some of the major spawning streams for the South Fork exist in the Danskin South Fork of the Boise roadless area. The terrain in this area is steep and contains few timber resources. We feel this area is critical to insure the trout spawning habitat for this great stream and would recommend that this area should exist in a wilderness status.

B. The Hoodoo Great Burn Area (Clearwater National Forest). The wilderness status of the Kelly Creek, Cayuse Creek and Toboggan Creek Drainage is a priceless resource. Kelly Creek was the first catch-and-release stream designated by the Fish and Game in the State of Idaho. It has reached national and international acclaim over the last few years. In reviewing the information provided to us on this area, the conclusion reached is that the value of the timber resource in the area (basically lodge-pole pine) is less than the cost of constructing roads to the area. The resulting damage to the streams is immeasurable. We would ask that this area be designated in to wilderness status.

People in other areas of the country travel virtually thousands of miles to experience the fisheries that I have mentioned. This type of resource existed there at one time, too. The few remaining quality streams in the east are virtually inaccessible to the public. We must realize that a price cannot be attached to these great resources. Once a wild trout stream is gone, it is gone forever.

Sincerely,

Mark H Brown

Mark H. Brown
President

MHB/ds

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. No questions.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony. Panel No. 22, Barbara Billings, Janelle Wintersteen, Bob Ward, Bill Wood, Leslie Nelson, Rick St. Clair, Russ Campbell, Penny Wagahoff, Adrien Taylor, Charles Blair.

I hope the fact that there are only two of the panel that have arrived doesn't mean we're so far ahead of schedule that people are surprised. I hope the people on panel No. 23 will take their seats in the front row and take their place at the witness table following the testimony of those on panel No. 22.

Barbara Billings.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA BILLINGS, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Billings**. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig, I am Barbara Billings and I'm a transplant to Idaho.

I came from Los Angeles about 10 years ago. And we were looking for a State to live in to raise our family. And we chose Idaho because of the great resource that it has in its wild land.

And I know that as you're considering dividing these lands into wilderness and multiple use land and so on, they're hard decisions to make. I'd like to urge you to think of the wilderness as a resource also, as well as the timber or—and so on.

Because I feel that it is an economic resource. It draws tourists, it draws emigrants to the State, like myself and my family. It has a lot of hard-to-measure values.

It's much easier to attach dollars and cents to the economic benefits of timber and/or—than it is to the economic benefits of people moving in the State, tourists and so on. Because that's much bigger.

I think that the places that I'm familiar with most are in the Boise Forest because we did come here for that lifestyle, so we've always used that area extensively, living in Boise.

And Red Mountain is one place. I went there Sunday just so that I could say, yes, I went to Red Mountain Sunday and climbed up on top of it again. And they are so close to the city and yet so wild that it's really a rare thing and I think that it's important to consider those areas that are still wild and yet so close to the population centers.

And one other pet thing I would like to mention. I guess coming from Oregon, which is a big timber producing State, I feel that the deficit timber sales are economically——

[Bell.]

Ms. **Billings** [continuing]. I don't like to see my taxes going to subsidize the roads. I would rather subsidize the timber companies directly.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Billings follows:]

1418 East Mays
Boise, Idaho 83702
August 9, 1983

The Honorable Senator James McClure
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

Dear Senator McClure:

I have a special interest in preserving many areas within the Boise National Forest as they now are.

Ten years ago, my husband and I chose Idaho as the state we wished to live in and raise our children in. We left California for clean air and an active out-door lifestyle. Idaho was our choice because it had more wild area than any other.

I know that the bill you will be writing will make profound changes in the lives of Idahoans simply because we have always had this quantity of wilderness quality land and now we will have less. I'm concerned that you preserve a wilderness core -- I don't want to lose the very thing that brought me here.

Red Mountain in the Boise Forest has been a special place for me. Special because it is so near the city and yet so wild and unspoiled. It is a rare combination and needs to be preserved. Wild land is a resource just as timber and ores are; we lose the use of one resource to gain the use of another. I wish you the wisdom of Solomon in planning how to maximize the benefits of all our resources.

One concept I am strongly opposed to is that of deficit timber sales; if a stand of timber is not economically profitable without my taxes to subsidize roading the area, I would prefer that my tax money go directly to subsidize the timber companies and workers, as we now do the airlines, railroads, etc!

Sincerely,
Barbara Billings
Barbara Billings

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Janelle Wintersteen. Bob Ward. Bill Wood. Leslie Nelson. Rick St. Clair. Russ Campbell.

STATEMENT OF RUSS CAMPBELL, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Campbell**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Congressman Craig. I live at 1200 Holden Lane, Boise. I have lived in the State for about 13 years. I'd like to second the statement that Barbara Billings has made to you. I believe we should look at some of these conversions and nonconversions from wilderness in economic light.

I believe that there is ample evidence to suggest that the area around Boise and southeast Idaho is easier, it's easier for employers to locate here and attract with people because they can go to roadless areas in the wilderness for recreation. This is especially true for areas that can be reached on the weekend.

I believe that we should try to maintain a variety of recreational areas. My experience indicates we seem to have an adequate amount of area that is roaded that people can access with motorized vehicles. It might seem at this point in Idaho that perhaps we have enough area close in that we can use for wilderness experience.

However, in my own time, I have seen areas in California become very overcrowded, that were once thought to be impenetrable and there was once thought no way they could be overpopulated. But now they are overpopulated with hikers. So I'm saying to you——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Campbell** [continuing]. From an economic point of view, please maintain these areas so that we can grow economically, willfully. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Penny Wagahoff. Adrien Taylor. I believe Mr. Blair has already testified. Congressman Craig.

Mr. **Craig**. No questions.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I appreciate your appearance and testimony today.

Panel No. 23. Jack Trueblood, James Kranz, Dave Simmons, Pat McCarthy, Jeannia Peterson, Burke Mantel, Meigan Burris, Andrew Goodwin, Don Olowinski, Ellen Trueblood.

Jack Trueblood.

STATEMENT OF JACK TRUEBLOOD

Mr. **Trueblood**. Thank you, Senator. I would like you to know the people in my family have been supporting the protection of natural resources for at least 50 years in Idaho and nationwide. I think now it's fallen to my turn and we're not going to stop.

I support the granting of wilderness status for the areas identified by the Idaho Conservation League as the Endangered Wilderness Creek and I intend to support the conservationist's and sportsmen's proposal when it is released this fall. I am opposed to the use of hard release language in wilderness legislation. I support soft release but I really feel it would be more proper in any area that research indicated needed protection, could be protected as wilderness at any time, regardless of waiting for a Forest Service cycle to come in around 15 years.

I feel that any areas so rugged and remote that timber sales would fall into a deficit category should be protected as wilderness now. Deficit timber sales are a wretched example of fiscal mismanagement, which should be outlawed.

Of all the taxpayer-supported subsidies to industry, this one is particularly offensive because it makes the public pay a company to cut public trees from public land and keep the profit. It's like paying a thief to come to your house to rob you.

In any area where the establishment of wilderness could enhance the future of anadromous fish, I feel the issue should be sufficient reason to grant said protection and I would really think that it would behoove every sportsman and fisherman, all the way down to Columbia to be here to say the same thing.

Specific areas most people have mentioned a lot of times. When I worked for the Forest Service in the late 1960's we surveyed two roads in the Deadwood Country and they were both abandoned because the road was—the terrain was too steep to support a permanent road and I think this area should be protected as wilderness.

Pioneer Mountains, I would support wilderness for. The White Cloud Boulder area. The people of Idaho have repeatedly supported wilderness or projects in the White Cloud Boulder area and I really think that should just go without saying. It should be protected.

The roadless areas are an asset, especially, I think, the ones close to civilization. The Breadwinner area north of Arrowrock Reservoir is a major migration corridor for an estimated 12,000 of the 20,000 to 30,000 deer in the Boise River deer herd. It also—from time to time some outstanding trainer hunting, rough grasses, bluegrass hunting——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Trueblood** [continuing]. And other big game. And I think probably that area contributes more money in sportsmen's gas and supplies to the economy of Boise than it could if all the trees in the place were cut.

I really get tired of the continual threats by industry spokesmen that making wilderness costs jobs. In the first place, it's impossible to make wilderness, unless you have a fine touch. All we can do is protect a little bit of our natural environment for the sake of the future generations.

I'd urge the industry spokesmen to just knock off the threats about the loss of jobs, the poor economy and how cold it would be in the winter. Because I would sacrifice a little bit of each one of those things to know that my children and their children would have a place to see what it was that made America the promised land for all our forefathers and I would suggest that you really couldn't do anything more patriotic than to protect every acre that you can as wilderness for future generations of America. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Trueblood follows:]

Testimony before the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
by Jack Trueblood, Rt. 3 Box 3496, Nampa.

I support the granting of wilderness status for the areas identified by the Idaho Conservation League as "endangered Idaho wilderness core", and I intend to support the conservationist's and sportsmen's proposal when it is released this fall. I feel that these hearings would have been more productive had they been scheduled with sufficient notice to allow for more detailed preparation by the contributing parties.

I want to put on the record my opposition to the use of "hard release" language in the proposed wilderness legislation. I will support "soft release" language, though I feel that the most proper procedure would allow for wilderness protection of an area at any time that research indicated a need for such protection.

On the issue of wilderness statewide, I feel that any area so rugged or remote that timber sales would fall into the deficit category should be protected as wilderness. These deficit sales are a wretched example of fiscal mismanagement which should be outlawed. Of all the taxpayer supported subsidies to industry, this one is particularly offensive because it makes the public pay for a company to cut public trees from public land, and keep the profit. It's like paying a thief to come to your house and rob you.

In any area where the establishment of wilderness could enhance the future of anadromous fish, I feel that that issue should be sufficient reason to grant such protection. In the southern Idaho area this would include the Lick Creek and Needles area.

When I worked for the U.S. Forest Service in the late sixties I helped on two seperate surveys for logging and access roads on the Deadwood River, and the project was abandoned because the steep terrain would not support a permanent road. I think this indicates that the most profitable use of the area would be as wilderness.

The Pioneer Mountains hold splendid lakes and mountain scenery, and are an important wildlife area. They should be protected. The White Cloud-Boulder area should not be a controversy, since the citizens of Idaho have repeatedly supported the protection of the area. I add my sentiments to those, and urge wilderness protection for the area.

The state's roadless areas are an asset which should be thoroughly examined before any decision is made to invade them. The Breadwinner area north of Arrowrock Reservoir, for instance, is a major migration corridor for an estimated 12,000 of the 20 to 30 thousand deer in the Boise River deer herd (figures by Idaho Fish&Game, 1980). Boise area residents have enjoyed viewing this herd in the wintertime since the early part of the century. The area is used extensively by sportsmen for chukar, ruffed grouse and blue grouse hunting as well as big game, and I would estimate that more money comes into the Boise economy each year in sportsmen's gas and supplies than could be realized if the entire area were open to timber harvest.

The value of any roadless or wilderness area will increaseas long as it is intact, but once development begins, the value can only decline. I think it is important to note that in each of these areas we have the option of retaining a valuable recreation site as a permanent source of income or sacrificing that chance for a short-term gain in corporate profits.

The continual threats by industry spokesmen that making wilderness costs jobs is all hogwash. In the first place, it is impossible to "make" wilderness, all we can hope to do is protect a bit of our natural environment for the sake of future generations. The jobs that will be lost according to industry, will be lost anyway when the trees are gone, if these decisions go that way. No one is stupid enough to think that a company will continue to pay them after the profit is gone. Oil and gas company spokesmen tell us that we not only will lose jobs, but that we will be cold in the winter, have limited gasoline, and be generally miserable if we keep these lands in their natural state. I urge these industry spokesmen to knock off the threats. It's a tired old line that we've heard enough of. I would personally suffer a little of the financial hardship referred to in exchange for keeping some of our public land wild and free, a place where my children and their children could have a chance to see what it was that made America the promised land for our forefathers. I would suggest that you could do no more patriotic thing than preserve as much wilderness as possible, so that future Americans could have a chance to understand what their pioneer forefathers found worth working and fighting for.

Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. James Kranz.

STATEMENT OF DR. JAMES KRANZ, BOISE, IDAHO

Dr. **Kranz**. Thank you Senator McClure, Congressman Craig and the staff. I appreciate the opportunity to testify.

I am an Ada County resident for the past 8 yearts, an outdoor enthusiast and conservationist. At the present time I'm a member of a number of the local conservation organizations, including serving as this year's current chairman of Duck's Unlimited.

My concern that Idaho retain a balance between commercial use of our wilderness area and preservation of the wilderness area for us to utilize on that basis. Specifically my concern is that Borah Peak wilderness proposal, Idaho Fish and Game recommended we set-aside approximately 119 acre tract in the Challis National Forest region.

As you are probably aware, this high desert region is of questionable commercial value from a timber, mineral, grazing, or water rights standpoint. This region does have significant wildlife resources. It contains one of Idaho's few existing native wheat grasslands stand, a reasonable timber sheltering area for the existing deer and elk herds and is one of Idaho's bighorn sheep ranges, having provided a transplant site for that particular purpose in the 1960's.

And I urgently request that you follow Idaho Fish and Game's recommendation of including this in the wilderness tract area. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Dave Simmons. Pat McCarthy.

STATEMENT OF PATRICK McCARTHY, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Mr. **McCarthy**. Thank you, Senator McClure and Congressman Craig. I'm Patrick McCarthy, and I've submitted two letters for the written testimony for people who couldn't be here this afternoon.

And I'll read a portion of the letter with 52 signatures that I gathered rather quickly on Saturday evening from Wood River residents. And it says, the letter says simply, please slow down. Any quick decision or hard release legislation on 6.5 million acres of remaining roadless land in Idaho's National Forest will affect all of us forever.

We choose to live in a part of Idaho rich with recreational opportunities. To continue the quality of life in Idaho, the quality of air and water, to maintain our runs of ocean, going salmon and steelhead, our wild trout. To insure roadless areas remain for bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, elk, moose, bear, wolves, and deer. To keep the option of roadless wilderness open for us all, we urge you to protect the following areas as wilderness. And then the specific areas are listed in the written testimony.

In quick conclusion, I would like to say again, please think of the long run. Visiting the Selway-Bitteroot wilderness area this last fall, I met a man named Emil Keck who this August 18 will have lived in the primitive area for the last 20 years and now rebuilds suspension pack bridges over the Selway and Moose Creek.

This work is all done by hand with local cedar, handhewn into timbers, joined and fitted and eased into place all by his hand and by himself. He's 70 years old this year and is as burly as the land in which he lives. If one has time Emil will talk your ear off.

And it's time we need now so as best to decide on the future of Idaho's wild lands. For as Emil says about the Selway country applies to these lands in question as well. If you can't think in terms of 500 years, you just don't belong in this country. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. McCarthy follows:]

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

August 9, 1983
P.O. Box 1576
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Like many others here today, I took the day off from work to come here and testify, feeling that the $112 in lost wages a mere pittance in comparison to the value of the land we are considering today. A mere pittance as long as most of that 6.5 million acres is protected as wilderness.

And like many others here today, I migrated to Idaho eleven years ago, in my case from Western Washington. The last three years I've been going to grad school at the University of Montana, keeping my Idaho residency and paying out-of-state tuition, I might add, and I know the affects of clear cutting and wide spread log road building in my native state and in Western Montana. From my personal viewpoint it's not good for our state for one specific reason: it's bad for fishing. Bad fishing is bad for our economy, especially in the light of Fish and Game's recent efforts to rebuild the runs of salmon and steelhead.

Please think of the long run. Visiting the Selway-Bitteroot Wilderness Area last fall, I met a man named Emil Keck, who this August 18th will have lived in this primitive area for the last twenty years, and now rebuilds suspension pack-bridges over the Selway and Moose Creek. This work is all done by hand, with local cedar, hand-hewn into timbers, joined and fitted, and eased into place all by hand and by himself. If one has the time, Emil will talk your ear off. He's seventy years old this year, and is as burly as the land in which he lives. And it's time we need now so as to best decide on the future of Idaho's wild lands. For as Emil said about the Selway country applies as well to these lands as well: "If you can't think in terms of 500 years, you just don't belong in this country."

Sincerely,

Pat McCarthy

Patrick McCarthy

#142

Panel 23

FOR THE WILDERNESS HEARING RECORD

(#2 of Pat McCarthy)

Wood River Residents
for Wilderness
P.O. Box 1576
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please Slow Down!

Read in

Any quick decision and "hard release" legislation on the 6.5 million acres of remaining roadless land in Idaho's National Forests will affect all of us forever.

We choose to live in a part of Idaho rich with recreational opportunities. We choose to live in Idaho because Idaho has more remaining wild, unroaded public acreage than any state except Alaska.

To continue the quality of life in Idaho, the quality of water and air, to maintain our runs of ocean going salmon and steelhead, our wild trout, to insure roadless areas remain for bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar, elk, moose, bear, wolves and deer, to keep the option of roadless wilderness open for all of us, we urge you, Senator McClure, to protect the following areas as wilderness:

The White Cloud - Boulder Mountains (with a no-mining clause)
The Sawtooth Completion (including Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River) of the Smoky Mountains
The Lost River Range (including Borah Peak, Pahsimeroi and King Mountain)
The Pioneers and The Little Wood River area
The Northern Lemhis and Diamond Peak (including the Big Timber, Park Creek, Little Timber drainages)
The Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest of the Selkirk Mountains
The Mallard-Larkins on the Clearwater-St. Joe divide
The Salmo-Priest area (mountain caribou habitat)
The Payette Crest (including French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, and Needles)

Sincerely,

1. Patrick J McCarthy P.O. Box 1576 KETCHUM ID 83340

name mailing address

2. Norma E Douglas Box 1363 Sun Valley ID 83353
3. Melissa G Stewart Box 754 PICABO, ID. 83348
4. Josephine M Kerr BOX 754 Picabo, Idaho 83348
5. Asa Chandler BOX 270 Ketchum Id. 83340
6. William A. Davidson Box 2402 Ketchum Id 83340
7. Carla Becker Box 9 Stanley 83278
8. John DePasquale PO 1221 Sun Valley ID. 83353
9. Geoff [illegible] PO 462 KETCHUM ID 83340
10. Sylvia Green Box 2557 SV. 83353
11. Heike Kilian Sun Valley, Id 83353
12. Trude McGonigal B1384 Bellevue Id 83313
13. Wanna Garner Rt1 Box 171A, Hagerman, Id
14. Jonathan Stoke JONATHAN STOKE BOX 3792 KETCHUM, ID
15. Roi Valing Box 1692 Sun Valley 83353
16. Karla L. Hill Box 1436 Ketchum 83340
17. I Karen McCall Box 8[illegible] HAILEY, ID 83333
18. TOM POMEROY BOX 1765 KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340
18. Cleve Ives Box 1442 Ketchum Idaho 83340
20. Bruce Haller Box 327 Hailey Id 83333
21.
22. Paul 7 Pretter Box 1635 Ketchum, Id 83340
23. Fay E Neiman Box 4336, Ketchum, Id 83340
24. [illegible] — Box 1252 Ketchum Id 83340
25. [illegible] . BOX 2660 Ketchum, ID 83340
26. Shelly Evans Box 1966 Sun Valley Id. 83353
27. C.W. Pomeroy Box 1765 Ketchum Id. 83340
28. Judith A. Hawkes Box 2487 Ketchum Id 83340

29. Anita P. Skewes-Cox Box 1461, Ketchum, Id 83340
name mailing address
30. Stacey B Weisz Box 2581 Sun Valley, Id 83353
31. Peter G Weisz " " " "
32. Box 2800 F. Pendl
33. WALDE HIRNER, P.O. Box 1142, SUN VALLEY, ID. 83353
34. NADJA Pipperger, P.O Box 1142, Sun Valley, ID 83353
35. Emily Schott Emily Schott 4306 Edgemont Boise Ida. 83706
36. Liebgott Roland Box 2581 Sun Valley Id. 83353
37. Edith Pendl BOX 2800 S.V. Id 83353
38. Peter G Weisz Box 2581 SV 83353
39. PETER SCHOTT 4306 EDGEMONT BOISE 06
40. Gabriele Viedermoser 4306 Edgemont 83706 Boise
41. WOLFGANG SCHOTT AUSTRIA
42. Brigitte Schott, Kitzbühel, Austria
43. [illegible] Vladimiroff P.O. 3662 Ketchum Id
44. Jeffrey A. Bowling P.O. 3947 Ketchum Idaho 83
45. Holly Brown P.O. 2342 Hailey ID 83333
46. [illegible]
47. Ken [illegible] Box 2401 Sun Valley ID 83353
48. Lawrence K. Hencher Jr. Box 225 Bellevue, ID 83313
49. [illegible] Waller Box 499 Bellevue, Id 83313
50. Janet [illegible] [illegible] ID 83348
51. [illegible] Box 1792 Ketchum ID 83340
52. Benjamin Schepps Box 543 Haily, Id 83333
53.
54.
55.
56.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Jeannie Peterson.

STATEMENT OF JEANNIE PETERSON, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Peterson**. My name is Jeannie Peterson, and I live in Boise. I'm a native Idahoan and very proud of our State. This is the State we have today which is made up of some wonderful wilderness. Therefore, I support the endangered wilderness core, which I have listed in my written testimony.

I am a professional nurse in a critical care area and it is so important for me to have these roadless areas to go into so I can renew my senses and revive my spirits. To many of us the enjoyment of solitude, complete independence and the beauty of undefiled panoramas is absolutely essential to happiness.

On an economic standpoint, I don't want my tax dollars to go for the construction of roads into these areas so that the timber industry can have deficit timber sales. This makes absolutely no sense. Plus, as it's been pointed out, the timber industry is now number five economically in the State, whereas tourism and recreation are number two. Wilderness brings money to Idaho.

So in closing, I urge you to examine everything carefully. A wrong decision can never be corrected. I do believe, with careful planning, we can have a 20th Century and a primitive world. Please include the endangered wilderness core in your legislation and an antimining clause for the White Clouds. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Peterson follows:]

Senator McClure,

FOR THE HEARING RECORD:

As a native Idahoan I am very proud of our state. That is the state we have today which is made up of some wonderful wilderness. Therefore, I support the Endangered Wilderness Core which comprises ten areas:

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
2. Mallard-Larkins
3. Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains
7. Northern Lemhis
8. Palisades
9. Garns Mountain
10. Salmo-Priest

I also am very opposed to "hard release" language of areas designated non-wilderness so that they may be evaluated at a later date.

The reason why I chose to live in Idaho is because of the quality of life availabe due to having wilderness. I am a professional nurse in a critical care area and need to be able to go to these areas so that I can renew my senses and revive my spirits. To many of us the enjoyment of solitude, complete independance, and the beauty of undefiled panoramas is absolutaly essential to happiness.

On an economic standpoint, I don't want my tax dollars to go for the construction of roads into these areas so that the timber industry can have deficit timber sales. This makes absolutly no sense. Plus, the timber industry is now #5 economically in the state, whereas tourism and recreation are #2. Wilderness brings money to Idaho!

Everyone talks about multiple use. Wilderness provides four out of five multiple uses which are: Watershed, Wildlife, Recreation,and Range or Grazing. All of which are important and need to be protected. Its been shown in Idaho watershed and wildlife especially can not co-exist with roads left by logging and mining operations.

So in closing, I urge you to examine everything carefully. A wrong decision can never be corrected. Once again I am in support of the Endangered Wilderness Core and am opposed to "hard release". Ido feel that Americans through careful planning can provide a Twentieth Century and a Primitive World. Please save our wilderness. Thank-you.

Sincerly, Jeannie Peterson

Jeannie Peterson
1308 N. 20th
Boise, Id. 83702

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Burke Mantel. Meigan Burris. Andrew Goodwin.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW GOODWIN, KETCHUM, IDAHO

Mr. GOODWIN. Senator McClure, Congressman Craig and ladies and gentlemen. The question before you is a very simple one and that question is, what amount of land in Idaho should be left unroaded and placed under wilderness protection?

It is historically obvious that when something works perfectly it is better not to meddle with it. There has never been, in the history of our planet, a better example of something that works perfectly than wild lands in their original undisturbed state. Sadly, there are forces within and outside of Idaho which believe that commercial exploitation of these wild lands will make them work better.

This ignores the fact that for untold centuries management policies have worked to enhance these lands. If private industry is now permitted to exploit them, you may be sure of two things: (a) That exploitation will irreparably degrade the wilderness to the point where future generations will have no wilderness and (b) somebody will make a hell of a lot of money.

So the question really is, do we allow a few people to get rich at the cost of losing our wild land? I don't feel that we should. Trees for the timber industry can be farmed. In the near future synthetic substitutes for products which today are mined may very well be discovered.

Industry says that wilderness designation locks up economically productive lands and I must disagree. In 1981 tourism, according to the Idaho Division of Economic and Community Affairs, accounted for 320 million more dollars pumped into our economy than did mining and forest products put together.

These people came to look at scenery, not mines and lumber mills. Now, I have no economic interest in this issue. I have spent all my life outdoors and I am still poor in money. But I am very, very wealthy from the beauty and grandeur of this wild Idaho.

There really is no question of how much roadless area should be protected. It should all be under wilderness designation. If it is given to industry it will be to the later detriment of us all. We can never have enough wilderness. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Don Olowinski.

STATEMENT OF DON OLOWINSKI, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. OLOWINSKI. Senator, Congressman, I'm an attorney in private practice here in Boise speaking for myself. I grew up outside of Idaho and I came here as the chief of division of natural resources, for the Idaho attorney general.

In that capacity I had an opportunity to work with both of yourselves and your staff with the various land management agencies and with the various user groups from industry to environmentalists and based on that experience and those perspectives, I have one, I guess broad, philosophical comment to make.

Idaho, at present, does not have enough or too much wilderness and in that connection I would support an extension of the wilderness system beyond that proposed by the Forest Service and their RARE II proposal.

I have personally seen the overcrowding that's existed in other wilderness areas outside the State of Idaho. And the day will come when Idaho's wilderness will face the same pressures resulting in permits for access, closing of certain areas to camping, the prohibition of wood fires and in the worst possible case, carrying out your excrement with you.

So I believe that an extension of this system would be a farsighted measure which would do justice to the efforts that both of you have conducted in the past. As to specifics, I've been in the White Clouds and I've been in the Mount Borah area.

I've also probably camped and hiked and canoed rapids in maybe 20 to 30 wilderness areas throughout the country. And these areas are as worthy of protection as any of the areas that I have seen.

Two final comments. I would support soft release in any wilderness bill. And I would like to thank both yourselves and the various land management agencies for protecting as much wilderness as we have in Idaho in the present. It's a great State——

[Bell.]

Mr. OLOWINSKI [continuing]. And I believe more wilderness will make it greater. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mrs. Ellen Trueblood.

STATEMENT OF ELLEN TRUEBLOOD

Mrs. TRUEBLOOD. Senator McClure and Representative Craig, please include in your legislation the endangered Idaho wilderness core urged by conservationists, sportsmen, and environmental organizations.

Final acreages and boundaries will be presented to you by these groups in October and I expect to support them. I prefer the soft release language which says that lands designated roadless, at the beginning of the forest planning cycle, 15 years from now may again be studied for wilderness.

Idaho's unique qualities attract recreation minded persons from all over the United States and several foreign countries. These qualities are renewable and should be maintained.

Tourism is Idaho's No. 2 industry. Logging in many—wait. Wilderness is compatible with four of the multiple uses offered our State, recreation, range, wildlife, and watershed.

Logging in many areas damages our watersheds affecting the quality of ur streams and important fish resources, as well as the habitat of our wildlife. An example is the South Fork of the Salmon.

In many areas the sparisty of timber does not justify the cost of roads. And since my son Jack mentioned the Breadwinner area for wilderness and I favor that, I will not go into that.

Trinity Mountain is one of the Granite Peaks with its granite peaks, alpine lakes and meadows and trails offers good hunting and fishing and camping. Airmen from Mountain Home Air Base find this a welcome recreation area to spend their days off.

The South Fork of the Boise offers quality fishing. The area should be classified as wilderness. The Pioneer Mountains, Challis National Forest——

[Bell.]

Mrs. TRUEBLOOD [continuing]. Are beautiful alpine ridges with good fishing and trails. It should be classified wilderness.

I could go into maintaining old growth trees and its importance to the mycologists. And I guess I'll just leave that for my testimony. But mycologists of great reknown have come to both the Priest Lake and McCall area from Canada, United States, and England to study the mushrooms there and mycorrhizal association with forest trees bring forth mushrooms that are not found other places.

And this is really an important thing to consider because scientists are studying the benefits that may occur from medicine to cure disease found in those mycorrhizal associations in mushrooms.

I believe my time has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. Your entire statement will be placed in the record.

Mrs. TRUEBLOOD. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Trueblood follows:]

For the Hearing Record

Senator James McClure
United States Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

Please include in your legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core urged by conservationists, sportsmen and environmental organizations. Final acreages and boundaries will be presented to you by these groups in October and I expect to support them. I prefer the "soft" release language which says that lands designated roadless at the beginning of the Forest Planning cycle (15 years from now) may again be studied for Wilderness.

Idaho's unique qualities attract recreation minded persons from all over the United States and several foreign countries. These qualities are renewable and should be maintained. Tourism is Idaho's No. 2 industry.

Wilderness is compatible with four of the multiple uses offered our state: recreation, range, wildlife and watershed.

Logging in many areas damages our watersheds affecting the quality of our streams and important fish resources as well as the habitat of our wildlife. An example is the South Fork of the Salmon River. In many areas the sparsity of timber does not justify the cost of roads.

One of the areas in the Boise National Forest that should remain Wilderness is Breadwinner. A minimal amount of timber is available and it includes an area very important for migrating deer and elk along the Boise River in the fall and winter. Over 20,000 deer use this route annually. The ridges, sidehills, draws and creek bottoms are habitat for blue grouse, Franklin grouse and ruffed grouse, plus chukar, Hungarian partridge, quail and the endangered pileated woodpecker.

The area is near Boise and provides fishing along the river, hunting, camping and bird watching for one of the most heavily populated areas of Idaho

Trinity Mountain with its granite peaks, alpine lakes and meadows, trails offers good hunting and fishing and camping. Airmen from Mountain Home Air Base find this a welcome recreation area to spend their days off. The South Fork of the Boise River offers quality fishing. The area should be classified Wilderness.

In the Pioneer Mountains, Challis National Forest, there are beautiful alpine lakes with good fishing, good trails, hiking and hunting. The beauty of these mountain peaks is awe inspiring. Timber and mineral values are low. This should be classified Wilderness.

Please support the Conservationists' Proposal which requests that Wilderness for the White Clouds includes a clause prohibiting mining. The White Cloud-Boulder ecosystem is known for its range for elk, deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep and antelope and its salmon spawning streams.

Maintaining old growth trees is ecologically important to mycologists. Many of the most outstanding mycologists of North America as well as some from England, Scotland and Canada have visited both northern and southern Idaho to collect and study fungi. They came here studying primarily in the Priest Lake area and in the McCall region because of the association with fungi with the great variety of forest trees.

The mycorrhizal association with forest trees brings forth mushrooms which are only found with certain trees and especially old ones. If such trees are logged, certain mushrooms will be lost forever.

Scientists have been and are working with many of the species of mushrooms found in our forests checking to find new ways to cure disease.

Mushroom societies have held national forays at Priest Lake and at Donnelly bringing visitors from all over the United States, Canada and England, thus aiding Idaho's tourist industry. Without certain forest trees, this would be lost as well as many mushrooms that are endangered species.

The Seven Devils (drained by Rapid River) was one of the areas where new species mushrooms were found by Dr. Alexander H. Smith of the University of Michigan in the 1960's. He also spent several summers at the Kaniksu forest in northern Idaho.

Rapid River is a Wild and Scenic River with a fish hatchery near its confluence with the Salmon River. It provides winter range for big game and should be classified as Wilderness.

Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles is another area which should be classified Wilderness. Elk, deer, bear and other wildlife reside here and make this an excellent area for hunting. Fishing is also excellent. The white granite Crest if highly erosive. Proposed logging would damage fisheries and wildlife.

Logging should not be allowed in the Great Burn--Cayuse Creek. Recognized nationally as blue ribbon trout streams are Kelly Creek and Cayuse Creek. The area is also prime habitat for elk, ray wolves and grizzly bear. This should be Wilderness.

An article by Michael Frome in the summer issue, 1983, Wilderness magazine "Losing Balance, Just How Multiple Is Our Multiple Use?" quotes my husband Ted Trueblood.

'Each year I see land that once was wilderness receive the blessings of what they call multiple use. First come the bulldozers, then the loggers and logging trucks. Then come the ORV riders, riding just to be riding, or perhaps trying to shoot a deer without the honest sweat that should be part of any hunt. Idaho has already lost some of its choicest wild country and even now the Forest Service proposes to open still more roadless areas to development. So we're not looking at how much more wilderness we're going to have, but how much less there will be.'

Ted spoke the words cited above as president of the River of No Return Wilderness Council.

Michael Frome, a well-known environmental author and critic is visiting associate professor at the College of Forestry at the University of Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I have no questions.

Senator SYMMS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Panel No. 24, Ron Mitchell, Tom Van Alten, Danah Woodruff, Lori Carriveau, Hugh Blankenship, Keith Larson, David Verner, Pat Ford, Marilyn Sword, Roger Hazelwood.

Mr. Mitchell.

STATEMENT OF RON MITCHELL, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes, thank you. My name is Ron Mitchell and I reside at 8673 Fairview, Boise, Idaho. I'll be submitting detailed written testimony, but I would like to make some general comments.

I favor classifying as wilderness approximately 3 million acres of Idaho's remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest lands. I also support wilderness classification of lands designated by the Idaho Conservation League as endangered Idaho wilderness core.

And I'm adamantly opposed to hard release language in any wilderness bill because future changes in Idaho's demographics, economy and wildlife populations behoove us at a future date to classify roadless as wilderness.

My advocacy of wilderness is based on the overwhelming evidence that wilderness status will render the highest and best uses of such land for both the quality of life and economic standpoints. Road these areas and log and mine them, and as both the U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Fish and Game Department acknowledge, the quality of fishing, hunting, and watershed and scenery will certainly decline.

Logging scenic de facto wilderness and therby locking them up in a network of clearcuts and logging roads precludes or diminishes other uses as wilderness backpacking, horsepacking, camping, fishing, hunting, photography, and nature study.

The outdoor recreation review commission once projected a tenfold increase in wilderness recreational use from 1960 to the year 2000 and a recent forest survey confirmed that wilderness recreation is increasing several times faster than road accessible campground use. Crowding has become a major problem in portions of the Sawtooth, Hells Canyon and River of No Return Wilderness Areas, and consequently in order to maintain quality wilderness recreation, for which Idaho is nationally famous, and to bolster the State's recreation and tourism economy, which is now second only to agriculture, additional wilderness lands are needed.

Furthermore, the economic impact on Idahoans of logging and roading of potential wilderness lands is, cumulatively, negative. The cost of building logging roads in these marginally commercial timberlands often exceeds the monetary receipts to the Forest Service for timber sold. In fact——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Mitchell** [continuing]. The taxpayers, through Federal funds appropriated by the Forest Service and road credits, end up paying the bill, a massive public welfare subsidy of timber companies. For instance, from 1974 to 1978 on just the Caribou, Sawtooth, and Targhee Forests, a National Resources Defense Council audit revealed a net loss on timber sales of $8,286,800. That's a deficit.

Even when a profit is made, the resources lost as a result of logging and/or road building, often far surpass the value of timber harvested. A typical example is the infamous south fork of the Salmon River sale where 30 percent of Idaho's salmon run, estimated to be worth $100 million, was destroyed for $14 million worth of timber.

The highest long term monetary value of these lands lies in recreational use, which is centrally to the lifestyle of the majority of Idahoans. Preserving them as a wilderness will help maintain the high quality of life that Idahoans currently enjoy. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mitchell follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

Ron Mitchell
8673 Fairview #55
Boise, Idaho 83704

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

My name is Ron Mitchell, and I reside at 8673 Fairview, Boise, Idaho.

I'll be submitting detailed written testimony, but I'd like to make some general comments.

I favor classifying as wilderness approximately three million acres of Idaho's remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest lands.

I also support wilderness classification for lands designated by the Idaho Conservation League as Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

And, I adamnantly oppose hard-release language in any wilderness bill because future changes in Idaho's demographics, economy, and wildlife populations may behoove us at some future date to classify a roadless area as wilderness.

My advocacy of more wilderness is based on the overwhelming evidence that wilderness status will render the highest and best uses of such lands from both the quality-of-life and economic standpoints.

Road these areas and log and mine them, and as both the U.S. Forest Service and the Idaho Fish and Game Department acknowledge, the quality of the fishing, hunting, watershed and scenery will decline.

Logging scenic de facto wilderness and thereby locking them up in a network of clearcuts and logging roads precludes or diminishes other uses such as wilderness backpacking, horsepacking, camping, fishing, hunting, photography and nature study.

The Outdoor Recreation Review Commission once projected a 10-fold increase in wilderness recreational use from 1960 to the year 2,000, and recent Forest Service surveys confirm that wilderness recreation is increasing several times faster than road-accessible campground use. Crowding has become a major problem in portions of the Sawtooth, Hells Canyon, and River of No Return wilderness areas. Consequently, in order to maintain quality wilderness recreation for which Idaho is nationally famous, and to bolster the state's recreation and touri economy, which now is second only to agriculture, additional wilderne lands are needed.

Furthermore, the economic impact on Idahoans of logging and roading o potential wilderness lands is, cummulatively, negative. The cost of building logging roads in these marginally commercial timberlands often exceeds the monetary receipts to the Forest Service for the timber sold. In effect, the taxpayer through federal funds appropria by the Forest Service and road credits ends up paying the bill, a massive public welfare subsidy of the timber companies.

For instance, from 1974 to 1978 on just the Caribou, Sawtooth, and Targhee Forests, a National Resources Defense Council audit revealed a net loss on timber sales of $8,286,800.

Even when a profit is made, the resources lost as a result of logging and/or road-building often far surpass the value of timber harvested. A typical example is the infamous South Fork of the Salmon River sale, where 30 percent of Idaho's salmon run estimated to be worth 100 million dollars was destroyed for 14 million dollars worth of timber.

The highest long-term monetary value of these lands lies in recreational use, which is central to the life-style of the majority of Idahoans. Preserving them as wilderness will help maintain the high quality-of-life Idahoans currently enjoy.

The **Chairman**. Thank you, sir. Mr. Van Alten.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS VAN ALTEN, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Van Alten**. Senators Symms and McClure, thank you for this opportunity to testify at this hearing. I can't speak as eloquently as others before me have on some of the areas that are being considered, but in the 8 years since I've made Idaho my home, I can speak for the effects that wilderness has on me—has had on me.

I've spent several weeks in a number of different areas. Hells Canyon and Selway-Bitteroot Wilderness and the Sawtooth Wilderness and each time I came away a different person. I think the opportunity for growth that wilderness offers is not offered by anything else that we can manufacture or that we can replace.

Knowing it's there and having it as a legacy for the future, for future generations, is very important. To summarize my position, which is in my written testimony, I support the wilderness core and the conservation proposal that's going to be coming out in October.

I urge that at least one-half of the remaining roadless areas be preserved as wilderness. I would also reiterate some of the things that people have said before me that we should consider wilderness as a national global treasure and not narrowly as it concerns just our State.

The rest of the country sees Idaho as a place unlike anything that's left here. Idaho will realize benefits from our wilderness, both economic and otherwise, as people have said. Wise management can provide for both a healthy Idaho economy and the health of our natural systems.

There's plenty of room for improvement in the wisdom of our management. One of the crucial importances of wilderness is the noneconomic and irreplaceable wealth that is found there. Consider this wealth as knowledge, knowledge or our natural environment that is mostly undiscovered still. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Van Alten follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD AUGUST 9, 1983

Thomas von Alten
9250 Landmark
Boise, Idaho 83704

· The controversy over Wilderness in Idaho reaches to the essence of the purpose of government. Government must provide for the public good when we as individuals have conflicting desires. It must do so with greater wisdom than is expected from economic analysis. The resources of soil and water and air depend upon systems that we only dimly understand. We have the least understanding of whole systems; we can dissect and analyze small parts, but only with much more extensive study do we begin to understand complex interactions.

Economic analyses can not account for the value of preserving a biological system for future generations. They can not account for the value of plant species that we have not yet discovered. They can not account for periods of time that are important to forests and streams. How else could we ever think there was nothing wrong with cutting a tree without planting another? Managing our resources is not just another alternative that we can evaluate for rate of return.

Proposing to settle a thorny issue once and for all does not change the difficulties of the issue. It does not make the problems any easier to understand. It does not impart wisdom to our discussions. In the case of resource decisions, it could only be justified by the most pressing of human needs.

There is no evidence that this is the case today in Idaho. There is enough timber sold but uncut in our National Forests to supply the timber industry for at least three years. In addition, there are no sales currently planned in roadless area considered critical that would take place before 1985, except for a few sales already under appeal. There IS time to decide this controversy wisely.

I see no important benefits from so-called "hard release" language in a Wilderness bill. We do not have the ability to make more Wilderness. We can choose only to have less. Why should we add permanence to an already risky course? I urge Senator McClure and his colleagues not to include this sort of provision in their Wilderness bills.

At a minimum, I feel the "Endangered Wilderness Core" in Idaho, as described by a coalition of concerned groups, should be included in any bill for Idaho. This includes:

1. Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest;
2. The Mallard-Larkins area;
3. Great Burn - Cayuse Creek;
4. The Payette Crest, including French Creek, Lick Creek, the Secesh river and Needles;
5. the 'Sawtooth Completion' areas;
6. the White Cloud and Boulder Mountains;
7. the Northern Lemhis;
8. the Palisades;
9. Garns Mountain and
10. Salmo-Priest.

I urge that at least half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest lands in Idaho be designated Wilderness in any legislation. I intend to support the full Conservationists/Sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October.

I urge also that any decisions be made with full consideration of the many values of wilderness that can never be quantified in economic terms. We can take away the ability of our land to renew itself much easier than we can ever give it back. I also urge that this issue be considered as a nationwide issue and not something that is important only to our state. Idaho's Wilderness is not some local scenic attraction- it is a national treasure that can never be replaced.

Thomas

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Danah Woodruff. Lori Carriveau.

STATEMENT OF LORI CARRIVEAU, BOISE IDAHO

Ms. CARRIVEAU. Good afternoon. My name is Lori Carriveau. I would like to enter my written testimony into the record. I support the endangered wilderness core as outlined in my testimony and by the ICL. And I will support the full conservation, sportsmens' proposal when it is released in October.

Wilderness is multiuse area. Logging, mining, drilling are single use. There are people who come into our State and exploit our resources and leave, while we who choose to live here are going to spend the rest of our lives in this area.

I'm against my tax dollars supporting the timber industry for road subsidies. What's the sense in destroying wilderness areas and paying to have it done?

I'm against hard release legislation and I would like to see 50 percent of remaining roadless forest area preserved. I have moved to Boise, Idaho, from Minnesota. My family came out here almost every summer on camping trips. My mother and father would pile five kids into the car and drive all the way out here to enjoy the wilderness and I knew I wanted to make it my home as soon as my dad would let me move out of the house.

So now I have moved to Idaho and I teach handicapped children. I have heard people say that wilderness is unaccessible to handicapped children and this is a fallacy. I have brought my kids up into the wilderness areas and I have been a witness to other slides of other people who have done the same thing, and nothing can replace the joy on their faces and their high self-esteem from coming from a school background where they're always the underdog and going to a wilderness where they can feel on top of the world.

It's an experience and joy that I always cherish every trip. I would like to see it preserved for more trips and for future Idahoans.

Tom Whitaker is a coordinator of the Cooperative Wilderness Handicapped Outdoor Recreation Group, nicknamed the HOGS and he is spending the summer in England and can't be here. He has a physical handicap where he lost a leg in an auto accident and he takes physically handicapped adults whitewater rafting, cross-country skiing.

They camp in the snow and they have so much fun there that it's too bad that people don't think that the handicapped——

[Bell.]

Ms. CARRIVEAU [continuing]. Can't enjoy our wilderness. I would like to conclude that I have chosen this State for my home and I'm proud of it. Let's not make rash or greedy decisions about its value to industry or the economy.

Let's look at the facts. Some of my most treasured wilderness areas are at stake here. I would like to see them preserved. Contrary to the opinion of our elected officials, only God can create a wilderness. We have the responsibility to respect and protect that creation. Thank you

[The prepared statement of Ms. Carriveau follows:]

August 9th, 1983

Honorable Senator McClure,

Thank you for your letter. I appreciate this opportunity to let you know how I feel on the wilderness issues.

I wish to state my support for the "endangered wilderness core" as outlined by the Idaho Conservation League. These areas include Salmon-Priest, Mallard-Larkins, Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Wilderness Completion, White Clouds and Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhi Mountains, Borah Peak, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Garnes Mountain, and the Palasides in the Snake River Mountains. I intend to support the full conservationist's / sportsmen's proposal when it is released in October. As a frequent visitor to many of these areas, I feel they especially need to be protected.

Wilderness provides us with multiple use of land. It protects wildlife for the hiker and hunter, provides a watershed for irragating, drinking, fishing, and recreating, and can be used for grazing by sheep and cattle. It provides a recreation sight for tourists, fishermen, hikers, campers, horsemen, hunters, and water sport enthusiasts. The recreation and tourism business is the 2nd largest money making industry in Idaho. We should continue to use our wilderness to attract recreationists to our state.

Many people move here and stay because of the aesthetic beauty and piece of mind Idaho Wilderness has to offer. It seems essential for our good mental health to have a place to go to get away from the busy, stressful city life. As I was growing up, my family would travel from Minnesota to camp and fish here. I moved to Boise 6 years ago because the beauty of Idaho stuck in my mind. I wanted so much to be a part of it, I transferred to Boise State University and graduated. I now teach handicapped children in Caldwell, Idaho.

As a teacher of handicapped children, I enjoy bringing my students and other more severely handicapped adults up to the wilderness for weekend visits. Their attitudes toward learning and school improve as their confidence and self-esteem is bolstered. They learn to be responsible, cooperative, and appretiative of the land and its many uses. These kinds of experiences are not usually available to those living in shelter homes and poor environments.

Tom Whitaker of Pocatello is the coordinator of the Cooperative Wilderness Handicapped Outdoor Recreation Group; nicknamed the HOGS. He is physically disabled himself, but still manages to bring others, some worse off than he, into the wilderness areas. Together they white water raft, camp, cross country ski and sled their way into the wilderness. When they come back, words cannot describe the contentment in their hearts or the big grins on their faces. They are proud of what they've accomplished and enthusiastic about their experiences. I hope these areas will be managed to protect their wild qualities for the handicapped and future generations of Idahoans.

Friends and relatives from out of state are also awed by Idaho's vast wilderness. Few people realize that Idaho has more to offer than deserts and potatoes!

Logging, mining, and drilling make single use of the land. The timber industry in Idaho has depleted the supplies of timber on its own land, and is now relying on cheap, subsidized timber from surrounding National Forest land to keep its mills operating. The timber growing productivity is very poor due to its sandy, unstable soil, and the steep terrain in many of the forested areas. In many areas, it costs more for the Forest Service to provide roads to the timber, than they receive in payment for the sale of this timber. Is the Forest Service suppose to be in the road building business? It takes up the biggest chunk of their budget! We Idahoan also use the timber from these National Forests to heat our homes. We must travel farther each year to get the wood we need. It is hard to compete with logging companies. After they finish with an area, much of the slash and debris is left. It dries up and is good kindling for forest and prairie fires. The roads we paid for deteriora and erode without proper maintenance and safeguards. They scar the land permanently. I do not support the use of my tax dollars for logging road subsidies. I would rather the money be spent on wilderness land improvement. What's the sense in destroying an area's wilderness characteristics and paying to have it done?

I am against the dredging of rivers for minerals. We have all seen what it does to the land. Nothing grows in rock piles. And yet the practice of dredging still goes on!

I am opposed to 'hard release' language in the Wilderness Bill which would permanently bar any future wilderness consideration for non-designated wilderness lands. If we make a mistake now, it would be irreversible. Does that seem like conscientious, smart legislating to you?

Now is the time to pass legislation protecting at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of forest roadless land. Other areas can be opened up for developement.

I would like to have two specific areas protected for wilderness. These are the Palasides in the Snake River Mountains and the Sawtooth Wilderness completion.

I went backpacking with friends to the Palasides last weekend. Many people were using the area for R.V. camping at the trailhead, day hiking, horseback riding, and backpacking. We were thrilled to see nine magnificent moose, including two big bulls, feeding in the area, and two white tailed deer. Old timers, whose grandfathers still remember when the lakes were formed, as well as out of staters, were there. One couple from Ohio had been back to this area several times! It was a rewarding trip for all of us. The beauty was breath taking.

The other area I am especially conserned about is the Sawtooth Mountains Area. The Hanson Lakes and surroundings put a lump in my throat everytime I see them.

The area is great for fishing and hiking. The lower areas are used for R.V. camping, horseback riding, snowmobiling, and motorcycle riding. I've seen many people there and worry about over crowding in this area. I think it needs expansion to accomadate everyone.

This is my land. I have choosen it for my home. I am proud of it. Let's not make rash or greedy decisions about its value to industry and Idaho's economy. Let's look at the facts. Some of our best wilderness, wildlife habitat, and streams are at stake. I'd like to see them preserved.

Lori Carriveau
2402 Ona
Boise, Id 83705

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Hugh Blankenship.

STATEMENT OF HUGH BLANKENSHIP

Mr. **Blankenship**. Senator McClure, Congressman Symms, I'm thankful for this opportunity to come here to testify today. I've come here to ask that you help us preserve our beautiful scenic wilderness areas. If possible I would like to see them enlarged.

The beauty presently found in our wilderness is probably unsurpassed by that of any other State. A total number of acres now held in our wilderness is a very small amount, in my opinion, if we considered the total size of our country. It is evident that the natural beauty can be adequately protected only if the area is maintained as roadless.

Roads almost always lead to destruction and abuse of any forested area. If you travel the Boise River, you will see examples of what I refer to today. A large portion of land there is being devasted by a small prospector or mine operations.

They seem to come in from out of State, in most cases, dig up the earth, and in general destroy the beauty, pollute the streams, then go away and leave it. I doubt that very little profit is realized for much of this activity. And the natural beauty is ruined forever.

Also, in the North Fork of the Boise River are examples of what the logging industry does to destroy the beauty even worse. Many roads are left unmaintained an eroding the mountainsides afer the loggers have finished. Forest Service trails are destroyed, often by such activity and I know now that many of them will never be usable again by hikers and backpackers.

The roads have caused considerable depletion of our game herds. Roads have caused the buffalo and elk to become extinct in the eastern United States. The roads have caused our elk and deer herds to be grossly reduced in size in Idaho.

One of the reasons our state is so much better than most of our sister States, is that we have fewer roads. Some of our Eastern states have had most of their mountain scenery——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Blankenship** [continuing]. Eroded by the construction of too many roads. In the Blueridge Mountains, for example, millions of tourists travel Blueridge Parkway to enjoy the scenery, only to find that little can be seen of it because of the smog and air pollution caused by their automobile exhaust.

I would like to see the Trinity Mountain and the Steel Mountain area in Boise National Forest designated wilderness.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Blankenship, I'm sorry to interrupt, but your time has expired. Your entire statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. **Blankenship**. Very well.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Mr. Keith Larson.

STATEMENT OF N. KEITH LARSON, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Larson**. My name is N. Keith Larson. I live at 6247 Northview in Boise, Idaho.

My occupation is cargpentry and home building and I offer this testimony to support no increase in wilderness in Idaho or limited increase as supported by the Idaho Forest Industry Council. In my occupation I help to meet people's need for adequate housing at a price they can afford.

So much of our building products are provided by the lumber industry and they try to meet our demand effectively and peacefully. They would not be in operation if their products were not used. As one example, the curtailment of cutting of forestry defined lumber products has increased dramatically in the last 15 years. D pine went up from $300 per thousand board feet in 1969 to over $1,000 to $2,000 at this time, the dimension lumber from $100 in 1969 to over $300 at this time.

Our lumber industry has been very efficient and they have tried to make the best of the cuts that they do have. We are now using trusses and roof material that uses have in some of the products that our lumber industry has made. I have a TJI here. There's finger-joint material and using knotty pine and yet cutting the veneer to stretch our lumber supplies so that I have something to use.

We're using finger-jointed studs to get everything out of the trees that are cut in the most efficient way possible. As they say, the only thing wasted now in the lumber industry is the scream of assault, When we lock up our forests, the woods go to waste. When trees mature they die. They do not wait for another 50 years to be used.

We need wood products. To lock up our forest when there is such a need would be the same as not harvesting a field of grain when it is ripe and ready by the people, leaving people in need.

I have backpacked many times in the Sawtooth Wilderness Area. I have gone to and from Atlanta over the trail to Grandjean on foot. I've camped on the shores of the high mountain lakes. I've been a scoutmaster and have used the forest areas on our outings. When I was a boy as a boy scout and was an Eagle Scout, I loved the wilderness. But I can also see the need for properly managed multiple use forests.

When one goes into the wilderness areas and sees the prime lumber wasting away due to old age, it is a waste that we should not have a great deal of. Lumbering, mining, and recreation can coexist very well in our forest land for everyone's benefit. Lockup is not the answer. Multiple use is the answer. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Larson follows:]

My name is N. Keith Larson. I live at 6217 Northview, Boise, Idaho. My main occupation is carpentry and home construction. I offer this testimony to support no increase in wilderness in Idaho or limited increase as supported by the Idaho Forest Industry Council.

In my occupation, I help to meet people's need for adequate housing at a price that they can afford. So much of our building products are provided by the lumber industry and they try to meet our demand effectively and reasonably. They would not be in operation if their products were not needed.

Lumber prices in the past 15 years have gone up much faster than the inflation rate. For an example, in 1969 we were paying about $300 for a thousand board feet of D pine. Now the price ranges from a little under $1,000 to close to $2,000. Dimension lumber was selling for under $100 and is now over $300 per thousand board feet. As the supply of logs is restricted and demand for materials cannot be met, material costs have risen dramatically.

The lumber industry has been efficient and innovative in ways to get the most from their resources. To stretch our lumber supplies many new building materials and techniques have been developed. We are using trusses in our roof and floor systems that use from one third to one half the material as was used in the conventional method. Particle and wafer boards have been developed that give us usable products from scraps and chips that were once burned or dumped. Many short board ends and pieces that found their way to the burner have now been made into usable lumber by using the finger-joint. When one gets a clear piece of pine for a door jamb and then finds that it is veneer over short finger jointed pieces of knotty pine, you know that the lumber industry is using everything but the sound of the saw.

To save in using backing boards for sheet rock, many builders are using clips. We are doing everything we can to use wood effectively and efficiently. People generally prefer the use of wood products in their homes. It can be worked with easily and changes can be done easily. Concrete floors, cinder block walls, steel trusses and other hard to use materials have not been easy for a home owner to work with when remodeling and readjusting the living space in their homes. People prefer the easy workability, insulation qualities, and appearance of wood.

When we lock up our forests, the wood goes to waste. When trees mature they die, they do not wait for another 50 years to be used. We need wood products. To lock up our forests when there is such a need would be the same as not harvesting a field of grain when it is ripe and leaving people in need.

I have back-packed many times in the Sawtooth Wilderness area. I have gone to and from Atlanta over the trail to Grandjean on foot. I have camped on the shores of the high mountain lakes. I have been a Scoutmaster and used forested areas on our outings. When I was a boy, I participated in the scouting program and am an Eagle Scout. I love the wilderness but I can also see the need for proper managed multiple use forest. When one goes into the wilderness areas and sees the prime lumber wasting away due to old age it is a waste that we should not have a great deal of. Lumbering, mining, and recreation can co-exist very well on our forest land.

Lock up is not the answer. Multiple use is the answer.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Mr. David Verner.

STATEMENT OF DAVID VERNER

Mr. **Verner**. I'm directing my comments to Lick Creek, French Creek, Rapid River and that part of the Gospel Hump from Smith Knob across to the South Fork and to the Pilot Peak area.

These areas have high values for wilderness, hunting, fishing, hiking and camping. It has extremely steep slopes and very fragile soils. In the past, road building in this type of terrain has caused very much damage. I support wilderness classification for these areas.

I have hiked and ridden some of the trails in these areas and in places where trailbikes stayed on the trail, damage was slight. But of all the trails I've hiked, all the trails I have hiked which have seen bike use, have suffered. It appears that very few bike riders can resist the temptation to cut switchbacks and ride across country. The misuse of a trailbike can cause a great deal of damage.

The timber industry claims that they need more timber. But at the same time they call for a 5-year extenison on the timber contracts already bought. To me this just sounds like a lot of double talk.

The Forest Service objective of the greatest good for the greatest number of people will be best met by wilderness classification. Thanks.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Mr. Pat Ford.

STATEMENT OF PAT FORD, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. **Ford**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Senator Symms. My name is Pat Ford. I work for the Idaho Conservation League. I've lived in Idaho for 32 years. I support inclusion as a minimum in Idaho wilderness legislation of the 10 areas that we are calling the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core.

We will submit for the record a more detailed description and argument for those areas by September 2, actually quite a bit earlier. Conservationists are also working hard across the State to put together a statewide proposal and we will get that together and submit it to you and make it public no later than October 1. And I would urge you to, if it is possible, to defer action on this legislation for a few weeks until you have our proposal before you and can consider it as you make your decisions.

Let me now turn to release and perhaps add to the confusion, I don't know. My understanding of hard release, and I think it's the understanding of most people who have testified here, is based on language in a number—it was introduced in Congress in the last few years, the RARE II Review Act is one, Senator Hayakawa's bill. That was a bill that you supported, Senator McClure, as I understand.

That language in that bill would have forbidden the Forest Service from ever again studying released lands for wilderness or managing released lands for wilderness without the express congressional approval.

That provision, then, as outlined, reverses current laws governing national forest management and effectively limits the possibility that any forest lands will be designated wilderness in the future. It is explicit in both the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act and the National Forest Management Act, which are the two major recent legislation governing the Forest Service today that wilderness is, and should be, an option for consideration in the national forest planning and management.

In other words, wilderness is accorded quality status with other multiple uses of the national forest as an option for Forest Service land managers to consider. Conservationists support that existing legally established process. The National Forest Management Act mandates consideration of wilderness in the forest planning process and establishes a scheme whereby areas can be periodically reviewed and considered for addition to the wilderness system, just as areas are also periodically reviewed and considered for other multiple uses.

Senator, your point earlier today that with hard release, the Forest Service——

[Bell.]

Mr. FORD [continuing]. Could still recommend released areas for wilderness may be true. I'm not sure about that, to tell you the truth. But as I interpret hard release, the recommendation would be a paper recommendation only with no connection to management decisions the Forest Service can make.

So based on that understanding, I oppose hard release language in Idaho legislation. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Well, I'll get back and ask you a question, Mr. Ford. Marilyn Sword. Mr. Roger Hazelwood.

STATEMENT OF ROGER M. HAZELWOOD, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. HAZELWOOD. Senator McClure and Senator Symms, thank you for the opportunity to voice my opinion on the Idaho lands use question.

At the present time, there is plenty of recreational land in Idaho as well as plenty of natural resources for development. Therefore, I believe our concern today should be geared more toward 200 years from now, rather than the next 20 years.

In 200 years from now, oil and wood would no longer be used as we will be able to use synthetics. The recreational activities in natural areas will be needed more than ever. As an example of increased use of primitive areas, it is now a privilege to win a permit on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

If we maintain this river in its present state, do you feel that there will be pressure to float the Middle Fork 200 years from now? There will be great pressure on our population also during the next 200 years.

America is the last bastion of free enterprise and people from all over the world will continue to come to America. In speaking of free enterprise, the economics of preserving wilderness areas with the accompanying tourist industry will have great returns to Idahoans of the future. I request that we increase our wilderness by including the White Clouds, Great Burn, Kelly Creek, Mallard-Larkins, Selkirk Crest as wilderness areas. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Ford, I understood you to indicate that you'll have the detailed information on the 10 areas that you've identified available to the committee by early September; is that correct?

Mr. FORD. Senator, yes. We will provide information on those in the hearing record by then. Now, that information will not, except for areas we have completed the fieldwork on, have boundaries. It will have detailed information on the values and our defense of why we think they ought to be wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. You indicated that you would have information to us prior to October 1 with respect to some other areas.

Mr. FORD. With respect to a statewide proposal, Senator, yes, we will. And that will include boundary proposal.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I don't know what others may do, but that seems like a reasonable time frame, as far as I'm concerned, and I will, for myself, attempt to assist as you attempt to satisfy us by giving enough time to get that information prior to October 1.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator SYMMS. Thank you very much. The thought just occurred to me when I heard the applause and the argument for the different speakers, that probably first we ought to have a round of applause for the chairman. I left and went to a meeting in Nampa and got back at 4 and your staying on here, Mr. Chairman, and I think that the people here, as I said in my opening statement, we certainly owe you a debt of gratitude.

If anybody in here deserves a round of applause, it's you to sit here and be so patient all day and I certainly appreciate it and I know many people out there do. But I do have one question and it came to mind when I heard Keith Larson testify here.

As an occupation in carpentry and home construction, Keith, do you have any idea how many people feel like you do? I mean, I see this witness list today and I want to aks you the same question, Pat. How many people do you represent, Pat Ford and Keith? Do you represent one person, individual?

Mr. LARSON. I represent myself only, speaking for myself only. But involved in the occupation of homebuilding, the contacts I make with people who do need homes and are now being priced out of the market and much of this, of course, is due to the high cost of materials.

Senator SYMMS. How many people do you suppose in your trade that would get up here and say the same thing that you just said, that you work with and come in contact with?

Mr. LARSON. I'm sure 100 percent of them.

Senator SYMMS. Or a lot of them.

Mr. LARSON. They've seen this and the need is there. Many of them going up in the woods see them being wasted because——

Senator SYMMS. Pat, I might ask you a question, now. You represent the Idaho Conservation League and I've known you, worked with you for many years. How many people are there in the Idaho Conservation League and how many of the people in the Idaho Conservation League have duplicate memberships in other organizations like the Wilderness Society and so forth that are gear clubs and others that testify here today?

Mr. **Ford**. Senator, there about 1,350 members in the Idaho Conservation League and I represent all of them. I have no idea how many are in other organizations. I'm sure some are.

A **Voice**. Senator Symms, I am priced out of the housing market and I would rather have trees.

Ms. **Carriveau**. Senator Symms, my husband is also a carpenter, in the carpenter trade and I guess that would make 99 percent of the carpenters that aren't for. Because my husband just went up to the Selway and after seeing nine moose last weekend, you can't tear him away from wilderness, I tell you that.

Senator **Symms**. Well, I'm not arguing that point. I've seen many moose myself when you drive over to eastern Idaho and see them driving up the highway, up toward Yellowstone Park. And it's a beautiful sight and then driving onto the park area and you can see them from the road and so forth.

But the question I'm trying to get at is we have these hearings and many, many sincere people come in and testify and yet, you know, as I listen to the testimony today many of you who are saying the same thing are also members of the same organizations.

I'm just wondering how many people out there that are in the Wilderness Society are also in the Idaho Conservation League and how big of a bulk of our contingency is this that we're hearing from here and what, you know, everybody didn't have time to be here today.

And some of you have made time to be here because of your sincere interest in the question and that's why I just asked the question. Many of the homebuilders and carpenters and contractors are out working today and they're not able to be here.

A **Voice**. We came from Ketchum, round trip, and left little children.

Senator **Symms**. I can tell one thing, that the numbers may be the emotional enthusiasm and certainly we welcome it.

The **Chairman**. Thank you, Senator. I might say too, Mr. Ford, on the record what I've said off the record that I appreciate the conversation we have had in the past as well as here today with respect to the difference between various kinds of release language.

I look forward to working with various people who look at this question to forge an appropriate kind of language. That would certainly meet the bulk, certainly the majority, if not all of Idaho. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Panel No. 25, Louise Pulliam, Irene Culver, Helen Longworthy, Edward Longworthy, Jim Weaver, Bill Weaver, Jack Holmes, Margot Unkel, Sheila Holmes, John Frank.

Louise Pulliam. Irene Culver. Helen Longworthy.

STATEMENT OF HELEN LONGWORTHY, BOISE, IDAHO

Mrs. **Longworthy**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Senator Symms.

The **Chairman**. Would you pull the microphone close enough so the people in back of the room can hear.

Mrs. **Longworthy**. I am not an outdoors woman and at age 67 am not apt to become one. I will not address myself, therefore, to the specific forest areas.

We in the West with our wealth of natural resources, have become like the proverbial lad whose money is burning a hole in his pocket. We are impatient to use our resources up, to use them all up and to use them all up now.

The mythical rugged individualists of yore have been replaced by organized groups of individuals with political clout, an addiction to welfare euphemistically called subsidies and seemingly an insatiable acquisitiveness. Even those whose livelihood is best served by roadless areas managed as wilderness have succumbed to the profligacy of the age.

Agriculture is recognized as the leading industry of Idaho. Agriculture is dependent on a stable water supply. Watersheds in wilderness areas are protected from erosion caused by road building and logging and therefore they provide a stable water supply, quality water supply, not a deluge in the spring followed by little or no water during the growing season.

According to a 1975 study by the U.S. Water Resources Council, the national average per capita per day rate of water withdrawal, excluding hydropower coming from all sources, not just public supplies, was about 1,600 gallons. It was exceeded in Idaho by 21,000 gallons.

Idaho is thinly populated and has a large acreage under irrigation. Nevertheless, this statistic underlines the fact that there's gold in those proposed wilderness areas and that gold is water.

Wilderness is a bank savings account. It provides protection for a diversity of plant and animal life. Loss of diversity of a species is of grave concern to scientists. In many plants we've found remedies for some of man's ailments.

Wilderness is multiple use. Why be in a hurry to limit out options in the future? I support maximum——

[Bell.]

Mrs. LONGWORTHY. Wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mrs. Longworthy. Mr. Longworthy.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD LONGWORTHY, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. LONGWORTHY. Thank you, Senators, for your patience. My name is Ed Longworthy. I live in Boise with my wife who also lives in Boise.

Back in the Jurassic period, geologists tell us, there were some mighty dinosaurs crashing around the primordial swamps. Among them was Brontosauras, which means thunder lizard. This reptile was 70 feet long, 20 feet high, and weighed up to 35 tons.

Its sheer bulk rendered it an exceeding clumsy animal and since its brain weighed less than a pound, its stupidity was probably also excessive. It had to have a second brain or ganglia at the base of its tail to control the parts that trailed behind it, like the rear-end driver on a fire truck ladder.

You can imagine the tremendous amounts of food required to activate this overgrown monster. It was a herbivore or plant eater and some scientists reasoned that it literally ate itself out of existence. It consumed the plants or just smashed them down faster than nature could grow them.

In other words, it was too big for its habitat, a biological mistake. And like all biological mistakes, it became extinct. Now all we find of it are fossilized bone buried under tons of sediment. Smaller creatures, in better balance with their environment, took over the range of dinosaurs.

Now we mammals of the late Quarternary period may be inclined to congratulate ourselves on having outlived the dinosaurs. Pretty hard to imagine such ungainly, greedy dragons competing with us today, isn't it? Or is it?

Let us consider the modern logging truck, Take a drive between Boise and Lowman some weekend and count how many of these thunder lizards threaten your peace and tranquility. They are 65 feet long, 14 feet high and when loaded outweigh Brontosauras by 5 tons. Legally, that is. Many exceed the legal weight limits and Brontosauras too.

In appetite they rank with any dinosaur, requiring outrageous amounts of increasingly expensive fossil fuels to activate them, besides gobbling up thousands of acres of trees from our fragile watersheds. They range farther and farther across the steep mountain slopes in their insatiable greed. And the road required to support their excessive weight begin to resemble railroad grades. These roads mangle the forest system like dinosaur trails and will likely provide enough sediment to bury the trucks.

May we look forward to fossilized logging trucks? They are no less at odds with their own habitat than the dinosaurs. They are too big for their own survival and too expensive. One fully equipped——

[Bell.]

Mr. LONGWORTHY [continuing]. For hauling cost about $60,000. Add to that the licensing, permits and operating costs and we can see why lumber is being priced out of the market. And why mills depending upon logs from greater and greater distances are being shut down.

Now, the timber industry is telling us they can reduce some of the environmental damage from logging trucks by using helicopters in the steeper areas. We maintain this is still dinosaur thinking. How can a piece of equipment costing ten times as much as a logging truck harvest timber any more economically? Wouldn't they literally raise the lumber sky high? And they need the roads and trucks anyway to collect the logs at some central point.

So we have seen the results of ancient evolution run amuck and modern technology run amuck. We can begin to evaluate the self defeating relationships between big appetites and small minds. Some things are just too big. We can't afford them. Maybe the industrialists should study paleontology.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Jim Weaver.

STATEMENT OF JAMES C. WEAVER, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. JAMES WEAVER. Thank you Senators. My name is Jim Weaver. I'm an attorney in private practice in Boise, Idaho. I've lived in Idaho all my life. I'm very familiar with all the areas being considered in the Payette National Forest.

I'll summarize my testimony briefly. The goal in these hearings is to provide legislation that will determine future management of unroaded lands in Idaho National Forest. The major controversy centers on whether or not these lands should be roaded for the purpose of distracting timber from them. Most, if not all of the areas of the Payette National Forest that are being considered, simply cannot be logged economically.

No matter what the outcome of these hearings, many of the lands in question will not be roaded and logged unless the Federal Government continues to subsidize the timber industry by building the roads and by selling the timber at less than the timber really costs economically. In my mind the public debate is beginning regarding the nature and extent of the subsidy in your hearings beginning today.

The public is going to soon decide whether it wants to continue to provide the subsidy. The determination of this issue, which I suspect will be very hot politically, will be what determines whether these lands are roaded or not. For these reasons I oppose rapid action on your proposed legislation. And I also urge you and the memberrs of the committee to proceed conservatively and with the foresight drafted. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of James Weaver follows:]

Wilderness Hearings
Senator James McClure
U. S. Senate Energy Committee

FOR THE HEARING RECORD

My name is Jim Weaver, and I am an attorney in private practice in Boise. During my life, I have spent a great deal of time in all of the areas under consideration for inclusion or non-inclusion in the wilderness system located in the Payette National Forest. The time I spent out there was as a seasonal employee for the Forest Service, as an employee of private recreational enterprises, and simply as a person who loves being out there.

We are here because the Idaho timber industry wants to be assured that it can continue to harvest as much timber as it feels it needs from the National Forests of Idaho. I can understand the industry's desire to obtain this assurance. But, because of questions that are begging for answers, I am not now prepared to give them this assurance, and I oppose a law that pretends to.

I am not against cutting down trees. However, as a taxpayer, I am concerned about how my money is being spent. A law that once and for all determines those parts of the National Forests that may be roaded, and those that may not, is premature and unfair to the interests of the public, because the public has not had an opportunity to decide whether it wishes to continue to subsidize the timber industry with tax dollars by buying them roads and by selling them trees at a price that is by any standard less than the cost of replacing those trees.

The economics of logging in many of the areas under consideration is highly questionable. I suspect that without a federal subsidy in the form of road building and below cost timber sales, these areas cannot be logged economically. I also suspect that if those subsidies are for one reason or another not continued, these areas will not be logged, no matter what kind of bill comes out of these hearings. (I add parenthetically that four years ago I was one who suspected that WPPSS nuclear power plants 3, 4 and 5 would not be completed without a significant federal subsidy. That old suspicion has recently become confirmed. I thus tend to now trust my suspicions).

I believe that before a bill such as that suggested by these hearings is passed, the public be allowed an opportunity to discover what it costs them to maintain the Idaho timber industry, both in terms of dollars and foregone opportunities to preserve wild lands, and to then decide whether it wishes to pay these costs.

I resent the philosophy underlying this bill. I think it is deceiving to expect the public to gratuitously assume that a bill such as that contemplated by these hearings is needed at once, and then, having forced such an unbased assumption, ask us to come in here and tell you what areas we want to keep unroaded. The assumption is erroneous and I will not accept it.

But realistically, I suppose I must at least assume that some kind of foundation has already been laid for the passage of some kind of bill that settles a large part of the wilderness question in Idaho. With that in mind, I urge you and the members of the Committee to avoid the inclusion of any so-called "hard release" language in such a bill. The economic arguments against logging in the Rocky Mountain states will become increasingly apparent to the public in the years to come in spite of gallant attempts by both the Forest Service and the industry to hide them, and "hard release" language will make it difficult to make honest decisions regarding lands that might not then be roaded.

As to specific areas, I support inclusion of the following areas in the wilderness system in the Payette National Forest, because they contain insignificant timber resources: Lick Creek, Needles, and Patrick Butte-Lava Ridge.

I also support inclusion of the Rapid River, French Creek, and Secesh River areas in the wilderness system. Even though these areas do contain harvestable timber, I do not believe that they can be economically logged without federal subsidies, and I am opposed to the subsidies.

James C. Weaver
August 8, 1983

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Bill Weaver.

STATEMENT OF BILL WEAVER

Mr. **Bill Weaver**. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. For the record, Senator Symms, I'm a carpenter and I would guess that at least 90 percent fo the carpenters I work with strongly favor wilderness. At least the ones in my generation.

Until the tract-housing boom of the post World War II era, the Forest Service had been known as a conservation organization. But private industries have overcut their own lands and began pressuring the Forest Service to change its conservation self views to that of a supplier to industry.

It's ironic that most of the high quality timber growing land is in private holding. But large industry has not, until recently, managed their land with an eye for the future. The industry is now advocating final liquidation of western America's remaining public old growth stands.

They ask the public to give them this timber at a cost less than it can be grown even on the more productive private holdings and certainly much less than it would cost the public to replace this timber. The intermountain west, with discounted cost benefit analysis, certainly cannot grow trees profitably on most of its public land.

This situation begs that capital poor small tree farmers rape their holdings to compete with the Forest Service and it asks the next generation to subsidize our fat lifestyle and succeeding generation's consumption habits.

I predict that the Forest Service's expensive management techniques will not be subsidized by the next generation. To accomplish this liquidation the industry and the Forest Service cite jobs and community stability as the excuse. Yet, what is more rational, a stable phased in reduced logging base or the disastrous rapid falloffs of logging seen in many west coast communities?

What is needed is a national debate concerning the subsidy to western timber companies. The Nation as a whole——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Weaver** [continuing]. Should decide the fate of the Nation's western heritage. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bill Weaver follows:]

August 9, 1983

Testimony of Bill Weaver on an
Idaho Wilderness Bill
Before the Senate Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
James McClure, Chairman

I'm Bill Weaver, lifelong Idaho resident, 37 years old. I work in construction and have been a logger, ranch hand and briefly, once, a forest service employee. I have two daughters and it is for them and their peers that I speak.

The poets Allen Ginzburg and Gary Snyder were packing into the North Cascades 30 years ago. After a hard struggle they reached their destination, a high peak, and beheld a beautiful view of ridges and peaks, forests and rocks, shade and light. Perhaps to acknowledge his view of imperfection and venality in American Society, Ginzburg said to Snyder: "You mean there's a Senator for all this?"

Because of pressure by timber companies and the current conservation mood, we are asked to decide the fate of Idaho's remaining undesignated roadless areas. We are asked to settle for a few acres of rocks to be given the official name wilderness and the rest of our public holdings to be "released" from further study so that the industry can log the remaining old-growth stands.

Until the tract-housing boom of the post WWII era, the Forest Service had been known as a conservation organization. But private industry had overcut their own lands and began pressuring the Forest Service to change it's conservation self-view to that of a supplier to industry. Most of us know the disastrous consequences to wildlife and watershed of past logging practices. But the Forest Service, through law, has had to clean up its act.

It's ironic that most of the high quality timber-growing land is in private holdings. But large industry has not, until recently, managed their lands with an eye to the future. Yet still they look only at profit margins: witness the tragic rape of the Southeastern wetlands for the establishment of pine tree farms.

The industry is now advocating the final liquidation of Western America's remaining public old-growth stands. They ask the public to give them this timber at a cost less than it can be grown even on the more productive private holdings, and certainly much less than it will cost the public to replace this timber. The intermountain west, with discounted cost-benefit analysis, simply cannot grow trees profitably on most of it's public land. This situation begs that capital-poor small tree farmers rape their holdings to compete with the Forest Service. And it asks that the next generation subsidize our fat lifestyle and succeeding generations' consumption habits. I predict that the Forest Services' expensive management techniques will not be subsidized by the next generation, and that the wonderful old-growth stands that nature took thousands of years to prepare will not be seen again.

To accomplish this liquidation the industry and the Forest Service cite "jobs and community stability" as the excuse. Yet what is more rational: a stable phased-in reduced logging base or the disastrous rapid fall-offs in logging seen in many West Coast communities?

The assumption by Senator McClure is that a wilderness bill is good for Idaho. If the Senator's Bill gives a few token "rock and ice" acres to Wilderness and "releases" the rest for logging, his bill will be a disaster for future generations. What is needed is a national debate concerning the subsidy to Western Timber companies. The nation as a whole, not merely powerful western senators, should decide the fate of the Nation's western heritage. The land, water, wildlife, and timber in the West belongs to all of us.

Despite what the industry says, there is no immediate threat of a log shortage. We have time to make a rational decision.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you Mr. Weaver. Mr. Jack Holmes. Margot Unkel.

STATEMENT OF MARGOT B. UNKEL, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. UNKEL. Thank you Senator McClure and Mr. Symms for the opportunity to present my views. I'm Margot Unkel. I'm a resident of Boise. I have submitted written testimony and I will not repeat in detail what is contained in the testimony in which I have made suggestions for specific areas to be included in the wilderness proposal.

I would like to address the issue from a somewhat different point of view. I have lived in Europe for more than 20 years. I have lived for extensive periods of time in six States of the United States. I have traveled and hiked in more than 30 of the United States.

In addition, I have spent a considerable amount of the time during my education in the United States to study the resources of the United States. And I also had some education in that reference to Europe. In some ways, it has been disastrous. It has mowed over what there has been in terms of natural resources, we have been very bad in terms of taking care of it.

We still have lots of resources in Idaho, they are being put to good use, they have contributed to our economy and I feel that we have to preserve it in order to continue the economic value to the State and for the enjoyment of the people.

It was my free choice to come to this State. I have now been here for 4 years. It is one of the most beautiful States in which I have ever lived. I have planned and hoped that I will have the opportunity to stay here and I hope that you will do your best to preserve what we have to preserve because only nature can create those resources that we have in this State.

All the money in the world cannot buy it and cannot recreate it. I appreciate the opportunity. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Unkel follows:]

9373 Chelan Avenue
Boise, Idaho 83704

August 9, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR THE IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING RECORDS

Thank you for the opportunity to present my views and recommendations in reference to a wilderness bill for Idaho.

My major concern centers around tourism and recreation, and the associated economic issues and job opportunities.

Significance of Tourism in Idaho and Implications

Idaho is blessed with a resource of which Idahoans are proud and non-Idahoans envious --- Idaho has more unroaded, undisturbed land areas than any other state except Alaska. These lands, the wild and wilderness areas, are the major resource for the fastest growing and now second largest industry in Idaho -- tourism and recreation. Annually thousands and thousands of people come to Idaho - to fish in our 'world-class' streams, to hunt, to watch and photograph wildlife, to raft and kayak, to hike and camp, to enjoy the magnificent scenery and to solitude.

As the resources that allow such recreational opportunities dwindle in other states, more people are coming to Idaho to vacation. They import money into Idaho's economy by purchasing goods and services, which in turn creates new business and job opportunities for Idaho.

It is imperative that we carefully plan for the future designation and use of this very important asset - our wilderness lands. The key problem with this asset is that, contrary to many other types of resources or assets, we cannot 'create' it with all the money in the world - as only Nature creates wilderness. Thus the issue is not 'how many acres of wilderness ... should be added', but rather: how much of the actually existing roadless areas should be protected, and how much can we afford to give up for potential development. - This decision should not be based on the present size of designated wilderness, but on an assessment of what irreplaceable resources and opportunities we will lose by not designating other still existing wild and roadless areas as wilderness.

Recreation - Quality of Life - New Industry

The fact that Idaho offers outdoor recreation opportunities that are second to none makes it a very desirable state in which to live. (As an aside - I elected to move here for this very reason). Thus, native Idahoans like to stay here and others come here; this results in a stable work force. This in turn attracts new industry to the state, which brings more jobs and money into the economy, and increases the tax base. In addition, the new industry that we can attract is 'clean' and does not tend to pose pollution problems.

Thus, care must be taken to preserve what is a major contributor to the excellent quality of life in Idaho - our wild, roadless, and wilderness areas. Major threats to fishing and hunting opportunities in Idaho will be road construction, logging and mining in the now roadless areas. These activities will result in siltation of many streams, thus destroying spawning areas and with it excellent fishing. In addition these activities are a significant disturbance to wildlife - through encroachment on habitat, noise, and increase in 'human traffic'; this will result in loss of hunting opportunities.

Logging Interests

The forest products industry now ranks fifth in economic importance in Idaho. Reasons for the decreasing importance of this industry for Idaho include the lower demand for forest products and the fact that this industry is centering its interests in the south-east of the U.S. where timber grows much faster, logging is easier, and markets are closer. (One major forest products company even relocated its headquarters from the north-west to the south-east).

The timber industry in Idaho is advocating minimal additional designation of roadless areas to the wilderness system, with the argument that wilderness designation will lock up needed timber resources and thus hurt the industry and eliminate jobs in Idaho. The economic considerations for Idaho are, however, more complex:

(1) With very few exceptions the roadless areas that could be designated as wilderness are not very densly timbered and the topography will make logging in many areas very difficult. Thus, logging may not be economically feasible in a high percentage of the areas in question.

(2) There is no shortage of timber availability in Idaho in the foreseeable future, as is evidenced by the large harvesting backlogs that now exist for contracted USFS timber. Lack of timber is not the reason for the decline in employment in the forest products industry. Opening new USFS lands for logging will therefore not improve Idaho's economy and employment opportunities.

(3) Opening new USFS roadless areas for logging in Idaho comes at a price - and a very high one at that.

- The USFS builds the major logging roads, at no cost to the contracting forest products companies, but at a very high cost to the tax payer. In addition, cost of construction of 'side spur' logging roads is deducted from the price the companies pay for contracted USFS timber. If this is not outright subsidy I don't know what is. Idaho and this country do not need these kinds of 'deals'.
- Road construction is not only economically an untenable situation, it also has all the negative effects on other values of the land resource - as pointed out above.

(4) Considering the subsidies, it is not surprising that forest products companies are interested in harvesting whatever timber they can in Idaho National Forests. But what happens after the roads have been constructed and the best

timber is harvested? From the current trends it appears likely that the industry's interest in Idaho timber will wane significantly - in favor of timber in the south-east. Idaho is then left with a lot of logging roads - for which the public paid -, clear cuts, disturbed wildlife, silted streams --- and less employment in the forest products industry.

As can clearly be seen, the economics of opening new USFS areas for logging - especially in the roadless areas now under consideration - are at best highly questionable. Other uses of these roadless areas have potentially much higher long term economic values to Idaho, without subsidies, and without the negative effects of road construction in fragile areas.

Multiple Use and Other Economic Interests

According to the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act, USFS lands are to be managed for recreation, wildlife, watershed, grazing, and timber. There is a notion that designated Wilderness 'locks up' the land to uses other than hiking, horseback riding, and rafting. This is, however, not so. Designated wilderness permits and supports four of the five uses for which USFS lands are mandated to be managed; the only exception is timber harvesting. Existing grazing may be continued. All non-motorized recreational activities are permitted, including hunting. Wildlife and its habitat is much less disturbed than in non-wilderness areas. Watersheds in wilderness areas are almost always superior to those in roaded or otherwise developed areas.

On the other hand, the multiple use concept is often rather much in question in non-wilderness areas, as development easily leads to 'single' use. For example: An areas that is mined does not exactly support or improve watershed, wildlife habitat, or provide for recreational opportunities.

Idaho has nothing to lose by protecting its high quality roadless areas through wilderness designation. Rather it has much to gain on the long run.

The argument is often made that designated wilderness areas are high priced playgrounds for a selected few. This is certainly quite incorrect. As the discussion above points out, wilderness does have many uses and values. Especially in Idaho many people, from all walks of life, enjoy wilderness areas for many types of recreation. One does not have to be young, strong, fit, or rich to benefit from wilderness. Some people just don't chose to engage in activities in a wilderness area, just as some (or even many) don't go to museums or libraries, - and yet these opportunities are provided in Idaho (and other states) through tax money.

Recommendations

In light of the discussion I have presented I make the following recommendations:

1. Idaho must have a wilderness bill that is independent of the wilderness bill of any other state. Idaho has its own unique situation, its own state's rights, and matters concerning the land within its boundaries must be decided solely in light of that.

2. It is not prudent to make 'final' decisions about those roadless areas that will not be designated as Wilderness in the Idaho wilderness bill. Therefore I urge that there NOT be any 'hard release' language in a wilderness bill for Idaho. Many of the roadless areas have to-date not been studied by the USFS and their values are unknown. (At least the USFS claims to have no study data or information on several areas). Therefore flexibility must be maintained until appropriate data are available to make sound decisions.

3. Due to their critical wildlife habitat and winter range, fine hunting, the many clear streams that provide excellent fishing, recreational opportunities and superb scenery as well as their vulnerability to development, I specifically recommend the following areas (known as the 'Idaho Wilderness Core') for wilderness designation:

Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
Sawtooth Completion
Northern Lemhis
Garns Mountain
Mallard - Larkins
Payette Crest
White Cloud - Boulder Mountain
Palisades
Salmo - Priest

As I live in Boise and appreciate the chance to visit wilderness areas on the weekends, I am very concerned about areas close to Boise. I therefore also recommend that the following areas be given wilderness status: Breadwinner, Lime Creek, Pioneers (including the Little Woods River), and Danskins - South Fork Boise River.

4. Each of the roadless areas should be considered as a unique entity and evaluated on its own merit and value. The deciding factor of whether or not an area is to designated as wilderness must not be how many acres of wilderness Idaho has or will have, but rather whether we can affort NOT to protect the area from future development.

We must remember --

- the roadless wild and wilderness areas are the prime resource for Idaho's fastest growing industry; and
- we cannot 'create' wilderness; once wilderness is destroyed, it is lost forever.

Thank you for your consideration of my views and recommendations.

Sincerely,

Margot B Unkel

Margot B. Unkel

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Sheila Homes. John Frank.

STATEMENT OF JOHN E. FRANK, CALDWELL, IDAHO

Mr. **FRANK**. Senators, I'd like to thank you for providing this opportunity to express my views on the issue of Idaho wilderness classification. First, the four proposals outlined in Senator McClure's mailing. I prefer Proposal 4.

Furthermore, I endorse the protection of the endangered Idaho wilderness core sponsored by the Audubon Society, ICL and other. As a point of departure, I believe wilderness greatly enhances the quality of life in Idaho for very many of us. Not only for those of use who actually can visit the lands, but also for many others who appreciate the protection of these lands vicariously. Just knowing they're there is part of what makes Idaho so special.

As Idaho continues to grow and as outdoor recreation becomes ever more popular, I believe it is essential to bring greater amounts of land within the wilderness system to prevent the overuse and deterioration of existing wilderness. I especially believe wilderness classifications near Bosie are essential for this purpose.

Furthermore, I would urge Senator McClure to include a provision to allow further review of lands not included in legislation prepared at this time. Because the resource extraction industries seem not to have the problem of too little land available to them, but rather too much land already leased, there seems to be no gain by making irreversible choices today, especially since waiting 15 years could provide us with important information about the timber industry and the recreational demands of this State.

In closing, I would urge Senators McClure and Symms to appreciate the importance of wilderness to the quality of life of many of us in this State. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Frank follows:]

Testimony of John E. Frank August 9, 1983
2310 Windsor Drive
Caldwell, ID 83605

I would like to thank Senator McClure for providing this opportunity to express my views on the issue of Idaho wilderness classification.

First, of the four proposals outlined in the Senator's mailing, I prefer Proposal 4. Furthermore, I endorse the protection of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core sponsored by the Audubon Society and others.

As a point of departure, I believe wilderness greatly enhances the quality of life in Idaho -- not only for those of us who visit the lands, but also for the many others who appreciate the protection of these special lands vicariously. Just knowing they are there is a part of what makes Idaho so special.

As Idaho continues to grow and as outdoor recreation becomes ever more popular, I believe it is essential to bring greater amounts of lands within the wilderness system to prevent the overuse and deterioration of existing wilderness. I especially believe wilderness classifications near Boise are essential for this purpose.

Further, I would urge Senator McClure to include a provision to allow further review of lands not included in his legislation. Because the resource extraction industries seem not to have the problem of too little land available to them, but rather too much land already leased, there seems to be no gain by making irreversible choices today -- especially since waiting fifteen years could provide us with important information about the timber industry and the recreational demands of the state.

In closing, I would urge Senator McClure to appreciate the importance of wilderness to the quality of our lives in this state.

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Frank

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Senator Symms.

Senator **Symms**. No questions.

The **Chairman**. Thank you, ladies and gentleman, very much for your testimony.

Panel No. 26, Dick Dibert, Katheryn Moore, Carole Lamet, Mrs. Eugene Montano, Neilus Cook, Stanley Gilbertson, Bea Longly, Robert Scott, Reverend Kremlick, Ted Weigold.

Dick Dibert.

STATEMENT OF NICKOLAS DIBERT, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Dibert**. Senator, thank you. Senator Symms, members of the committee and staff, my name is Nickolas Dibert. I'm a resident of Boise, Idaho. And I would like at the outset to thank you for the opportunity to present my views to the committee and to Senator Symms.

As a result of a large turnout for testimony here, I will try to be as brief as possible and address two single issues. The first is the inclusion of the White Clouds area to the national wilderness system. The second of all is the proposed release language in the Idaho wilderness.

The White Clouds Mountains are of a specific concern to me because of my extensive personal experience in that area. In addition, their intimate proximity to the Sawtooth Wilderness Area makes their inclusion in the wilderness system particularly appropriate. Those who have hiked, fished, hunted or camped in these areas are no doubt aware of the outstanding potential for a wide range of outdoor activities.

In addition, those who fish the Salmon River are aware of the effect of this important watershed on the production of many anadramous and fresh water fish. In addition to the objective value of this proposed area, it is also a symbol of the efforts of the people of Idaho to preserve wilderness areas for themselves and future generations.

No doubt you're aware of the fight some years ago to preserve this area in the face of a proposal to operate certain mines. The comments of the people of Idaho stands of a symbol, not only of the efforts of these people to preserve wilderness, but their commitment which has been politically expressed, I think in terms of that particular question.

The desire of the people of this State to preserve substantial wilderness areas as evidenced by that political struggle and this desire continues to this day. Unfortunately, Senator, this inclusion of the so-called release language in any Idaho wilderness bill would act to thwart these wishes.

Simply because Congress or any other body or agency has not had sufficient time or opportunity to complete a comprehensive study of the proposed wilderness area, both in terms of the aesthetic value, biological values and the economic impacts is certainly not sufficient reason to open such an area to multiple use.

[Bell.]

Mr. **Dibert**. Senator, I request that the White Clouds be included in our wilderness system and that any proposed release language not be excluded in the wilderness bill. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dibert follows:]

TESTIMONY

Mr. Senator, members of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and Staff.

Because of the large turn-out for testimony before this committee and resulting time constraints, I will direct my testimony to two rather specific topics: inclusion of the White Clouds Mountain area into the United States Wilderness System; and the proposed "release" provisions of the Idaho Wilderness Bill.

The White Clouds Mountains are of specific concern to me as a result of frequent visits. In addition, their intimate proximity to the Sawtooth wilderness area makes their inclusion in the Wilderness System particularly appropriate. Those who have hiked, fished, hunted or camped in this area are no doubt aware of its outstanding potential for a wide range of outdoor recreational activities. And those who fish in the Salmon River are aware of the effect of this important drainage on the propagation of anadramous and fresh water fish.

In addition to the objective value of this proposed wilderness area, it is a symbol of the efforts of the people of this state to preserve wilderness areas for themselves and their posterity. The fight, some years back, concerning proposed mining in this area illustates the commitment of the people of Idaho to the preservation, not only of the White Clouds Mountains, but of wilderness areas in general, a commitment which has been actively expressed in political terms.

The desire of the people of this state to preserve substantial wilderness areas is evidenced by that political struggle and this desire is continuing, not only as to the White Clouds, but as to other areas. Unfortunately, inclusion of the so-called "release" language in any Idaho Wilderness Bill, would act to thwart these wishes.

Simply because Congress or any other body or agency has not had sufficient opportunity to complete action on any proposal to include an area in the Wilderness System should not be sufficient to open such an area to "multiple use" which must inevitably result in activity in those areas which are not only incompatible with their wilderness values, but which may forever preclude their consideration for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

By allowing areas, upon which no final action has been taken, to be opened to potential logging, mining or other similar activities is, in effect, to take final action and exclude these areas from the Wilderness System.

Therefore, I would request that this committee not only include the White Clouds area into the Wilderness System, but that it also reject the inclusion of release language in any Idaho Wilderness Bill that may be passed by this Congress.

Thank you.

Nickolas Dibert

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Katheryn Moore.

STATEMENT OF KATHERYN MOORE, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. MOORE. I appreciate this opportunity to testify in favor of the wilderness legislation, Senator McClure and Senator Symms. My testimony favors a bill allowing Idaho to be the largest wilderness system in the lower 48 States. I specifically support wilderness legislation for Deadwood and Scott Mountains, South Boise and Yuba River as wilderness areas.

I feel that allowing roads to be built for continuing logging and mining purposes will realize a short-lived benefit and destroy a fragile environment and continue to lessen the natural habitat for the big game herds and our salmon runs.

I am a native Idahoan, but I will choose to continue working at my profession and continue living in Idaho due to the outdoor life that it offers. I enjoy hiking, photography and spend a great deal of time with our horses, riding, packing and big game hunting.

Idaho truly offers awesome, majestic beauty as manifested by my skinned elbow. I couldn't walk-lead my horse and look at the awesome sight this weekend and continue to walk down the trail and I can't do all three things at the same time.

But at any rate, you just don't see this sort of thing offered to the public in other States. Our goals really must include an obligation to preserve this natural pristine beauty.

I would like to tell you that I really support the soft issue language in your legislation. I want you to carefully consider it, all of that and urge that at least 50 percent of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest land be protected by your upcoming legislation. I urge that the Idaho wilderness bill really be presented on its own rather than tie it to any other wilderness bills of any other States.

And in closing comments, I would like to stress that we can never add to what's been created for us. However, it's truly our responsibility to preserve, as a part of our heritage, and for our future generations. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mrs. Carole Lamet.

STATEMENT OF CAROLE LAMET

Mrs. LAMET. Thank you, Senator. Thank you Senator McClure and Senator Symms. I'm glad to be here today to testify for wilderness. I have been a housewife and have been raising small children, so I have been following this issue for 12 years and I really wish I didn't have to come here to plead for wilderness again.

Wilderness is the treasure of our Nation and its resources have helped build this country. Instead today we should be recognizing the small amount of true wilderness left and putting it in the national treasury as our most renewable resource, a resource that many people have testified as being multiple uses.

The Idaho Almanac—I'm going to skip because I've written much too much to say. The Idaho Almanac lists presently 15.2 million acres as commecial, and it's listed as commercial forestlands.

Presently Idaho has 3.8 acres of wilderness and much of that land is composed of steeply sloped hills and mountains having highly erodible soil types. Much of the land that is being proposed in southern Idaho is the same, high elevations, sparce timbered, steep slopes, low rainfall, highly eroding soils. Clearly those are not the dense, fast growing, fast returning forests of Oregon and Washington that make harvest so profitable.

I would support a proposal, when you write your legislation, that half of the remaining roadless areas be protected under wilderness status. I would ask that of that remaining acreage that is not put under any protection——

[Bell.]

Mrs. **Lamet** [continuing]. That you do not use release language, that it be open for the next 15 year cycle of consideration. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Lamet follows:]

FOR THE HEARING RECORD ON WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

Senator McClure:

I should not have to be here to plead for wilderness areas. Wilderness is the treasure of our nation and its resources have helped to build this country. Instead today, we should be recognizing the small amount of true wilderness left and putting it in the national treasury as our most renewable resource, a resource with many multiple uses.

Our country has built on the values that wilderness has bestowed, one of the most essential being the air and water from our forests. Other countries are cutting vast amounts of their forests, we as an educated society can recognize their lack of vision for the future. By preserving wilderness, the land continues its substance; without refreshing oxygen from tree metabolism, without certain effects on weather, without water from the slow, soaking humus of a watershed cleaning and filtrating the water, we could truly live in a desert as some do today in Lebanon, Afghanistan,etc.

Wildlife is a wilderness value and Idaho has one of the finest diversities of plants and animals. By allowing these diverse species to continue where they are established, we realize a dignity of our own humanity. Then hunting, fishing, photography stalks, hiking for natural species study assume the harmony of nature's balance; man continues as a predator but not the main predator or disturbance.

The wilderness of each area of the country bestowed on pioneers timber, grass and mineral resources in abundance. However this treasure is limited and these resources need very careful consideration in how, when, where and why they are harvested, grazed and mined. The Idaho Almanac lists 15.2 million acres as COMMERCIAL forest lands.

Idaho presently has 8% of its land in wilderness. Much of this land is composed of steeply sloped hills and mountains having highly erodable soil types. Much of the land presently nominated for wilderness in southern Idaho shares the same problems of high elevation, sparse timbered land, steep slopes, low rainfall and highly eroding soils. Clearly these are not the dense, fast growing forest of Oregon and Washington that make harvest so profitable.

Only 8% of our state presently has protected wilderness classification. I support a proposal that half of the remaining roadless acreage also be protected under wilderness status. And I ask, for the roadless acreage not in wilderness status, a proposal that would allow these areas to be considered in the next Forest Planning Cycle 15 years from now. I urge you to omit any hard release language in your intended legislation as this hard release closes the options on the land.

3/9/83

2117 Euclid
Boise Id 83706

For the above reasons, I most strongly support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness core of 10 key areas:

1. Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest; 2. Mallard-Larkins; 3. Great Burn-Kelly Creek;
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles);
5. Sawtooth Completion; 6. White Cloud-Boulder Mountains; 7. Northern Lemhis;
8. Palisades; 9. Garns Mountain; 10. Salmo-Priest.

In particular I support three areas.

In the Boise National Forest, the South Boise-Yuba River area [illegible] recommended in the last Rare II deserves wilderness for watershed, fisheries, wildlife and some hiking values. Much of this area is dry during the logging season; steep slopes with easily eroded clay soils predominate endangering streams by any ground cover removal. Roads have been difficult and costly to build and maintain; past timber sales in this area have been highly subsidized with approximately 18¢ return from logging for every $1 spent by the Forest Service. As a taxpayers, I am subsidizing this inefficiency which no major corporation could afford. Instead this area should be granted a wilderness status to preserve the watershed, which in direct effect would preserve the South Boise fishing and eventually supplies the agricultural water source of the Treasure Valley.

In the Payette National Forest, the Lick Creek, Needles and contiguous areas of the Payette Crest are a favorite with my family. This whole area is one of the most crowded hiking-fishing-camping-backpacking areas within weekend access of the Treasure Valley communities. It's popular, scenic, accessible, high wildlife values, and with varying degrees of challenge for recreation. Definitely a wilderness area.

In the Clearwater and Panhandle National Forests, The Mallard-Larkin shows the scars of logging problems showing the steep sloped-erodable soil. Predominant values are wildlife in one of the largest roadless area in the state, the excellent water quality of the lakes and streams, present trail systems in good condition, the cedar grooves and blue-ribbon fishing and hunting. Also the Fish and Game Commission of Idaho has identified this area among the most critical wildlife areas needing wilderness protection.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak for the wilderness.

Carole Lamet
9/9/83

Carole Lamet
2117 Euclid
Boise, Idaho 83706

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mrs. Eugene Montano.

STATEMENT OF TWYLA BEE MONTANO, BOISE, IDAHO

Mrs. MONTANO. Senator, my name is Bee Montano and I live here in Boise. And my major objection to the future wilderness in Idaho is religious. I think you in fact have heard a lot of religious testimony here today and I'm not going to——

The CHAIRMAN. Can you pull the microphone a little closer, please?

Mrs. MONTANO. I believe that you have heard a lot of religious testimony here today but it's been called some other terms. This environmental improvement that we need ecological, preservationists and so on, because antiprivate property and it is antipeople. But basically it's anti-God.

The movement has been discredited over and over. At the polls in Idaho and by history. And here we are fighting their 92 million whatever annual budget in Idaho again.

I'd like to quote from one of their national publications and I think it's fair because the issue—publication is called Wilderness and it's the current issue. An ancient German law prescribed capital punishment for someone who wantonly peeled the bark of a living tree. The offender was condemned to have his navel cut out and nailed to the part of the tree he had mutilated and then he was driven around the tree until his intestines were wound around the trunk. His life thus replaced the violating skin of the tree.

This heathen practice and worshipping of false gods and this so-called ancient German law were presented in this magazine as being good. Another article in the same magazine refers to the time of American's original productivity and abundance as the dark ages. They simply put darkness for light.

One graduate of the wilderness society has founded the organization called Earth First and is quoted as saying it should be a pioneering a revolution——

[Bell.]

Mrs. MONTANO [continuing]. Questioning the very philosophical tenets of our Western civilization.

Gentlemen, whether we like it or not, these misguided extremists are engaged in what they consider a holy war. The responsible time and place to stop it is here and now, legally, reasonably, with due process.

Firm legislation is needed designating no further wilderness in Idaho and releasing all nonwilderness, so-called wilderness lands to multiple use.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Montano follows:]

NO MORE WILDERNESS HEARING, BOISE IDAHO, AUGUST 9, 1983

Good afternoon. My name is Twyla Bee Montano. I live in Boise at 1418 Broadway, Apartment #3.

I would like to state a multiplicity of reasons for my objection to further Wilderness designation of land in Idaho, but will limit myself to two.

One is economic. Idaho cannot afford further erosion of our resource base. Too many jobs have already been destroyed totally by land lock-up, and on the consumer end home ownership has been priced completely out of reach of many working people. Scarcity of materials is one of the factors causing the high prices, and over one-fourth of the price of a new home in 1982 related to government regulatory excesses. "WILDERNESS STUDY" IS A STUDY IN GOVERNMENT REGULATORY EXCESS.

My major reason for objection to further Wilderness is religious.

The movement variously called environmentalist, ecologist, conservationist, preservationist, naturalist, and Wilderness is anti-private property and anti-people, certainly; but ultimately, it is simple anti-God. Denying His Son, His Word, His power completely, its proponents put darkness for light and light for darkness. The movement has been discredited over and over, both by the voters of Idaho and by history, yet here we are again engaged in debate about whether to bow to the totalitarian political intimidation of the professional environmental lobby who have at their disposal annual corporate budgets totaling more than $92 million as well as countless government "experts" and government programs.

Is religion really involved?

In a speech that I read delivered in June, 1979, by an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture the idea was forwarded that in the book of Genesis, man's influence was confined to the relatively small "Garden of Eden," thus the writer denied that in Genesis God gave man dominion over EVERY living thing that moveth upon the earth, and gave man every green herb that was upon the face of ALL the earth to eat. Man's confinement came when he was locked OUT of the Garden for disbelief and disobedience. My point is not to give a lesson in theology, but to show that the environmentalist zealots themselves have couched the issue in religious garb. (Tho it be FALSE religion.) This particular zealot in this particular speech (at the time when there were only 19 million acres of designated Wilderness and tho Andrus was speaking in terms of 118 million acres) declared: "That sounds on the low side to me." !!!

Further, the polarization of folks into two solid and opposing camps, the reduction of the environmentalist issue into a fight between "good" and "evil" is not a product of my imagination.

I think it's fair to quote the current issue of *Wilderness* magazine: "An ancient German law prescribed capital punishment for someone who wantonly peeled the bark of a living tree: the offender was condemned to have his naval cut out and nailed to the part of the tree he had mutilated, and then he was driven around the tree until his intestines were wound about its trunk. His life thus replaced the violated skin of the tree."

The heathen practices of worshiping false gods and this "ancient German law" (?) are presented in the context of being good in *Wilderness*.

The environmentalists do percieve their crusade to preserve Wilderness as a fight between "good" and "evil." You do not compromise with "evil." Therefore, the preservationist zealots will never be satisfied to come to reasonable decisions with either management agencies or bonafide users and caretakers of our natural resources. Their religion forbids it.

It also warps their sense of reality. I remember reading a 1981 article in the Wall Street Journal about an "admitted zealot" who was so fanatical about the "Wilds" that he ate his coffee grounds and swallowed both his toothpaste and his greasy dishwater rather than disturb the land; yet with no apology, dined at his campsite on CANNED CRAB. Such people apparently are so out of touch with reality that they can't comprehend that some miner has to disturb the land before anyone can enjoy CANNED anything.

Later in the Wilderness magazine I cited is found: "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect." This is diametrically opposed to the private ownership of property and the personal responsibility for stewardship taught in the Bible on which our very liberty is founded.

And finally another article from this Wilderness magazine refers to the time of America's original productivity (which, of course, was the result of a people serving God and being blessed by Him) as the "dark ages." Comparing that era of abundance and light to the ignorance and human degradation of the dark ages!

One graduate of the Wilderness Society has founded the organization called Earth First! and is quoted as saying it should be "pioneering a revolution in our housekeeping habits on the planet, questioning the very philosophical tenets of Western Civilization...to stop the industrial beast;" and that beyond that there should be "individuals and tightly-knit groups of Wilderness defenders spiking trees, closing roads, trashing bulldozers, pulling stakes and what-have-you when the methods of the rest of us fail."

This defender of Wilderness further declares: "We've been nice too long. We aren't in the boxing ring of some Victorian gentlemen's club playing for sport. We're in the back alleys of Soho struggling for life. I don't know about you, but I don't plan to fight with one hand tied behind my back. I might even have a shiv or some brass knucks in my boot."

Whether we like it or not, these misguided extremists are engaged in what they consider a holy war, and the responsible time and place to stop it is HERE and NOW, legally, reasonably, with due process. Firm legislation is needed designating NO FURTHER WILDERNESS IN IDAHO, and RELEASING ALL NON-WILDERNESS SO CALLED "ROADLESS" LANDS TO MULTIPLE USE.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. The entire testimony will be put in the record. Neilus Cook. Mr. Stanley Gilbertson.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY GILBERTSON, IDAHO GEM CLUB

Mr. GILBERTSON. Senators McClure and Symms, the Idaho Gem Club, representing many families in the Boise area, is one of 21 such clubs in Idaho. I'm speaking for the board of the Idaho Gem Club of Boise, Idaho.

Our club alone has spent over 1,100 recorded hours in field trips last year and many other hours working, displaying and enjoying what we find. There are many recreational as well as educational benefits to this hobby, including the fields of geology, minerology, crystalography, lapidary, paleontology, and other related fields.

Each year the Idaho Gem Club, as well as other gem and mineral clubs, holds shows that are educational and open to the public in the various parts of Idaho in which they meet. The Idaho Gem Club is a member of the Northwest Federation and the American Federation of Minerological Societies and they also hold regional, as well as national shows, yearly.

And those shows are also educational in nature and open to the public and very well attended by the people from all over the Nation. The board of the Idaho Gem Club believes that there should be no changes in land use management, but that land use should stay the same as at present with multiple use. Sufficient land has already been set aside and further restrictions will tend to deny people the proper uses of their heritage.

Our club members enjoy this hobby and the outings and wish to continue them. The Idaho Gem Club members are proud of Idaho being the Gem State. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Gilbertson follows:]

REPORT OF THE IDAHO GEM CLUB AT THE HEARING ON LAND USE

The Idaho Gem Club, representing over 200 families in the Boise area, is 1 of 21 such clubs in Idaho. I am speaking for the Board of the Idaho Gem Club of Boise, Idaho. Our club alone has spent over 1,100 recorded hours in field trips and many other hours working with, displaying and enjoying what we find. There are many recreational as well as educational benefits to this hobby including the fields of geology, minerology, crystalography, lapidary, paleontoloty and other related firlds. Each year the Idaho Gem Club as well as most other gem and mineral clubs hold shows that are educational and open to the public in the various parts of Idahoiin which they meet.

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The Board of the Idaho Gem Club believes that there should be no changes in land use management, but that land use should stay the same as it is at present. Sufficient land has already been set aside and further restrictions will tend to deny people proper uses of their heritege. Our club members enjoy this hobby and the outingsaand wish to continue them. The Idaho Gem Club members are proud of Idaho being the Gem State.

Are there any questions?

Stan
Gilberton

The **Chairman**. Thank you, sir. Ms. Bea Longly. Robert Scott. Rev. Kurt Kremlick.

STATEMENT OF REV. KURT J. KREMLICK, JR., BOISE, IDAHO

Reverend **Kremlick**. Senator McClure and Senator Symms, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I would ask that my full testimony be included in the record. I also want to thank you for conducting these hearings in Idaho.

I have been a resident of Idaho for 4 years. My wife and I enjoy camping. We are both committed to conserving and preserving the beauty of our country for future generations to enjoy.

I speak as a private citizen, even though I am a minister of the Presbyterian Church in this city. I support the concept of protecting the wilderness areas in Idaho through national legislation, for these areas belong to and benefit not only the residents of this State, but all Americans.

I believe in preparing this legislation, you and the Congress must consider the feelings not only of the trade and industry groups, but of private citizens such as have testified today, who know and use and love the areas being considered for inclusion in the bill. To fail to consider the wishes of the public is to deprive them of access to and use of the resources which are owned and managed for the benefit of all Americans.

I believe the Congress has a moral obligation to search out and protect from exploitation and ruin all wilderness areas. I support the so-called Idaho core of areas as well as any other areas which may come to the attention of the committee through a variety of sources.

I would urge secondly, that any proposed legislation keep the door open for areas not now designated wilderness, so that they might be designated wilderness at a later time. I believe we should try to avoid imposing on future generations decisions which are made in this generation and I will urge you that the language of the current laws be included in any new legislation that you might draft.

In an era of tight Federal budgets and growing deficits, I strongly object to the subsidy the Government gives to the timber industry so that these companies can harvest timber from public lands. I would urge that your legislation put an end to such practices and prohibit the Federal Government from selling timber from public lands as less than true——

[Bell.]

Reverend **Kremlick** [continuing.] Cost basis. Thank you for your time and consideration.

[The prepared statement of Reverend Kremlick follows:]

Testimony Presented by
Rev. Kurt J. Kremlick, Jr.
2711 Weaver Circle
Boise, ID 83704
(208)-375-2003

At hearings conducted in Boise,
Idaho, August 9, 1983 by Senator
James McClure, (Id.), Senate
Energy and Natural Resources
Committee, regarding the 1983
Idaho Forest Wilderness Bill

Senator McClure, I appreciate the opportunity to testify about the 1983 Idaho Forest Wilderness Bill which you are proposing for consideration by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the United States Senate, and I want to thank you for conducting these hearings in Idaho.

I am Rev. Kurt J. Kremlick, Jr., a resident of Idaho for four years and a member of a number of environmental groups: American River Conservation Council, Environmental Action, the Nature Conservancy, the National Wildlife Federation, the Wilderness Society, and the Wildcat Creek (Indiana) Federation. I am also an Idaho Wildlife Ambassador and active in a variety of other political action groups. It should also be noted that my wife and I enjoy camping and fishing, and we are both committed to conserving and preserving the beauty of our country for future generations to enjoy.

By profession, I am a minister in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) and I am currently the Pastor of the Southminster United Presbyterian Church in Boise. In my testimony I speak as a private, concerned citizen and not as a representative of any of the above named groups.

I support the concept of protecting the wilderness areas in Idaho through national legislation, for these areas belong to and benefit not only the residents of Idaho, but all Americans. I believe in preparing this legislation, you, your committee, and the Congress must consider the opinions and feelings not only of trade and industry groups, but also of private citizens who know, use and love the areas being considered for inclusion in the Bill. To fail to consider the wishes of the public is to deprive them of access to and use of resources which are owned and managed for the benefit of all Americans. This is why the hearings you are conducting are so important. They enable the voice of the American people to be heard.

I believe the Congress, through the legislative process, has a moral obligation to search out and protect from exploitation and ruin all wilderness areas. I would therefore urge that the proposed legislation include all endangered Idaho wilderness—the so called Idaho Wilderness Core—namely: (1) Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, (2) Mallard-Larkins, (3) Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, (4) Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles) (5) Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River), (6) White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, (7) Northern Lemhis, (8) Palisades, (9) Garns Mountain, and (10) Salmo-Priest, as well as any other areas which may come to the attention of the Committee through these hearings, studies done by governmental agencies, such as the Forest Service, or research done by private groups or coalitions, such as the Idaho Coalition of Environmental Groups.

It was President Theodore Roosevelt, many years ago, who said when our National Forest System as we know it today was established, "If there is any duty which is more than another we owe to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of natural resources of the country." What Roosevelt said in his day is just as true today.

I would urge, secondly, that any proposed legislation keep the door open for areas not now designated wilderness to be so designated at a later date. I strongly oppose the so called "hard release language" in any proposed legislation. We should try at all times to avoid imposing our decisions on the future. Occasions in the future may demand other responses which we cannot at this time foresee. The question is not how much more wilderness we're going to have, but how much less of it there will be, not only now but in the future. Robert Marshall, in his classic little book "The People's Forests", put the matter well when he said that America's forests play a vital part in raising the standards of American life. "As environment for the highest type of recreational and aesthetic enjoyment, they are essential to the happiness of millions of human beings. Economic, physical, and social considerations all demand that we maintain a bountiful forest resource." I do not believe we can do that with "hard release" language which bars wilderness consideration for lands not now protected. Who would have guessed one hundred years ago that the lands we are urging be included in the Bill would be prime wilderness today? Please retain the language of current laws in any new legislation that you might draft.

My final point concerns timber economics. In an era of tight federal budgets and growing deficits, I strongly object to the subsidy the government gives the timber industry so these companies can harvest timber from public lands. I would refer you to studies done by the Natural Resource Defense Council which shows that during the years 1974-78 the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales. These figures take into consideration such things as road building or road building subsidies. It seems to me that the wood products industry should pay its way and not receive either a direct or indirect subsidy. I would urge that your legislation put an end to such practices and prohibit the Federal Government from selling timber from public lands at a less than true cost basis.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Ted Weigold.

STATEMENT OF TED WEIGOLD, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. WEIGOLD. Thank you, Senator McClure. My name is Ted Weigold, my Boise residence is 1005 Fort Street, Boise, 83702. I will be undoubtedly submitting additional comments to the one you have a copy of now and I'd like both comments to be in the record.

I support wilderness designation for a number of proposed wilderness in the State of Idaho. There are in particular two which I would address today.

The first is Lime Creek, located in the Sawtooth National Forest, among the Soldier Mountains, north of Fairfield and the other is the Needles, located east of Cascade in the Payette National Forest. I have backpacked, horsepacked, hiked, fished and hunted both of these areas extensively over the last several years.

Because our family farm is located in the Fairfield area, I have spent a large amount of time in the Lime Creek proposed wilderness study area. I would characterize it as having considerable qualities of remoteness and giving one the feeling of solitude.

I would also point out that it is located in an area where forest regeneration is a slow process at best. There are a number of old cuts in the vicinity which show little evidence of any regrowth whatsoever. I would be happy to show them to you some time.

Insofar as the Needles are concerned, it is an area, I'm sure you are aware, is located along the drainage of the South Fork of the Salmon River. I am certain you know that past logging road building practices in that vicinity have led to some disastrous siltation problems insofar as the river fishery is concerned.

I would think that it would be highly appropriate for the Needles, given their spectacular beauty, to be designated anything other than wilderness. Because it appears logging and a sound environmental manner is practically impossible under any circumstances in that area, wilderness designation also makes sense. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Senator Symms.

Senator SYMMS. No questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony. Panel No. 27 is the last one on our list. David Barovetto, Debby Roberts, Alex Montano, Betsy Hazelwood, Gerald Jones, Stanley Szczepanowski, David Probst, Don Campbell.

I am informed by staff that there are some few who have missed the opportunity to testify earlier but their name was called, who are in the room. We'll try to accommodate those as a group, following the presentation of this panel.

But before we start this panel, it's time for us to allow the reporters to take a shift change and for that moment we'll have a recess for 5 minutes.

[Brief recess from 5:10 to 5:15 p.m.]

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting will come to order.

David Barovetto? Debby Roberts.

STATEMENT OF DEBBY ROBERTS, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Roberts**. Senator McClure, I am Debby Roberts. I live in Boise, Idaho.

I speak today as an individual who is a native Idahoan, a wilderness lover, a mother, and not a direct representative of any special interest group or organization.

I fully support the conservation list endangered core previously identified in testimony today, and listed in detail in my written testimony.

I am not a backpacker or a climber. I don't float wild rivers. I don't hunt, and I don't fish.

I don't need to be physically present to enjoy wilderness. I enjoy the existence of wilderness by the arts, painting, writing, and photography inspired by visits to these areas.

I enjoy the wilderness by sharing the experiences and emotions of friends who do participate in back country recreation.

As a mother, it is my duty to protect the natural wilderness so that my children can experience the wilderness, so that they can learn to care and take responsibility for these precious resources.

It is a rare privilege for all Idahoans, and must be passed to our children so that they can share these gifts.

I have more detailed written testimony to enter into the record, and I am submitting 15 copies at this time. Thank you for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Roberts follows:]

Senator McClure:

I am here today to speak about the importance of saving and protecting Idaho's roadless wildlands.

I speak as an individual, a mother, and a lover of wilderness not as a represenetive of any organization or special interest group.

First, I support the endangered wilderness core as described by the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition and listed here:

1.) Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
2.) Mallard-Larkins
3.) Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
4.) Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
5.) Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6.) White Cloud-Boulder Mountains
7.) Northern Lemhis
8.) Palisades
9.) Garns Mountain
10.) Salmo-Priest

Second, I wish to go on record opposing any attempt to exclude lands removed from wilderness status from future consideration for such protection. In other words I oppose hard release . I favor soft release that would allow review and consideration later when minds and emotions maybe different or altered by time.

As an individual I do not backpack or climb or float wild rivers. I do not hunt or fish. But I enjoy and need the existance of natural wildlands. It's solitude and beauty do not require my physical presence to find joy or peace. I find this in art, paintings, writings, and photographs inspired by these places. I find it with friends who have stories, events, and emotions to share.

I know that it is the wildlands that will help keep safe and reproducing the wildlife and fish we all share and enjoy.

As a mother it is my duty to see that some sizable portion of natural wilderness, wilderness values and resources remain for my children to have and to learn to care for. They to should have the rare opportunity to be faced with the challenge of protecting what has always been.

Last, because your office requested I speak to certain areas I have chosen to especially point out the need to protect the wildlands of the Lick Creek and Secesh River. I also wish to state support for the White Cloud-Boulder Mountains and request consideration of a non-mining clause for that area. I support protection of these areas because many friends and their families spend many recreation days every year in these areas.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak in favor of the protection of valued wilderness in Idaho.

Debby Roberts
1817 No. 9th
Boise, Idaho 83702

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you for your testimony.

Mr. Alex Montano? Betsy Hazelwood.

STATEMENT OF BETSY HAZELWOOD, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. HAZELWOOD. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, I am Betsy Hazelwood. I live in Boise, Idaho.

I thank you for the opportunity to address the land use question.

I believe it is imperative to preserve certain areas of Idaho for wilderness designation, such as the White Clouds, Pioneer Mountains, Great Burn Kelly Creek, Mallard-Larkin, and Selkirk Crest wilderness areas.

The wilderness is our gift to future generations. It certainly isn't reproduceable; and once gone, it is gone forever.

I am proud to be from Idaho. I am a Midwestern transplant from St. Louis, Mo. The one thing I value most in Idaho is the wilderness areas.

I hope we preserve these areas in their natural state for all us, and for all future generations. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Gerald Jones? Stanley Szczepanowski.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY SZCZEPANOWSKI, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. SZCZEPANOWSKI. Thank you, Senator. My name is Stan Szczepanowski of Boise, Idaho.

I am not a native. You may soon detect that from the accent. I am a native of New Jersey, a State that has little public land, and certainly no wilderness comparable to Idaho's grandeur.

I have gained since I have been here, I arrived in 1977, since that time, I have gained great personal satisfaction from visits to Borah Peak, the Northern Lemhis, the White Clouds, and closer to home here, Sheep Creek Drainage of the Trinities in the Boise National Forest.

While I speak on behalf of the merits of wilderness for human contentment, I also recognize the essential need for wilderness for wildlife habitat. I support all efforts to have the endangered Idaho wilderness core protected through congressional designation as official wilderness. I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. David Probst? Mr. Don Campbell? Mr. Ed Wardwell.

STATEMENT OF ED WARDWELL, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Wardwell**. Thank you, Senator. My name is Ed Wardwell. I am a Boise resident of 7 years.

I have looked at this question for some time, and I do support the conservationists and sportsmen, the land for saving part of the remaining wilderness, about 50 percent of it.

I have tussled with this question for some time now. I was at a meeting and talked to some people that had a report from the Idaho timber industry, and showed that they were, according to their report, they needed to have a 20 percent of the annual production need of these forest lands, according to this recent report, the Idaho timber industry.

I wondered why that was true, because as far as I understood, the land they were cutting on now should be in a sustained yield, and they shouldn't need anymore land to continue their operation, but that they needed it for maintenance to keep up their operation.

I talked to some other people here in the State of Idaho involving timber resource, and they pointed out that what had happened is that the allowable cut for a very large area, let's say a national forest, was used as a guide when the only real accessible parts of that area were cut on. So in other words, we had an allowable cut for a large area that was cut on a smaller portion of that, so they were overcutting because of those errors in preplanting both by the industy and the Forest Service.

So by those previous mistakes, we are expected to let them go ahead and take some more wilderness to continue their operations.

I feel that's a mistake, because we have already been mistaken, and cut too much on land that was already accessible to them. Why allow them more land to cut and continue that mistake?

It seems to me that we should recognize the problem, the industry does have a problem, but this wilderness that does exist now does not create the unemployment we have, and releasing of that would not help the unemployment problem.

The conservationists' proposal——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Wardwell** [continuing]. Is a reasonable one. Fifty percent would be a soft release, and study for another 15 years for possible wilderness. I do support that, and I certainly hope that you will consider some reasonable efforts by the conservationists; 50 percent, I think, is certainly reasonable.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wardwell follows:]

9721 Telfair Dr.
Boise, Idaho 83704
August 8, 1983

Senator McClure + Idaho Delegation,

We are all concerned about what's right for America. The Wilderness question in your newsletter asks how much more wilderness should be added. That question assumes that we are creating wilderness. We are not - the wilderness is there now. The question should be which wilderness areas should be designated and managed as wilderness areas legally.

This brings up the point about Mult.-use management. Multiple-use, according to the law are the following resources; Watershed, wildlife, recreation, range and timber. Wilderness mult.-use management has a unique type of recreation, + range. Its the best resource management for the watershed; the wildlife resource is the most diverse and therefore the most stable. It only lacks one, timber. Timber harvests in multiple use offer different types of recreation + range than wilderness. However, its wildlife resources are manipulated with some animals flourishing and others diminishing. Its watershed resource is impaired and sometimes devasted (South Fork of Salmin). The timber of course is utilized.

On the surface the timber harvest seems to be as much multiple use as wilderness management. But here in Idaho because its unique and scenic geography, total annual allowable cuts for large areas were harvested in places that were most accessible. These places are overcut and the industry now wants to go into the wilderness areas. This has not been "the management of all the various renewable surfaces resources utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people."

The Wilderness did not led Idaho's timber workers into unemployment, and a hard release will not get them back to work.

I urge you, Senator McClure + the Idaho Delegation to include the Idaho Conservation League's Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core for Wilderness designation + to soft release the remaining 50% of the 6.5 million acres.

I also would like to offer my assistance to Senator McClure's staff to devise a plan that would insure that a newsletter have both sides of the issue for those who are undecided. Please make the part of the record.

Sincerely,
Ed Wardwell

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Any questions?

Senator **Symms**. I just wondered if the witness at the table with his father there approves of what he is saying? He looks like a pretty good witness.

The **Chairman**. Better watch out, he may testify. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wardwell, you are the first witness here today that has mentioned the allowable cut, and I am pleased that you have mentioned it. I am surprised that it was left to the last, because it is essential to our understanding of what wilderness designation or reservation of the decision has to do with the rest of the land which is under multiple use management already.

I expected to have more discussion of that, I know we must have, and so that the people will understand: When we subtract some lands from multiple use, and the timber harvest on the growing trees that are on that, it affects every other acre of land that is within the management unit, even though that balance is not designated as wilderness.

Mr. **Wardwell**. Yes. we as conservationists are aware of the plight of the industry, and do recognize that some allowances have to be made, and so I do feel that the proposal made is a reasonable one for a compromise.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Wardwell, I am not certain which mistake you are referring to that may have been made in the past compounding the problem at the present time, but on the Old Weiser National Forest, which is not a part of the Payette, the change to a 40-year rotation plan in the late 1930's as we entered World War II and speeded up harvest in order to get enough timber, lumber products to support that war effort in this country, many people now regard that as a mistake, and they see that forest as trying to catch up on that accelerated harvest. Those problems also have been exacerbated by the designation of wilderness.

And perhaps more to the point in regard to your comment is the withholding of lands upon which decision has not been made which forces them, even though there is still allowable cut calculation on the basis of that which is withheld, forces them to concentrate their cutting activities on the remaining acres. That is one of the reasons we need to have a decision it seems to me, rather than leave that decision to another 10 or 15 years from now. Would you care to comment?

Mr. **Wardwell**. Yes, I would. I understand the need for decision in some part, but it seems that the problem of not having enough timber to cut for 15 years, the land released on a soft release basis would be available for those cuts and for those plans.

After the 15 year point, the possibility for a new study or a new decision could be made.

The **Chairman**. Are you suggesting then that we have no study areas during this period of time?

Mr. **Wardwell**. No, I am not really suggesting that. I am suggesting that I realize that 50 percent cut would be soft released, would have some lands allocated for cut, and some that would be under study.

The **Chairman**. If it is under study, would you have it subtracted from the allowable cut calculation for the forest?

Mr. **Wardwell.** I think it should be subtracted from the allowable cut, yes.

The **Chairman.** Then that means that the entire harvest in that entire unit would be reduced by the total amount of that which is either designated wilderness, or that which is withheld for further study?

Mr. **Wardwell.** Yes, and I realize this is the plight of the industry at hand.

The **Chairman.** Well, we have talked of industry, many people feel that these corporations are soulless, heartless, et cetera, all the adjectives applied to appropriations. What we sometimes forget is the timber dependent community, the people that live in them, that their homes, their livelihood, their hopes, their aspirations, their dreams, and sometimes their life savings are tied up in an industry upon which that community is based, those people, seem to me, should have some consideration also.

Mr. **Wardwell.** Yes, sir. I realize that, and I fully support the problems that those people do have.

I just see us, as you stated, exacerbating the problem more by continuing and going into more areas when we may not need to at this point.

The problems of the past need not be extended into the future, and brought upon these other lands as well.

The **Chairman.** Sometimes we can't avoid it. I appreciate your testimoney.

Mr. **Wardwell.** Thank you, Senator.

The **Chairman.** Appreciate your topic of concern.

Senator **Symms.** No questions.

The **Chairman.** Thank you very, very much for your testimony.

There are eight witnesses in the room that I am informed that were on the list for previous testimony, and were not able to be here at the time their names were called. I will call on those eight people at this time.

Rayola Jacobsen, Dave Lee, Dr. Keith Taylor, Philip Braun, Randall Morris, Philip Heinrich, Dave Simmonds, Pauline Plaza.

I am informed that there are two or three other people who desire to testify whose names do not appear on the list. If you will identify yourselves through one of the clerks, I will try to get you called to the table also.

Rayola Jacobsen.

STATEMENT OF RAYOLA JACOBSEN, OWYHEE COUNTY FARM BUREAU BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ms. **Jacobsen.** Thank you Senator McClure and Senator Symms.

I feel privileged that you would allow us to speak having missed our turns.

I am here today representing the Owyhee County Farm Bureau Board of Directors. It is indeed your hearing, and is coinciding beautiful with out grain harvest, so you are missing quite a few people from testifying today.

If I may read their statement and mine: It says, the Owyhee Farm Bureau opposes any additional wilderness areas. We favor a multiple use concept where all resources are used to their best advantage. Mother Nature left to herself will alter the resources as time lapses, and these changes will not always be better or worse due to fire, erosion, et cetera.

Therefore, through multiple use, men can benefit from nature, and nature may benefit from man as the best use is made from each resource.

Our children will be much more pleased with the natural resource left in its condition rather than when allowed to go to ruin. Please allow proper use and care of our natural resources, and do not put them away without a care to fend for themselves. Thank you for your time and attention.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Jacobsen follows:]

TESTIMONY given before the SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

on

PROPOSED WILDERNESS IN IDAHO

Gentlemen:

I adamantly support Proposal Number 1, ZERO additional Wilderness. Idaho already has the largest Wilderness system in the lower 48 states. We also have the next to lowest amount of monies funding our education system. Multiple use of our public lands is essential, a strong tax base is needed for a strong economy.

Wilderness and Roadless areas discriminate against the handicapped, elderly, very young and those without the time and money to explore them. Twenty years of study, thereby holding these lands in limbo, is enough. I urge a speedy and equitable conclusion to the question.

For these reasons I urge you to support ZERO additional Wilderness for Idaho.

Thank you for your time and attention.

RAYOLA JACOBSEN
Route B - Box 264
Grand View, Idaho 83624

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Dave Lee? Dr. Keith Taylor? Philip Braun.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP BRAUN, CALDWELL, IDAHO

Mr. BRAUN. Senator McClure, Senator Symms: Last month I hiked into Boulder Lake. It is one of the most beautiful lakes and mountain areas I have seen located southeast of McCall in area E4-451.

There is a road about 2 miles away. If roads were allowed to be built directly to the lakes, it would be a great loss to both us and our heirs.

I hope that areas E4-451 and M4-455 are placed into wilderness protection.

I think it would also be wise to put White Clouds into wilderness protection. It would be a great loss if mining is allowed there. This is area 4-551.

Please don't let the White Clouds end up looking like the mountains in Switzerland which have many houses and buildings on them.

West of the Sawtooths is area W4-061, and north of this area is E4-061. Both areas, I believe, should be incorporated into Sawtooth Mountain Wilderness.

As an Idaho citizen born by birth, I urge you to read my written statement, and to please, please put most of the majority of this plan into wilderness.

Also, I would like to add that I have also used the Sawtooth Wilderness from Redfish Lake into Boulder Lake about 3 years ago, and had the dead trees and the old trees removed. I think it greatly detracted from the beauty of the place, and really damages the scenery and mountain enviroment. Many small species of flower and everything up there, they just can't take a lot of intrusion by man. Thank you for your time.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Braun follows:]

August 9, 1983

Senators,

I hope that E4.451, M4.455, and W4.455 are put into wilderness. During a visit to this area in July, 1983 I saw numerous people in the Boulder Lake area. If roads were put into this area the scenery would be damaged, the quietness would be gone, and overuse would be immanent.

This is what I mean by "wilderness." Allowed uses: trail maintenance, trout & salmon stocking, fishing, backpacking, camping by backpackers, tree spraying to combat tree diseases, tree spraying to stop destructive insects, swimming, outhouse building in high use areas, firefighting (stopping forest and rangeland fires), tree planting, and winter feeding of deer, elk, and moose when they are stranded or endangered. Forbidden uses: road building, strip mining, commercial mining, R.V. camping (in new areas), timber clear-cutting, logging, and new home & commercial building.

The following areas I recommend as wilderness: (North & East of McCall), W4.455, M4.455, E4.451, 4.461, S4.921, 4.460, 4.453, (Hells Canyon) 4.922, 1.922, 1.854, 1.853, (Cambridge) 4.464, 4.463, (Sawtooth) I4.BAA, W4.061, E4.061, I4.553, X4.553, N4.061, 4.552, (Whiteclouds) 4.551, (Sun Valley) N4.201, (Borah Peak & Lost River Range) I4.210, S4.209, N4.209, 4.211, 4.212, (Lemhi Range) W4.503, E4.503, (Continental Divide) M4.945, S4.945, 4.961, 4.944, N4.945, 4.512, S4.943, M4.943, N4.943, 4.942, 4.946, (Baldy Mountain) N4.945, (North of Selway Bitterroot) I.311, 1.306, 1.307, 1.308, B1.301, Q1.301, B1.305, 1.302, 1.313, P1.300, B1.300, F, S1.300, C1.301, A1.300, A1.301, C, B1.799, A1.799, and Selkirk Crest - Long Canyon area to protect our red cedars.

These numbers come from the RARE II Final Environmental Statement map, dated January, 1979, governmental publication #: US GPO: 1979 678-728.

Also, I recommend that Congress provide funds to hire Rangers to patrol these new areas.

Someday I hope that parts of Northwest Owyhee County can be declared wilderness and not be sold to individuals. This wilderness would still allow cattle & sheep grazing, plinking, and target shooting. Some deep canyons still exist there that abound with beauty and life. The high plains and canyons are great hiking places. From my Boy Scout days I have come to appreciate the Northwest Owyhee mountains.

Philip Braun

Philip Braun

Caldwell, Idaho

The CHAIRMAN. Randall Morris.

STATEMENT OF RANDALL E. MORRIS

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you, Senator, for listening to the people of Idaho on the issue of wilderness.

I just got back in Idaho, and I think this is the last thing I want to be doing.

There are 10 BLM areas which were dropped by Secretary Watt because they were smaller than 5,000 acres. These acres, in general, physically adjoin Forest Service wilderness study areas. Their elimination is arbitrary, and does not reflect the real situation.

I urge the following areas be brought back into wilderness consideration: Selkirk Crest, Box Canyon, Boulder Creek-Boulder White Clouds, Goldberg, Borah Peak in the Lost River Range, Little Wood River in Pioneer, Henry's Lake, Worm Creek, Back Butte, Salmon Falls Creek.

These droppings, I feel, were a cheap political shot by someone who has lost all credibility on the wilderness issue. Additionally, Boulder Creek, Borah Peak, and Little Wood River are strong candidates for legal challenges if the surrounding areas become wilderness.

For example, Little Wood River provides winter range for 300 to 400 elk and year-round deer range. It is part of the Elk Mountain crucial elk range and an area of critical environmental concern. Secretary Watt dropped this unit from wilderness consideration because it is smaller than 5,000 acres. It is about 4,400 acres. This is absurd. It is an integral part of our ecosystem. There are no mining claims, and the existing moderate sheep grazing would be protected under wilderness.

The highest and best use of Idaho's wilderness is wilderness. Ask the packers and guides, the sportsmen, the conservationists, the tourists, the people who benefit from the clean watersheds that don't slide into town every spring. Outdoor recreation is Idaho's second largest industry. It has remained healthy during this long recession when the sawmills and the mines, and the smelters have shut down for months or even years at a time.

One of my employees recently ran into old friends from Oregon who were logging on the Boise River. When she asked them why they were working in Idaho, they replied, "Because there aren't any forests left in Oregon." What do we do after we log the last Idaho forest? It is time we faced reality. The forest products of tomorrow will come off the tree plantations of today. It is time to replant and properly manage the millions of acres of unreseeded forest land already exploited in Idaho, not chase after some last pie-in-the-sky bonanza.

I strongly urge that Corral Horse Basin, Jerry Peak West, Jerry Peak, and Boulder Creek be included in any White Clouds-Boulder wilderness. This is vital to protect the lowland crucial winter range which is essential to the total Boulder-White Clouds ecosystem.

I personally urge that Mallard-Larkin, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, and Grandmother Mountain would be my top wilderness suggestion for Idaho; my comments explain why——

[Bell.]

Mr. MORRIS [continuing]. One final thought on the Salmo-Priest: How can we destroy the lower 48's only caribou herd? Conservationists have been warning of this for decades. A single decade ago this herd was healthy. So what good have the warnings done? I ask, is this what lies in store for the rest of Idaho's wildlife herds? Where will the last Idaho elk not protected in a wilderness area die?

[The prepared statement of Mr. Morris follows:]

The Bengoech Hotel
SUITE ONE

RANDALL E. MORRIS

195 North Second West ● Post Office Box 732 ● Mountain Home, Idaho 83647
Telephone: (208) 587-4328

Thank you Senator McClure for taking time to listen to the people of Idaho speak on the issue of Wilderness.

I wish to begin by describing problems I see in the Wilderness process. Problem number one is the lack of an ecosystem approach in setting some Wilderness boundaries. Often boundaries arbitrarily follow roads, drainages, or ridge crests without regard to the needs of the wildlife within that ecosystem. Wildlife numbers and diversity are one of the top considerations in Wilderness areas. Good wilderness units should cover a range of elevations and vegetation types if that is a characteristic of that ecosystem.

All too often Wilderness includes the "goat rocks" and excludes the critical winter range in the river bottoms downstream. I think this is especially true in the Sawtooth Wilderness. It is, of course, less true in Hell's Canyon. This is a potential problem in other Wilderness Units, the Boulder-White Clouds and Selkirks being examples of the problem, as well as the Lime Creek portion of the Soldier Mountains in the Boise and Sawtooth Forests.

Problem number two is a lack of coordination between adjacent Forests and/or managing agencies. Often Wilderness Study Area boundaries stop at Forest boundaries, and fail to include wilderness values across the boundary in the next Forest. This is true in Lime Creek, while in the Mallard-Larkins, different districts of the Clearwater Forest seem blind to one anothers resources.

A very serious problem is the lack of coordination between different Agencies, that is, between the Forest Service and the Bureau Of Land Management or some other agency. In Lime Creek, in Cache Peak in the South Sawtooths, in the Lost River Range, in the Lemhi's, and in the Mallard-Larkin-Grandmother Mountain complex, Wilderness Study Unit boundaries exclude roadless scrub lands in adjacent BLM lands. Yet these low lying BLM lands are the critical winter range for wildlife.

These sagebrush crucial ranges are far more important in determining the wildlife carrying capacity of a wilderness than is the forested high country where people like to recreate. Of course, both portions of the ecosystem are necessary.

A similiar problem exists on the East Fork of the Jarbidge River where the Jarbidge Wilderness of Nevada's Humboldt Forest lies seperated by bureaucracy alone from the de facto wilderness in the Boise BLM administered East Fork of the Jarbidge. Should a road or development one day separate the East Fork from the Jarbidge Wilderness, migrations of wildlife would be seriously curtailed.

Further problems of this nature exist between agencies in different states. Wilderness boundaries tend to stop at state lines. This is a potential problem all along the continental divide which seperates Montana and Idaho, and agencies should coordinate across that line. Migrating wildlife have no citizenship.

Boundary problems are likely to exist with Wyoming and Utah. The Raft River Mountains of Utah, though administered by the Sawtooth Forest will not likely receive the same consideration if evaluated as an isolated Utah range in a Utah Wilderness Bill as they would as part of a Raft River Wilderness proposal that included Cache Peak and Black Pine Peak.

A third problem concerns technical boundaries established at bureaucratic whim. This includes the ten BLM areas in Idaho which were dropped by Secretary Watt because they were smaller than 5,000 acres. These areas, in general, physically adjoin BLM and/or Forest Service WSA's and their elimination is arbitrary and does not reflect the field situation. I urge that the following areas be brought back into Wilderness consideration:

Selkirk Crest	Unit 61-1
Box Canyon	110-91A
Boulder Creek	46-13
Goldburg	45-1
Borah Peak	47-4
Little Wood River	53-4
Henry's Lake	35-77
Worm Creek	37-77
Black Butte	54-2
Salmon Falls Creek	17-10

These droppings were a cheap political shot by someone who has lost all credibility on the Wilderness issue. Additionally, Boulder Creek, Borah Peak, and Little Wood River are strong candidates for legal challenges if the surrounding areas become Wilderness.

I strongly support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as proposed by the conservationist/sportsmen coalition:

Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
Salmo-Priest
Mallard-Larkins
Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
Sawtooth Completion (Ten Mile East and West, South Boise-Yuba)
White Clouds-Boulder
North Lemhi's
Palisades
Garns Mountain

I will provide additional comments on several of these areas, along with comments on areas not in the Endangered Wilderness Core.

I personally favor leaving all the wilderness as wilderness. This includes the surviving 6.5 million roadless acres. For starters, I would support alternative W of the defunct RARE II proposal. This is something over four million acres .

Each remaining area should be evaluated case-by-case. I strongly oppose "hard release" of the non-Wilderness designated areas. Let us proceed cautiously lest we regret our action later.

I do not believe in strength through exhaustion of resources. If we road the remaining Idaho wilderness, by the time my children come of age, the Idaho core will have shrunk to a small kernel. Who will explain to my children why their parents sold their birthright to chase the industrial rainbow?

I can't explain the monstorous National debt we will bequeath to our children. I can't explain the destruction of the tiny patches of remaining wilderness. These are both symptoms of an irresponsible devil-take-tomorrow attitude.

The highest and best use of Idaho's wilderness--is Wilderness. Ask the packers and guides, the sportsmen, the conservationists, the tourists, the people who benefit from the clean watersheds that don't slide into town every spring. Outdoor recreation is probably Idaho's second largest industry. It has remained healthy during this long recession when the sawmills and the mines and the smelters have shut down for months or even years at a time.

One of my employees recently ran into old friends from Oregon who were logging on the Boise River. When she asked them why they were working in Idaho they replied, "because there aren't any forests left in Oregon." What do we do we do after we log the last Idaho forest? It's time we faced reality. The forest products of tomorrow will come off the tree plantations of today. It is time to replant and properly manage the millions of acres of un-reseeded forest land already exploited in Idaho, not chase after some last pie-in-the-sky bonanza.

The "Asset Management" juggernaut seems to roll along. It appears that by the time my children come of age, the only public land which will be left in Idaho will be in Wilderness areas. Lock it up, Senator, for my children.

Before I list specific Wilderness suggestions, I wish to point out that many roadless areas over 5,000 acres were never inventoried in Idaho under RARE II or the BLM intensive Wilderness Inventory. Within the Boise forest are the 118,000 acre Sheep Creek unit, the 225,000 acre Peace Rock-Landmark Rock unit, the 92,000 acre Deadwood River unit, the 18,000 acre Grape Mountain unit, and the 35,000 acre Danskin unit.

The reason these areas were not examined are often obscure, since often no conflicts with private inholdings, unmanageable borders, or minerals and timber are present. Sometimes these areas appear to have been excluded because they are not timbered and therefore fail to correspond to Forest Service myths of what Wilderness should look like. Yet, as I pointed out earlier, these low-lying scrub areas are often crucial winter range for wildlife. The Lime Creek unit of the Boise and Sawtooth Forests is a classic example. The majority of the de facto roadless area of this unit was excluded from the intensive Wilderness inventory, apparently because it is a mixed brushland of sagebrush, bitterbrush, aspen, perennial forbs, and grasses. This area is outstanding deer and elk range and provides migration routes and fawning areas for the entire South Boise River-Bennett Hills-Soldier Mountain complex.

While this is only an example of a widespread situation, I strongly urge that Wilderness protection be given to Lime Creek, especially the low-altitude wildlife areas, and that this be part of a larger Soldier Mountain-Lime Creek Wilderness area. There is no road or physical separation between these units and they are components of a larger ecosystem.

SOUTHWEST FLANK OF THE SAWTOOTHS

The official maps make Idaho look like it contains isolated pockets of wilderness within a matrix of developed or exploited land. When we actually get on the ground and begin to sort through the administrative and technical artifacts, we find a matrix of high quality wilderness divided by slender ribbons of roads that connect isolated pockets of old mining activity or logging. The Southwest Flank of the Sawtooths is such an example. This Wilderness Unit should contain:

Ten Mile East
Ten Mile West (including Swanholm Peak)
Steel Mountain (previously endorsed by the Forest Service)
Yuba River
Soldier Mountains-Lime Creek
Smokey Mountains (South Fork of the Boise River)

Ten Mile East and West units are the natural completion of the South Fork of the Payette River and the Middle Fork of the Boise River drainages in the Sawtooth wilderness. They are the low altitude winter ranges for the spectacular Sawtooth high country. If wildlife is to survive on the west slope of the Sawtooths in any abundance, these units must be left unroaded. The Swanholm Peak un.. must be included in the Wilderness. This unit is unroaded and physically contiguous with both Ten Mile and Steel Mountain. Its exclusion from the Sawtooth completion would leave a gapping hole along the Little Queens River front, and could potentially place the Sawtooth high country within two miles or less of roads. This is a major threat for some future time.

Steel Mountain is a most unique area which has already been endorsed as suitable for Wilderness by the Forest Service. Steel Mountain is a high broad plateau and canyonland that falls naturally away into the Sheep Creek and north Trinity (Roaring River) country. Steel Mountain is capped by the long, spectacular spine of rocks which makes it a landmark for thirty miles in all directions. Ten major creeks fall from its sides. The north slope is cut by a half-dozen deep canyons which create micro-climates ranging from dry desert to very wet forest. Rare plants are reported to exist in this ecological diversity. Steel Mountain is a popular deer and elk hunting area. The route up Lake Creek is a popular horse packing and hunting area. The lake is popular for fishing and produces large fish. It has the largest population of mountain grouse I have ever seen.

The Yuba River and its tributaries are excellent elk range and this unit provides migration routes between the South Fork of the Boise River and the Middle Fork of the Boise. Decker Creek and Grouse Creek have outstanding glacial lakes which rival anything in the Sawtooth core. This is a very natural extension of the Sawtooth Wilderness and could help lighten the recreational load on the main Sawtooths, while perhaps appealing especially to Idahoans since access is not through the heavily used Stanley Basin.

The South Fork of the Boise River-Smokey Mountain unit includes headwaters of the Salmon River, headwaters of Alturas Lake, and headwaters of the South Fork of the Boise River. It is outstanding Elk range. The pristine Ross Fork and Johnson Fork of the Boise River are among the finest streams and basins in Idaho; absolutely top grade fishing. The Ross Fork lakes are among the most delightful I have ever fished. The jagged crests of Ross Peak and Gunsight Peak are unqualified, and unsurpassed wilderness. The Smokey Mountains produce countless fine trout streams.

The Lime Creek-Soldier Mountain unit has already been described. The North Slope of the Soldier Mountains must be protected to preserve the outstanding fishery of the South Fork of the Boise River. The South Fork is one of the supreme trout streams of south Idaho. It has high populations of Dolly Varden and is a major kokanee producer. The Soldier Mountains are as essential as the Smokeys to the health of the South Fork of the Boise River.

If the Elk herds are to survive in this region all of these units must remain roadless. If we plan to road them, then we must face the truth that these herds will be lost.

Additional low ranges exist in the unroaded Sheep Creek, Trinity, and Browns Creek units, as well as in the Grape Mountain (Willow Creek, Danskin, Syrup Creek)-House Mountain Complex along the South Fork and Middle Fork of the Boise River. If these areas are not protected, the Elk will cease to exist in numbers sufficient to hunt in the Boise Forest.

In the north Boise Forest de facto wilderness exists in the Peace Rock-Landmark unit, the Deadwood river unit, the Bear Valley Mountain unit, and the Red Mountain Unit. These are all high grade wildlife units supporting herds of elk west of the Sawtooths. Red Mountain is reported to support wolves as well as mountain goats.

If wolves manage to survive in a unit, then I feel that is an automatic indication for Wilderness protection. The same may be said for grizzly bear. No two species have been more systematically exterminated in the West. Their continued survival in an area is prima facie evidence of the area's wilderness character.

CACHE PEAK-CITY OF ROCKS, MT. HARRISON, BLACK PINE PEAK, RAFT RIVER MOUNTAINS

Cache Peak along with the City of Rocks is a unique desert mountain range. Cache Peak rises a mile from the surrounding desert, and is topped with five glacial lakes--two of which are exceptionally large.

Cache Peak is an island wildlife haven in a sea of agricultural development, surrounded as it is by the Goose Creek drainage projects and the Raft River projects. Deer are present in large numbers. There are major migrations of deer between Black Pine Peak, the Raft River Mountains, and Cache Peak. These herds have suffered greatly since the mid-1960's as a result of highway construction and farm developments along the passes which connect these ranges. Wilderness would help protect the remnant deer population.

I know that Cassia creek supported a population of native cutthroat trout as recently as ten years ago. I presume that they survive.

The City of Rocks is a natural extension of southern Cache Peak. There are no physical barriers between the areas. BLM and Forest Service lands mingle.

Mt. Harrison is a popular recreational area with motor access reaching Lake Cleveland, Pomerelle ski area, and snow machine use areas. Still, the majority of the mountain is unroaded and has high non-motorized recreational values, wildlife values, and fishery values. It has high watershed value for Albion, Oakley, and Declo.

Black Pine Mountain is well known for its deer population, being a popular controlled hunt area for years. The core of the mountain is not roaded and has high recreational value in addition to wildlife value.

The Raft River Mountains are unique in being one of the few ranges in North America which run east and west. The resulting rare allignment of ridges and canyons, plus its position as a wall on the Northern Rim of the Great Basin has probably produced rare plants and possibly rare animal species. Its location astride the Northern Rim red flags it for archaeological investigation.

The Raft River Mountains lie in Utah but are administered by the Sawtooth Forest. They should be considered under the Idaho Wilderness Bill.

I would propose that Forest Service Lands in the Albion Mountain Division, The Black Pine Division, and the Raft River Division of the South Half of the Sawtooth Forest be combined with appropriate adjoining BLM administered lands, and BLM lands in the Jim Sage Mountains and Cotterel Mountains into one Raft River Wilderness.

The Raft River was noted in early historical accounts for its wildlife. The valley was oneof the earliest grazed areas in the state, and a corridor for the Oregon and California wagon trails. Yet on its high borders lie de facto wilderness today. The area has important archaeological value, lying as it does at the extreme southern edge of the Snake River Valley along the Northern Rim of the Great Basin. The area should remain roadless until it can be examined by qualified researchers.

THE PIONEER MOUNTAINS

The Pioneer Mountains are an outstandingly rugged mountain area with some of the highest peaks in Idaho. Hyndman Peak towers over 12,000 feet being only three hundred feet lower than Idaho's highest peak Mt. Borah. Hyndman Peak was believed to be Idaho's highest peak until after the turn of this century. Hyndman Peak seems to tower over the Big Wood River Valley and is the stunning backdrop for visitors driving into Ketchum-Sun Valley from the South.

Travelers on I-84 driving through southern Idaho often mistake the Pioneer Mountains for the considerably shorter Sawtooth Range. Indeed, the view of the snow covered Pioneer Range, rising magnificently above the South Idaho Desert is one of the outstanding visual spectacles in Idaho.

One of my earliest childhood memories is of the Pioneer Range floating magically on the desert as I looked from the front window of our home on the north edge of Twin Falls. My mother called them the "Idaho Sawtooths", and even today nothing seems quite so "Idaho" to me as that vista from Twin Falls of the Pioneers when the air is crystalline.

The Pioneers also contain the famous "Devils Bedstead" monolith and other notable peaks nearly 12,000 feet tall.

Recreational values are outstanding; hunting and fishing are excellent. This is the closest big game (elk, bear) hunting area to the population centers of South-central Idaho. The wildlife needs the protection Wilderness can provide to habitat and range in the face of rising human population pressures in south Idaho.

I strongly urge that two BLM WSA's be included in the Pioneer Wilderness. These are the Little Wood River Unit (53-4), and the Friedman Creek Unit (53-5). These units adjoin the Forest Service WSA boundaries.

These two units are classic examples of how arbitrary administrative boundaries divide ecosystems. These two units provide lowland crucial winter range to Pioneer wildlife, and the loss of these BLM units from the Wilderness could prove disastrous.

Little Wood River provides winter range for 300-400 elk and year-round deer range. It is part of the Elk Mountain Crucial Elk Range and an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Secy. Watt dropped this unit from Wilderness consideration because it is smaller than 5,000 acres (4,385). This is an absurd action. It is an integral part of this ecosystem. There are no mining claims, and the existing moderate sheep grazing would be protected under Wilderness.

In addition to deer and elk, the unit supports antelope, bear, and upland game birds. The Little Wood River is an excellent fishery and supports the Wood River Sculpin--a sensitive species--as well as rainbow and brook trout. The Little Wood River drainage is one of the best brook trout waters in Idaho.

Friedman Creek is a larger unit possessing good winter range. The Forest Service WSA boundary should be drawn to insure contiguous protection to this unit.

WHITE CLOUD--BOULDER MOUNTAINS

I strongly urge that the Citizens White Cloud--Boulder Mountains Wilderness be adopted. The Boulder-White Clouds are a nationally known spectacular Idaho wilderness region. It posesses outstanding recreational resources and provides crucial year-round range for elk, deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and antelope. It provides biologically vigorous salmon spawning streams.

The Wilderness proposal should contain mining prohibitions. Should a real national emergency develop for molybdenum or other minerals, Congress can act at that time to allow exploitation.

The technology to extract minerals is developing quickly. I suspect that we have, or will soon develop the option of re-processing in existing mining districts, or opening mining in areas posessing lower wilderness value. For example, cyanide hot leaching is being used to profitably extract gold at levels of 20 parts per million or less. I believe we can look beyond Wilderness Study Areas for our Nation's minerals.

I strongly urge that Corral Horse Basin, Jerry Peak West, Jerry Peak, and Boulder Creek be included in any White Cloud--Boulder Wilderness. This is vital to protect the lowland crucial winter range which is essential to the total Boulder--White Cloud ecosystem.

Boulder Creek WSA was dropped by Secy. Watt because it was smaller than 5,000 acres (2,573 acres). The unit is contigous with both Forest Service and BLM lands and its exclusion from final wilderness consideration is politically capricious.

Wilderness is the best way to protect the salmon and stealhead populations of the East Fork of the Salmon River. Wilderness offers the best protection from soil erosion due to potential logging, mining, ORV use, as well as unknown development.

Development of roads, fences, buildings, and timbering activities could severly impact critical winter range.

Wilderness designation will protect wildlife migration routes.

Wilderness is the only way to preserve entire ecosystems. The wildlife of the area depends on a vertical and horizontal diversity of land form along with the resulting diversity of vegetation. The loss of even a small segment of a working ecosystem may severely impact the whole.

The proposed Wilderness would add ecological diversity to the National Wilderness System. Specifically, an example of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem would be included.

The Herd Peak and adjoining Jerry Peak areas offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

The timber and potential mineral resources of this wilderness are not sufficient to justify development. The costs of any such development must be weighed against the destruction of the recreational and sceintific resources, as well as wildlife, fisheries, and watershed values.

Impacts of Wilderness on lifestyle and the local economy would not be significant at the outset. Long term values would be enhanced by Wilderness. This is the assessment of the involved agencies.

Challis National Forest lands and BLM lands currently lack Sawtooth National Recreational Area protection. Wilderness would protect the values listed.

MALLARD--LARKINS, GREAT BURN--CAYUSE CREEK, GRANDMOTHER MOUNTAIN

Words fail to describe what the Mallard-Larkins, with a mantle of October snow, look like under a full moon to a weary hunter astride a tired horse. Nor do words convey the sense of isolation, vigor, pride, and awe a person might sense on one of those full moon nights as he stands before a tent flap in the crackling cold. I have counted my blessings at such times for being able to see this part of Idaho before it falls to the two man chain saw, logging roads, and clear cut scars.

No words can convey that to someone who has never been into the Mallard--Larkins, or the North Fork of the Clearwater. This is the last large block of un-roaded wilderness in North Idaho. See it now, because you'll never see it through your tears if it is logged.

Much of this country burned off sixty years ago and took the big timber with it. I have paced off a burned-out cedar snag formed of two fused trees which measured eighteen feet along the long axis and nine feet on the short axis. These have no commercial value--the loggers would roll them into the creek--but they are home to countless birds and wildlife, and to stand beside such a snag, is as they say, a great recreational experience.

Of course the Mallard--Larkins should be protected, as shoud Hoodoo (Great Burn), and Meadow Creek, and Pot Mountain and the rest of this remarkable area. For starters I offer the following suggestions:

All of unit 1-300 (Mallard--Larkins) should be Wilderness. At the north edge of this unit Spotted Louis Creek, Montana Creek, and Butte Creek should be added to unit 1-300, placing the boundary of the unit along the Montana Ridge trail from the North Fork of the Clearwater to Pineapple Peak.

This is a minor boundary adjustment, but will provide a far greater protection to the mountain goat herd on Snow Peak. Goats are sensitive to human encroachment and the border as presently drawn along Snow Peak is inadequate for a buffer.

This suggestion more accurately reflects the un-roaded condition along this portion of the WSA. The present WSA border is apparently an administrative convenience to have the border follow the boundary of the Red Ives Ranger District, rather than being due to any geographic feature.

The northwest border ofunit 1-150 (Mosquito Fly) should be along Bluff Creek Divide rather than Junction Ridge.

These small changes will produce more manageable borders that follow geographic boundaries and stream drainages.

It is not obvious to me why Unit 1-151 (Midget Peak) is separated from Unit 1-799 (Sheep Mt.--State Line). There are no roads. Unit 1-151 should extend east to the state line divide road.

Grandmother Mountain (Unit 1-148) and Pinchot Butte (1-149 should be designated Wilderness along with BLM lands in Units 61-15A and 61-45B.

These units form the divide between the St. Joe River, the St. Maries River, and the North Fork of the Clearwater. The importance of protecting migration routes for elk should be remembered.

The Mallard--Larkins offer outstanding wildlife values. Elk, deer, black bear, mountain goats, and grizzly bear (in the Great Burn) are present in numbers to suggest what this state was like prior to settlement. Wolves are present.

Wildlife should be allowed to remain in these tiny pockets. These units should not be roaded or logged. The Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn--Cayuse Creek, and Grandmother Mountain would be my top Forest Wilderness suggestion for Idaho.

NORTH LEMHIS--DIAMOND PEAK--BLACK CANYON (BLM)--GOLDBURG (BLM)

The North Lemhis represent one of the largest remaining blocks of de facto wilderness in Idaho. It should be left as wilderness. It supports populations of elk, deer, bear, and mountain goats. It provides excellent hunting, fishing, and hiking. Over sixty lakes are present. The crest is over 11,000 feet--high for Idaho.

The North Lemhi Wilderness should include BLM WSA Unit 45-1 (Goldburg). This is another Watt dropping which is contigous with Forest WSA boundaries.

Diamond Peak is the natural continuation of the Lemhis. It posesses most of the same values as the North Lemhis, and is separated from them by imagination. No roads divide the hundred mile spine of the Lemhis.

Black Canyon BLM WSA at the southern tip of the Lemhis (Diamond Peak Unit) is an astonishing archaeological area in stunningly scenic area. It once supported a proto-city whose importance in Northern Basin--Columbia drainage archaeology is unknown at this time. This area must be protected by roadless Wilderness before the area is destroyed.

I Strongly urge that Black Canyon's treasures be protected by Wilderness designation in a Diamond Peak Wilderness.

LOST RIVER RANGE (Borah Peak, Borah Peak BLM, Pahsimeroi, King Mountain, Jump Off Mountain)

The Lost River Range contains Idaho's highest peak, Mt. Borah, and is a remarkable desert range. Timber and mineral values are low, while the recreational values are very high. Scenic values are superb. The colorful banding of rock on Borah Peak and Leatherman Peak, as well as ancient growths of limber pine offer scenic and photographic opportunities available no where else in Idaho.

I urge that BLM WSA units 45-12 (Burnt Creek) and 47-4 (Borah Peak) be included in a Borah Peak Wilderness. Both are natural extensions of the de facto Borah Peak Wilderness, and both are contigous with Forest Service WSA land.

Borah Peak BLM WSA is a 3,100 acre area dropped by Secy. Watt. Its exclusion is illogical as it is part of the total ecosystem of the area. It provides deer and antelope winter range, crucial antelope fawning, and crucial sage grouse range.

I urge the Pahsimeroi Unit, King Mountain Unit, and Jump Off Mountain be included in a Lost River Range Wilderness.

The King Mountain Unit should include the Hawley Mountain BLM WSA (Unit 32-3) which adjoins it.

All ~~of~~ these units provide sage grouse range and bighorn sheep winter range. Elk winter range is also present.

I suggest that a National Recreational Area be considered for the Lost River Range, the Lemhi Range, and the Continental Divide WSA units (Itallian Peak, Goat Mountain, and BLM WSA unit 43-3 Eighteen Mile).

The National Recreational Area should include BLM lands in the intervening valleys including Black Canyon, Hawley Mountain, Goldburg, Eighteen Mile, Burnt Creek, Borah peak, Appendicitis Hill (31-14), and White Knob mountain (31-17).

The Pahsimeroi and Lemhi Rivers both support salmon populations. The valleys support deer, antelope, and elk.

PALISADES-GARNS MOUNTAIN

The Palisades WSA supports moose, elk, and bald eagles in addition to deer and other wildlife. Timber values are reported to be low, and oil and gas have not been discovered in the vicinity.

This is a large wilderness close to Eastern Idaho urban centers.

Garns Mountain has important wildlife values,supporting deer, elk, mountain goats, bald eagles, golden eagles, and other wildlife. It opens early in the spring for use by East Idahoans.

These two units are a natural extension of Wyoming+Idaho's Teton Range, and probably have supportive wildlife value to Teton National Park.

I strongly urge that both of these areas be made Wilderness.

PAYETTE CREST (French Creek, Lick Creek, Secesh River, Needles)

The recreational potential of the Payette Crest increases each year as McCall develops as a destination vacation spot. What will folks think if we log those hillsides? You might as well kiss off a lot of property value. I do not own property in McCall, but if I did I would be hopping mad at the very mention of logging the local wilderness.

In addition to fishing and hunting values (the WSA's being home to elk, mule deer, and black bear), hiking and photographic potential is outstanding.

I strongly urge Wilderness designation for the Payette Crest.

SELKIRK CREST--LONG CANYON

Do we really want to road the last drainage in the Selkirk Mountains? I remember when the name Selkirk floated like a jewel in the crown of Idaho's Wilderness. Now it is gone except for Long Canyon and the Crest. Who is going to take down the last tree?

I can hardly believe that I am asking for Wilderness protection for Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest. Enough is enough.

SALMO-PRIEST

How can we finish destroying the lower '48's only caribou herd? Conservationists have been warning of this for decades. A single decade ago this herd was healthy. So what good have the warnings done? Is this what lies in store for the rest of Idaho's wildlife herds? Where will the last elk not protected in a Wilderness Area die? Where will the last non-Wilderness Forest be sold down the river? Salmo-Priest's caribou, grizzly bear, and wolverine are like a prophet crying in the wilderness.

The exploiters look the other way and blame the other guy. The same familiar sad story. Greed, greed, greed.

Wilderness!

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Philip Heinrich.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP J. HEINRICH, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Heinrich**. Thank you, Senator McClure and Senator Symms. I have visited several of the proposed wilderness areas, including Borah Peak, Little Wood River, and the Ten Mile area in the Boise National Forest. These visits brought me great pleasure, and I strongly recommend wilderness designation for all these areas. That being said, I would like to make some general comments today from the standpoint of a taxpaying citizen.

As a taxpayer, I see the building of roads in national forests as an unwelcome financial burden. The costs should be shifted to the users whenever possible, and the costs to the Treasury should be kept to a minimum, especially in terms of huge Federal budget deficits.

Up to now, you want to use the national forests as a timber industry. Up to now, the timber companies have been able to persuade the taxpayer that it pays to build roads, since the timber sales cover the costs of the roads and add dollars to the Treasury. But lately, the figures show that the Forest Service roads built with public dollars cost more than the timber companies paid for the lumber removed.

As a taxpayer, I am not interested in subsidizing the timber industry, nor do I want to lock timber companies out of areas in the national forests which would be profitable to them and to the Federal Government.

Therefore, I suggest that the Forest Service study all the roadless areas to determine the density and quality of the timber stands, and how much it would cost to build a road to harvest each stand. Then the timber companies will determine if they can absorb the entire cost of building roads, and still make a profit selling the logs.

If they can, then the area should be released to development. If they cannot, then the area should remain wilderness.

In many Idaho roadless areas, the costs of building roads is so high that it probably would be cheaper to harvest logs by helicopter.

I am also a wilderness advocate as well as a taxpayer, and I would like to close with a poem whispered to be by my good friend Doug Fir——

[Bell.]

Mr. **Heinrich** [continuing]:

Ah, humans! If only you knew!
About forests you haven't a clue.
Your greatest of goods
Is protecting the woods
When really the woods protect you.

Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Dave Simmonds.

STATEMENT OF DAVID SIMMONDS, McCALL, IDAHO

Mr. **Simmonds**. Thank you. This is just a philosophical statement. I will submit specific recommendations.

A strong inventory of wilderness serves to help correct one of the fatal flaws of the human species. That is, that we learn from our mistakes very poorly, especially because conflicting interests tend to cloud our judgment. The wilderness inventory must be part of the collective memory of humanity just as it is part of the memory of the Earth itself. It is not a potentially replaceable commodity such as commercial timber.

I believe it is a crime against humanity and a crime against the Earth to destroy any part of our vanishing racial memory for profit. In the case of the wilderness parcels in question, which I am familiar, there is no visible and compelling reason aside from profit for violating their integrity and, in fact, sanctity.

Therefore, I protest and condemn any plan, policy or proposed legislation which would open, for economic reasons, any of the de facto wilderness and roadless area for multiple use. The proposed wilderness bill now being researched by Senator McClure's committee seems like an attempt by industry lobbyists to make available to industry a resource wilderness to which it has no right. This is a vestige of the manifest destiny mentality which is in large part responsible for the advanced state of decay of the global environment and the decline of the quality of life in general, and humanity in particular.

There will always be times when a decision must be made to choose between the preservation of resources and human needs. There will be times when human needs will take precedence for appropriate reasons. In this case, the priority is obvious. The short-term profit loses out to our basic responsibility to protect ourselves, through the protection of the primordial resources of our environment, wilderness.

[Bell.]

Mr. SIMMONDS. I am submitting specific recommendations for wilderness classification on the Payette National Forest. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Simmonds follows:]

Wilderness Hearings
Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Boise, Idaho
August 9,1983

David Simmonds
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A strong inventory of wilderness serves to help correct one of the fatal flaws of the human species. That is, that we learn from our mistakes very poorly, especially because conflicting interests tend to cloud our judgement. The wilderness inventory must be part of the collective memory of humanity just as it is part of the memory of the earth itself. It is not a replaceable (at least potentially) commodity such as commercial timber stands.

I believe it is a crime against humanity and a crime against the earth to destroy any part of our vanishing racial memory for profit. In the case of the wilderness parcels in question, there is no visible and compelling reason aside from profit for violating theirintegrity and, in fact,sanctity.

Therefore, I hereby vehemently protest and condemn any plan, policy or proposed legislation which would open, for "economic" reasons, any de facto wilderness (roadless) area for multiple use. The proposed wilderness bill nowbeing prepared by Senator McClure's committee seems like an attempt by industry lobbyists to make available to industry a resource to which it has no right (wilderness). This is a vestige of the manifest destiny mentality which is in large part responsible for the advanced state of decay of the global enviornment and the decline of the quality of life in general and humanity in particular.

There will always be times when a decision must be made to choose between the preservation of resources and human needs. There will be times when human needs may take precedence for appropriate reasons. In this case, the priority is obvious. The short term profit loses out to our basic responsibility to protect ourselves, through the protection of the primordialresource of our enviornment - wilderness.

Specific recommendations for wilderness classification on the Payette National Forest follow on the next page.

The following are the Payette Forest RARE II study areas, their numerical wilderness (WARS) rating, and some commentary.

#4-922 Rapid River - WARS26 - 28,100 acres. This area surrounds the Rapid River Wild River Corridor.

#4-461 French Creek - WARS 26 - 127,303 acres. The eastern half (main French creek drainage) contains high timber values, but also high wilderness values. The question is, should wilderness be only high rocky country? French Creek and Rapid River are the two areas with high timber and high wilderness values.

#4-455 Lick Creek North - WARS 23 - 105,771 acres.This area is proposed for wilderness by the Forest Service. The study area contains a large piece of land on the other side (east) of the South Fork Salmon. An area east of Williams Peak south of Elk Creek and west of Profile Creek. Very beautiful, very rugged, high wilderness. It is strange that two such widely separated areas were included under the same study area.

#4-921 Gospel Hump - WARS 23. This is the leftover part of the Gospel Hump area that was not included in the RNR Wilderness Bill. This area is north of Warren, east of Marshall Mountain mining district and west of Smith Creek Knob. It includes Republican Flats (now under appeal by ICL and NWF) proposedroad and is mostly high elevation lodgepole. Also includes the area southeast of Smoth Knob, across the S.Fork Salmon R., into the Pilot peak area. Valuable Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir but very rugged, very erosive soils. One of the most popular elk hunting areas in the Payette Forest.

#4-451 Lick Creek South - 93,800 acres. This area includes the Needles, one of the most spectacular and rugged parts of the Payette/Boise Forests.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Pauline Plaza.

STATEMENT OF PAULINE PLAZA, REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, GOLDEN EAGLE AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. **Plaza**. Thank you, Senator. My name is Pauline Plaza, and I am a regional representative of the National Audubon Society, speaking today on behalf of the Golden Eagle Audubon Society here in Boise. We have 440 members in this chapter, 20,000 in our region, and half a million in the Nation.

The chapter supports designation of more of Idaho's pristine wild country as wilderness. We now back designation of the 4.5-million acres recommended by the Idaho Wildlife Federation, which includes the endangered Idaho wilderness core. A comprehensive conservationist proposal will be out in October for your consideration.

Wilderness provides us a chance to preserve intact ecosystems complete with their full complement of wildlife. In Idaho, you still have wild areas that support top predators lost to other parts of the country, for example.

Human life and civilization, all of our culture, depends for its existence on the natural processes which still operate unfettered in wilderness.

We need to study these processes, learn from them, adapt to them.

Failure to adapt means enormous loss of human life, human property, and financial and economic resources. Wilderness can tell us how to avoid such mistakes, how to best manage nonwilderness.

Planet Earth didn't come with a book of instructions. Wilderness provides us with whatever pages of that book we can construct.

The Golden Eagle Audubon Society believes that any wilderness lands that are not designated wilderness in this round of legislation should be reconsidered in the next planning cycle, or sooner, if Idaho citizens see the need for it. This option must not be foreclosed.

Finally, given that many timber stands in these wilderness areas cannot be economicaly managed for timber production in the long- or the short-term, that many wildlife values accrue to the old growth timber, intact watersheds, pure water, clean air, solitude and other attributes of wilderness area, we urge you, Senator, to do justice to Idaho's remaining wild lands. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. I am informed that Betty Matzek of panel No. 20, and Penny Wagahoff of panel No. 22 are both present.

Betty Matzek.

STATEMENT OF BETTY R. MATZEK, EAGLE, IDAHO

Ms. **Matzek**. Thank you, Senator McClure, and other participants.

I was told that experts were especially welcomed here. I am not an expert, except in human values. I am distressed to learn that we are expected now to make a decision for all time about our wilderness. I am getting the feeling that perhaps we are being stampeded by the economic problems that we are facing in Idaho and parts of the Nation, and I would like to recommend that we not make final decision this early in the game about how much wilderness forever.

I am here talking about these issues, because we retired here from Mountain Home Air Force Base. We chose this area, because we were introduced to the Trinities. I would like to speak especially about them. They are so accessible to this large population center.

We were impressed by the number of folks retired from the air base, and came to reunions at the air base in a couple of years after we did. There were some 250 folks who value the wild parts of Idaho, and they are contributing members to the community. They were folks who were teaching school, who were opening small businesses, and employed six to a dozen new employees. They were reclaiming desert land, and raising potatoes.

We really feel that the value to all folks cannot be underestimated.

I would like to close by saying that much has been made of the fact that perhaps wilderness is left for the rich, and I would say that the handicapped, us grayhairs, and the poor really can access the wilderness. Backpacking is one of the least expensive sports that one can engage in. Some of us grayhairs are living longer and being healthier, and I think we, too, can appreciate these wild parts of Idaho.

I would hope that we would delay the decision, and I would also hope that we go for the maximum amount of wilderness that is compatible with the economic uses we have to consider.

I would favor Senator McClure's No. 4.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Matzek follows:]

STATEMENT ON WILDERNESS, prepared for McClure hearing 9-1-83

Why are we being told that now is the time to once and for all time decide how much of our land is to be wilderness? I suspect it is because of the current high unemployment, with so many people hungry and homeless. Some people think that now is the time to make an emotional appeal on economic grounds, to still further the subsidy the timber industry has enjoyed during past exploitation of land that was originally held in trust for all of us.

It seems just a few short months ago that some of the forest products industries were asking if they couldn't please postpone picking up on the timber contracts they were holding because they didn't really need the lumber, what with the badly depressed building industry due to high interest rates. Well, after a brief reduction in interest rates, they are headed up again so again there may not be a very good market for the timber already contracted for.

Some of the land that is proposed for withdrawal from wilderness is on mountainsides that are nearly vertical or by rocky terrain hard to get through. The cost of logging those areas is going to further price lumber out of the reach of ordinary homeseekers. Just as we have learned that there are reasonable ways to conserve fossil fuels, we may begin to learn ways to conserve lumber through better maintenance of existing buildings, through recycling wood products, through use of materials other than wood, and through using space more efficiently.

Much has been said and more will be said in these hearings about wilderness being only for the benefit of the rich, that poor people, the handicapped and the elderly can't benefit much from wilderness. These three categories of people don't benefit as much as others in the job market, from health services, or even in the polling place, so why cry about their inability to enjoy the wilderness? However, us gray-hairs are getting healthier and may be able to backpack some places, after all. Backpacking isn't the most expensive sport one can take up, really; good shoes, a jacket, a pack and some dried foods just about take care of it. (Did you know that the handicapped have their own camp north of Idaho City?) Philanthropists and foundations are trying to sponsor camping experiences for more and more poor children, at least.

Why am I here talking about these issues? We retired here from Mountain Home Air Force Base, partly because a friend introduced us to the Trinities. That area recalled for me the north Idaho Priest Lake-Selkirk area my dad used to talk about and took me through as a child. I don't remember seeing any caribou there, one of the few herds left, but I saw more wildlife than I've seen any place outside a zoo. A couple years after retirement, we returned to the airbase for a reunion, and were surprised to find over 200 other retirees who lived close enough to come. What were they now doing? One at our picnic table was teaching school in Emmett; one was reclaiming desert land and raising potatoes; another started his own small business. All were contributing members of their communities, and besides, they were spending their retirement pay where they lived. In our case, the whole retirement check of $397 went for the mortgage payment, utilities, and expenses of two small boys in grade school. Our chief recreation was to enjoy the unspoiled backcountry, because that's why we settled here, and it was affordable on our budget.

In conclusion, there is not now, and probably never will be, a better use for most of the areas under discussion today than wilderness, to be used by all of us, for as long as we exist on this planet.

I favor Senator McClure's "Option 4" at this time because an accurate assessment has not been completed of all the areas under consideration.

Betty Matzek
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The **Chairman**. Thank you. Penny Wagahoff.

STATEMENT OF PENNY WAGAHOFF, BOISE, IDAHO

Ms. **Wagahoff**. Hi, my name is Penny Wagahoff. I am a recent graduate from the college of Idaho.

I am here today to testify as a native Idahoan addressing the issue of proposed wilderness in Idaho.

I believe wilderness is very important to Idaho and the country.

I have traveled quite extensively throughout my life through the United States. I know that Idaho is very beautiful and unique.

I acknowledge that one of the best experiences in anyone's life can be enjoyed within wilderness areas. These areas are so beautiful and solemn compared to industry ladened towns and cities.

I really enjoy backpacking. I just think it is beautiful up there in the wilderness.

For the above-stated reasons, I fully endorse and support the endangered Idaho wilderness core. These 10 areas will help to preserve Idaho's beauty, wildlife, and natural heritage.

I also support no hard release, but soft release language be used in the upcoming Senate bill. This I would like to endorse to insure open consideration of wilderness in the future.

I would like to add that I am aware that lumber, oil, and mining are important industries to Idaho and Idahoans. However, I believe the 10 areas included in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core are a gracious compromose to Idaho. Thus giving both the industries adequate use of the land while at the same time preserving the land for the future through wilderness. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Senator Symms?

Senator **Symms**. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I will say again that I certainly appreciate your—and I think I am speaking for everyone in the room here—appreciate your patience in allowing everyone here to testify.

I might make one comment for those that are remaining here that with respect to the hard release language that I think we all should recognize that in the year 2000, or 1990, 2010, whatever, Congress will always, under our constitutional system, be able to take another look at what has been done in the past, so I think that those who fear that somehow hard release language is in any way going to ever interfere with the ultimate decision being made in the future, those things that happen 50 years from now, I am not sure we could control that today, and put anything in the law that will make the kind of protection that many of you would like. Congress can always go back, reopen the question, and redo it. There is not much we can do about that as we won't be here to deal with Congress when that happens anyway 100 years from now.

But I would just make one other comment, and I think it is worthy to make comment. Dave Simmonds, I appreciate your testimony when you make a statement, and I appreciate your idealism and your enthusiasm, but when you make a statement as you did, this is "in large part responsible for the advanced state of decay of the global environment and the decline of the uality of life in general, and humanity in particular," I think that is just a little bit of an overstatement. I think we should, at least, from my point of view, I think we ought to at least pay a little bit of respect to those people that built this country before us. I know I have never lived in a house, and probably most of the people in this room have never lived in a house that didn't have the amenities of hot and cold running water, and electricity for any long period of time, other than the times when I was in the field or in the back country, but the field, in particular. But when I talked to my father about this, he was 28 years old, he is 83 now, but before he lived in a house with electricity or plumbing, he says that if he has the choice, he prefers the way it is now than the way it was prior to the times when he lived in that kind of a house.

I think that sometimes that if you look around this beautiful Boise Valley, it may not be perfect, and it may not have been developed in a perfect fashion, but in terms of what it was like 100 years ago, we are certainly able to provide a greater opportunity for more human beings to live a comfortable pleasant life and enjoy the pursuits of their own destiny and their own interests today than they were 100 years ago, after the development. So I don't think we should sell ourselves so short.

The environmental movement certainly has been largely successful in this country in terms of the water quality, the air quality, and other things. We have made enormous strides in the United States in the last 25 years toward having a cleaner and better environment. I don't think we should sell ourselves so short.

I think we should recognize, and of course it is not perfect, but a great many improvements have been made, and there has to be some kind of a balance on this question. That's what we are trying to get at with this committee.

I know that the chairman of the committee has a big responsibility to try to put consideration to all of these interests that are recommended, but those interests that you talk about of timber, mining, and other, those are people interests. Those are also the interests of lives of human beings. They are trying like everyone else to be able to make a living and raise their families, and enjoy their own pursuits. I think that we have to make considerations of what those aspects are.

Another aspect that hasn't been mentioned today that I think, Mr. Chairman, for our record, it should be mentioned that what is going on right now in the world, in the Middle East, there is no question that the Soviets are making every effort to move into Afghanistan, to move toward that Persian Gulf. I would not be at all surprised that sometime in the next 2 or 3 years that we see them make an adventure to try to secure warm water ports in the Persian Gulf, which would certainly jeopardize oil supplies with the remaining western world.

The move in Africa right now by Qaddafi moving southward is obviously a part of a concerted effort of the Soviets, the Cubans, and others in Central Africa to try to cut a division between Africa for world resources for petroleum, cobalt, other things that are essential in our society.

We see it happening, and yet we continue to move toward bigger and larger and more wilderness area. I think there has to be a consideration from an environment standpoint.

I would prefer to see the young people in the United States by working to use highly sophisticated technological advancements of what should we extract from precious minerals from the soil in a minimum degradation to the environment than I would see them carrying M-16 rifles in Africa or in the Middle East trying to fight for those same precious resources that are in other areas. I thing that those are considerations that you, Mr. Chairman, are going to have to consider when this markup comes up before the Senate Energy Committee, which most likely will later in this session of Congress. I certainly will give you my encouragement and support to try to reach some kind of a happy meeting ground and tradeoffs, and a reasonable understanding, but I do think that point of view from a long-term national security aspect has to be consideration of all of our considerations.

Now, here in Idaho, maybe a few more thousand acres can be put into wilderness, but when one looks at what has happened in the last 10-year period in Congress; for example, what happened in Alaska where we have an area in Alaska larger than the State of California virtually set aside and precluded from the exploration and extraction of precious minerals and energy, I think we have to consider all those things, and those are factors that those of us here need to be made aware of. There is a large, large amount of land in the United States already set aside and put off limit.

I know of no other country in the world that has been able to enjoy the luxury of absolutely inflexible terms in removing those resource potential opportunities that their people may have to have for the basic survival of the human race, and to just remove them and make them off limit, and then be able to survive.

So I think that those are considerations that all of us here need to recognize. These are factors that are going to be considered also, and I think it probably should be considered also in determining some kind of conclusion. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Symms.

Might I say to this panel, I appreciate the fact that you wanted to testify badly enough to come back to the end of the day when you missed your panel earlier, and we will give you the opportunity to do that.

Mr. Braun, you brought up a matter that has not mentioned by others today, and that is what your definition of wilderness is. I think that is particularly significant, because your definition of wilderness touches on some things that are very much under discussion. The question of whether or not to spray trees to combat tree diseases or combat destructive insects.

The tendency today is not to do that as that is part of the natural ecosystem, and that we should not interfere with that.

The firefighting; again, I question upon which the public needs to have some understanding and give us insight as to their feeling concerning that management option.

Tree planting, I think in almost every instance is prohibitive in wilderness areas.

Winter feeding of deer, elk, and moose when they are stranded or endangered is again probably right squarely astride a management option with conflicts as to how that should be done in wilderness areas.

Sometimes that thought becomes a state prerogative, because the state manages the fish and game species, and that it is none of the Federal Government's business. Other times when it has been designated as wilderness, the Federal Government will say we have decided to go do that there, even though you have the responsibility for fish and game, resident species, you can't do it in the wilderness area, those are all part of a debate going on.

I appreciate the fact that you addressed that.

Mr. **Braun**. May I comment?

The **Chairman**. Certainly.

Mr. **Braun**. I wanted to read that out loud, but the time limit didn't allow that.

Also, when I presented this definition of wilderness, maybe provisions might have to be made to allow a second type of wilderness which no one has brought up when I was here. Especially, reading this definition of allowing other uses, which some wilderness areas cannot have, like tree planting or stopping tree disease, if this can't be done, maybe we have to decide on a second type of wilderness.

The **Chairman**. That's been discussed from time to time. I am sure it will be discussed more in the future.

Mr. **Braun**. Also, I think Senator Symms was very wise in what he said about other countries in what they are doing toward resources. We have lost a good mine in northern Idaho. The men wanted to work, but certain people back in I believe Pittsburg, I hate to say the word union, but they wouldn't let them work. I believe a lot of our titanium comes from that mine, and that goes towards jet fighter aircrafts. Without that mineral, the only other place it can come from is South Africa, and other places in Africa.

If some of these minerals can't be mined, we will have a loss of national security. Some of these areas might have to be put into mining, or allow it for future use. Maybe not all of it has to be stuck into wilderness, but maybe a good portion of it, or just half of it, but there are other uses.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

I think we have four people who have not previously asked the opportunity to testify. I have no further questions of the panel, and thank you very much.

Before asking those whose names do not appear on the list at all, if there are any present whose names are on the witness list, who have missed the opportunity?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. I hear and see none.

Mr. Larry Jones, Phil Butterfield, Mr. Larry Daniels, and Lorraine Gundersen have indicated that they would also like to speak, although they have not previously entered their name.

Are there any others?

Ms. MILLER. I would like to. I believe I gave her my name once.

The CHAIRMAN. And your name?

Ms. MILLER. Karla with a K, Miller.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Jones.

STATEMENT OF LARRY JONES

Mr. JONES. My name is Larry Jones. I had not planned on testifying today, and I was previously under subpena in Orofino for a minerals trial.

In the course of my work with the State of Idaho, I travel approximately 120 days a year in the entire State. I work with the surface and place mining in the State, in the area of reclamation.

I would like to say that my personal views of the State, and I will follow up with specifics in written testimony, this year in the areas of Stanley and Salmon, I could not get a room in the town of Salmon, and I have a hard time eating meals because of river rafts and such. It appears that this has just been generated since the River of No Return Wilderness that there has been tremendous increase in the interest of the river systems.

A Forest Service employee told me that this year he can anticipate when the town of Salmon will no longer have a sawmill, and in fact it is being more or less overrun or crowded out by the other interests in the other groups. It seems that the people who want to hold onto the timber industry in some of these areas are going to be of a dying race, and that it is time to look to the newer things of the future of what the industry is going to there.

The same is true of the town of Riggins where the sawmill burned a year or so ago. It has now been rebuilt, and this year the town is basically booming, and it is all in the interest of floating the main Salmon that is now part of the River of No Return Wilderness, the lower stretches of that river.

I think the timberlands, my personal degree is in the area of forestry, looking at the close ranges and the southern treatment for your fiber needs. In Idaho, we should look at these other uses. They are long-term and they are going to be there. The minerals, exploration, geochemical, geophysical go on. At this point, molybdenum is a strategic mineral in the White Clouds as such. We don't need to exploit these minerals at this time.

As Senator Symms said, some 20 to 30 years from now, Congress can look at the issue again, and maybe be interested in some of these areas because of strategic needs.

I agree, we should document those values and look at those as much as we can. I think we can do it with geochemical and geophysical means. I think the emphasis is there. We want to upgrade the mineral program also. Look at the 1872 mining law and mineral leasing and why we give those minerals away, and don't sell them like timber. That's a tremendous loss and an injustice I think at this point. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Butterfield.

STATEMENT OF PHILLIP W. BUTTERFIELD, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Senators McClure and Symms, I have come here today to express my support of the so-called endangered Idaho wilderness core, which is being proposed by the Idaho Conservation League, and other conservation groups.

I feel that we do need more wilderness in Idaho, and that it is very vital to the state and people of the state.

I do not support hard release language in your bill, and would urge you to try and utilize soft release type language.

I feel that wilderness is consistent with the development by the State Fish and Game in trying to reestablish anadromous fish in this State. We have invested a great deal of money not only in this State, but in others in building hatcheries and facilities to manage these fish. The reasons have been because of the dams on the rivers and the siltation caused by the roads in the forest for timbering.

We need to stop this right now, and get on with reestablishing these runs.

Wilderness is also important to watersheds and water quality. Water quality is important, because if the water quality of this State is degraded further, the people in this State can only count on spending more money in treating that water for their needs in the future.

I am disturbed with the economics of the timber industry if it is true that it costs more to build these roads than to harvest the timber, then we have created a false economy, and it will not be wilderness which destroys the timber industry.

I am proud of the Idaho wilderness. I support the designation of more wilderness areas. I don't want to lose it. Please give us the wilderness we would like. Thank you.

[The prepared Statement of Mr. Butterfield follows:]

August 9, 1983

Senator James McClure
U.S. Senate
Energy Committee
Washington, D.C. 20510

Honorable Senator McClure:

Subject: Idaho Wilderness Hearing - For The Record

The purpose of this letter is to present my support for establishing as wilderness those roadless areas recommended for such designation by the Idaho Conservation League, Sierra Club, and Wilderness Society. I endorse wilderness designation of the so-named "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core" which includes the following areas:

- Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
- Mallard - Larkins
- Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
- Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)

- Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise - Yuba River)
- White Cloud - Boulder Mountains
- Northern Lemhis
- Palisades
- Garns Mountain
- Salmo-Priest

I would like to stress that I do not support hard release language and I oppose the cop-out use of "back country" designations. If an area is roadless and deserves wilderness designation, then it should become wilderness.

The Wilderness Society has published information(1) showing that the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, national forests consistently lost money

(1) National Resources Defense Council, "Giving Away the National Forests."

on timber sales due to the cost of the roads exceeding the value of the timber ($ 8.2 million loss for the Caribou, Sawtooth, and Targhee forests for the period 1974-78). This mismanagement of our timber resources and taxpayer subsidy of the timber industry in Idaho is deplorable. The point here is that most of the areas proposed as wilderness have poor timber value due to steep slopes, erodable soils, and sparse stands. If it takes taxpayer subsidies to support timber harvesting in Idaho's "better" forests, then how can one believe the timber industry's claim that designation as wilderness those areas supported by Idaho's conservation groups would "dry-up" the supply of logs to Idaho mills. If Idaho's timber industry is supported by a false economy, it will not be wilderness that will destroy the industry, just plain, old American capitalism.

Wilderness is consistent with the definition of multiple use set forth by the Multiple Use & Sustained Yield Act, i.e., range, wildlife, recreation, water shed. The designation of our existing roadless areas as wilderness is consistent with the State of Idaho Fish and Game's attempts to re-establish anandromous fish runs in Idaho's rivers and streams. Wilderness is also consistent with the Fish and Game's attempts to sustain healthy populations of big game, especially elk. If we lose existing roadless areas to unnecessary development, we can be assured of a degradation of our high quality mountain water sheds, a declining population of elk, and a failure to re-establish anandromous fish runs.

Wilderness is a right, an American heritage, and a part of Idaho's heritage. Once it is lost, it is lost for generations, possibly forever in man's time frame. I urge you to give this subject its due attention because of its importance. Although people in Idaho are the primary benefactors of wilderness, please remember that this land belongs to everyone in this country, therefore this issue is not only important to Idaho, but to this nation. I urge you to support new wilderness in Idaho. Let's not lose what we have.

Respectfully submitted,

Phillip W. Butterfield

1515 North 18th St.
Boise, Idaho 83702

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Larry Daniels.

STATEMENT OF LARRY DANIELS

Mr. DANIELS. I appreciate this, Senator.

My comments basically will be limited to some of the area that you are so familiar with, your old hunting country in Iron Mountain, Mann Creek, Robinson Creek, that area north of Payette-Weiser, and west of Council, Cutty Mountain, that area.

I don't know if you have had any opportunities since January of 1967 when you went back to Congress to do any hunting, and it is unfortunate if that is the case, because if you had, I think you would be relatively surprised as to what has been going on. The old Weiser National Forest as the early day foresters have managed it is entirely different. The watershed devastation is just immense. The Weiser River, proposed Weiser River-Galloway Dam that so many people across the State highly talk about is being jeopardized by the sediment production coming off of that 400-plus square miles of national forest land all because of a vast departure of sustained yield production accompanied with accelerated road construction program whereby logs used, what do I want to say, dollars in exchange for road construction by Boise Cascade, Evergreen and other mills.

You can just see the handwriting on the wall in that country is that what has happened, either the Evergreen Mill or the Council Sawmill or Boise Cascade by 1995 is going to be gone, or going to be another Riggins casualty or another McCall casualty. You can just see the handwriting on the wall.

The elk habitats have deteriorated. It is just amazing to speak to natives and visit with the old-timers—well, people my age, that feel like it is just modern-day forestry, and that this is what hard release is going to amount to. It is very questionable for what good business sense this amounts to.

Thank you for this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Lorraine Gundersen.

STATEMENT OF LORRAINE C. GUNDERSEN, NAMPA, IDAHO

Ms. GUNDERSEN. Thank you, Senator, for the opportunity to tell you a little bit about my concerns.

I did live, Senator Symms, back in the days before electricity, believe it or not.

I moved over from Oregon in 1949, and have lived here ever since. I am a public school teacher, and I teach a course on the American West, and I have long been concerned about preserving the best that we have in this State.

Economic pressures and any pressures, which could result in opening of wilderness lands for so-called multiple use should be carefully considered. Too much is at stake: Loss of living space for wildlife, impairment, and loss of watersheds, loss of pristine forests, et cetera. And worst of all, lost of a legacy, loss of the way it was when the land lay without the heavy hand of conflicting human interests which refuse to learn about stewardship.

Preserve the bulk of the land in Idaho that remains public for this generation and for those who may follow. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Karla Miller, and would you state your name for the record.

STATEMENT OF KARLA MILLER

Ms. **Miller**. Karla Miller, K-a-r-l-a.

Thanks very much for listening to our testimonies, legal testimonies I guess you call them.

My name is Karla Miller. I grew up all my life in McCall, and I grew to love all the mountains around there, the lakes at Payette.

I never worried about them being abused or hurt, because everything was so big, and there was air, and space, and rocks, and trees, and water, and no stifle time, and it didn't matter. I loved it so much, and I still do.

I went away to Massachusetts for 2 years to go to school, and learned and saw all the things that were back there, like acid rain in the Adirondacks that wilts all the trees instead of giving them anything to drink.

Toxic waste that lie along the road in New Jersey.

All I could think of with all of this industrialization and pavement, and crap around me was thank God, I can still go home to Idaho, and everything will be OK again. I am going to make sure that that doesn't happen here.

Obviously it is not the same problems in Idaho as there are in New Jersey or New York, but the effects of industry and development are the same, because I still feel the sickness in my stomach when I see a clearcut, and when I see sheep that have destroyed a whole meadow for how many years, and I can't drink out of a stream. I feel the same thing that I did when I saw the rainbow-colored ponds in New Jersey.

I am still young, and still full of optimism. That may sound silly, because most of the people who have talked, they seem really bitter. But because I do come home and see that nature still works, and everything is OK——

[Bell.]

Ms. **Miller** [continuing]. I am almost done. I am the last one.

The **Chairman**. Well, I am glad you are the last. [Laughter.]

Ms. **Miller**. It is rugged, it is beautiful, and I love it.

I refuse to believe that we can ignore the lessons that should have been taught to us by the other places that are ruined. I refuse to believe that you would sacrifice the wild lands for the immediate benefits of industry around here like they have on the east coast, and other places in the world.

I am mostly concerned with the Payette area, because that's what I know the most, and that's what I love, but I strongly support protection of all 10 areas that are entitled Endangered Wilderness Core proposed by the Conservation League.

I ask you to consider to make sure that the options are always left open for further consideration of wilderness, and I ask that you use your head, because we all need to use our heads, and not let it get spoiled, and we need to use ours. Thanks so much.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

I think that brings us to the end of those who wished to testify here today, or who are present and desire to testify.

Before closing the record on this hearing, I want to thank Senator Symms and Congressman Craig for their interest, their attendance, and their participation at this hearing, and to all those who either as witnesses or otherwise contributed to this hearing and to the hearing record.

The record will remain open until September 2. Those who desire to supplement their testimony with reasonable volumes of written material and we are sometimes inundated by people who want to rewrite the dictionary, we will place the written material either in the record or in the file according to the nature of that material. We have until September 2 to complete that record.

That material can be furnished either to my office here in Idaho, or the subcommittee office in Washington, D.C.

The staff has informed me that we have had today 180 witnesses. I appreciate the opportunity to have had this hearing, and I thank all of you for participating. Thank you very much.

The meeting is adjourned.

[Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to state for the record that I will accept the articles that Larry Swisher has written that have appeared in the Statesman newspaper as part of the record as well. I think they were good journals, and I compliment Larry Swisher.

[Whereupon, at 6:15 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

IDAHO WILDERNESS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1983

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:15 a.m., in the Eagle Rock Junior High School, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Hon. James A. McClure, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators McClure and Symms, and Congressman Hansen.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES A. McCLURE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

The Chairman. Good morning. This is the second of four official hearings of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on the U.S. Forest Service wilderness and nonwilderness recommendations in the State of Idaho made pursuant to RARE II and the recommendations to Congress. Testimony will be received on the need for sufficiency and release legislation for these recommendations.

It is my intention upon completion of these hearings to formulate legislation with my colleagues in the Idaho delegation for introduction at a later date.

We are here in the State to begin the legislative process that will decide the general uses of the national forests in Idaho. The purpose is to gather the specific data necessary to make boundary, resource, area, and use decisions. I have not made my mind up about any of the areas and I welcome the opportunity to learn more about them.

As you can see, we have a very long witness list. While we are obviously pleased to see a large turnout, I am sure you can appreciate the need to limit the oral testimony to 4 minutes each. I ask that you withhold applause and comments as it will cut into the witnesses' time and it doesn't really add anything neither to the record nor the decision process.

Your complete written statement will be included in the hearing record. Any additional map materials, maps, or any other materials that you desire may well be provided and will be placed either in the subcommittee files or in the record so that it will be available to us and the staff when we get back to Washington. The hearing record will remain open until September 2. You can submit a copy to my office in Idaho or the subcommittee office in Washington for the materials or statements that are not heard today.

It is very important and will be very helpful to us here if we can avoid repetition. If you hear the points that you are planning to raise addressed by several earlier witnesses, please make an effort not to repeat them. It will be a much more constructive session if we can avoid that repetition and look at some additional facts that will help us in the decision.

There will be a printed hearing record of all of the four hearings, which you can obtain by filling out a self-addressed sticker at the table indicated set out on the table in the lobby. A copy will be sent to you in a few months; and I stress, don't get excited or concerned if you don't get it in a few weeks because it takes a while to get it to the Government Printing Office and back to you.

Witnesses are asked to please hold on to your written testimony until your panel is called to the witness table, and you will notice we have a witness table directly across from us, from me, and behind that is a second row of chairs. I will ask that all of you have a copy of the witness list so you will know when your panel will be called and you can take your chairs in the second row while the proceeding panel is testifying; that way we can reserve as much time as possible for the witnesses. I hope we can move this very quickly; it we can, we'll be able to hold it to the 4 minutes that I outlined for oral testimony. I'm going to have to rather strictly hold to that 4 minutes, and even at that that's over 8 hours of testimony that we expect to hear without any questions and without any interruptions and without considering any lapse of time it takes the people to get into the witness chairs and to start the proceedings.

Congressman Hansen, it is a pleasure to have you here with us this morning. We missed you in Boise; although that was primarily the First Congressional District, I welcome the helping of the marathon session over there. We had so many witnesses we had to limit them to 2 minutes each, but we did manage to hear everyone who wished to speak. And I am very glad you are here.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE HANSEN, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Mr. HANSEN. Thank you very much, Senator. I'm here to demonstrate my support for this effort by Chairman McClure and the Government and the people for their input. And this is, I think, in the spirit of trying to determine what the people of Idaho feel should be done with the particular lands that are in a state of some controversy at this point, and I think it's a very good exercise, Senator, and I commend you for this. It is a marathon, it's difficult, and I regret that I won't be able to stay very long because of a scheduled conflict. And we have other things that have been programed in the area, but I can assure you that I'll meet with you for the wrap up when you get back to Washington. And we'll be reading the transcripts and replies of any of those participants here today who wish to send a copy of their remarks to my office, also, so we'll have it in our files.

We'll do everything we can to cooperate and be sure that this is a joint Idaho effort in Washington. Thank you, Senator.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much, George, we appreciate having you here and we appreciate the work you do in this district.

Presently we do have a list, and you're going to have to understand that we're under aid from the legislature, appropriately. First of all, I should recognize Mr. Paul Cunningham, representing Governor Evans, in his attendance today as he was all day in Boise, and he has indicated that he has no desires to submit testimony at this time but that he did want to listen to the witnesses and have all the benefits of the changes that take place outside the written testimony that is submitted. Of course, copies of the record will be furnished to the Governor so that he will have that information as well.

Our first panel seems to have shrunk; at least we have Mr. Chadband and Mr. Larry EchoHawk here. If you will both come forward and take your seats, and as the others come, we'll seat them as well. If the second panel will come up and take their seats, it will help us out here.

STATEMENT OF J. F. CHADBAND, STATE RESPRESENTATIVE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Chadband**. Thank you very much, Senator McClure. I'd like to testify as a concerned citizen and a State legislator this morning. I've found that many people have not set their priorities in order in this State. I feel that the majority of the people that are asking for more wilderness areas in Idaho are the same ones that are wanting a better education for their children. Can't these people see that when 69 percent of our land in Idaho is in public ownership, it makes it rather hard to spread a tax base for education within the remaining 31 percent of the land. Idaho can't afford to lock up any more land. We need more money for the education system in Idaho and we won't get it by taking more land off the tax rolls.

Testifying as a private citizen, I would like to express a few observations I have made. I fly a small plane and have flown over all sections of Idaho. I don't know if the general public realizes how much land we have in Idaho that is untouched. I have back packed throughout Idaho and I've floated its rivers. We have a beautiful State with so much of it devoted to wilderness now, but we also need jobs for our people, to support a high level of lifestyle for our children and our grandchildren.

I have seen the no growth advocates who come primarily from out of State. These entrepreneurs want to restrict Idaho's future growth, I feel. An example of this is because the moratoriums are locking up land. A personal note, that I purchased a lot in Ketchum, Idaho, over 20 years ago for $2,200, and because of some of these activities and tying up in the no growth area, this is now worth $110,000. I feel this is a fine example for present ownership of getting rich through skyrocketing costs, but it kind of puts the real estate out of reach, I feel, of our youngster generation or future generation, this type of activity.

Last but not least is the question of how long do we have to tie up a decision with bureaucratic maneuvering? Twenty years of study, plus costs to the taxpayer is enough. I feel the two opposing sides are not going to change their minds, continue hearings and review, so I suggest that we call the shot and make these decisions for the betterment of Idaho and our nations and get on with business. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Larry.

STATE OF LARRY ECHOHAWK, STATE REPRESENTATIVE, FORT HALL, IDAHO

Mr. ECHOHAWK. Thank you, Senator. My testimony would be split into two segments. First I would like to comment on behalf of the Shoshone Bannock Indian Tribes, as you know I served as their legal counsel, and I would like to make some comment in my capacity as a State representative.

To begin with, on behalf of the Shoshone Bannock Indian Tribe, I represent approximately 3,100 citizens in Idaho, and their concern has to do with their off-reservation treaty rights which may be affected by the designation of wilderness areas within the State. Previously they laid claim to approximately 20 million acres of land, a vast majority of those lands being located within what is now the State of Idaho pursuant to the 1868 Fort Bridger Treaty. The Indians relinquished the claim to those lands in exchange for the promise of the United States to protect them on the reservation that would be the size of approximately 1.8 million acres. As a part of that bargain, the United States recognized the right of the Indian people on Fort Hall Indian Reservation to go off reservation to exercise rights, pursuant to the treaty, to hunt and fish on unoccupied land of the United States. The Indian people have also been recognized as having rights to timber access, to timber, and to get food gathering for subsistence needs; they are also concerned because many of the areas now under consideration have a religious significance to them.

They, I believe, would just as soon as see all of the lands now under consideration be protected to the fullest extent possible, being designated as wilderness; although, at the same time realizing that that is in reality not going to come about, they would like the Idaho delegation to consider their rights that are protected pursuant to Federal law under the treaty. And one of the observations that they would like to make is that in the previous legislative action that has been taken with regard to public lands, very little, if any, consideration is ever given to the protection in the continuation of those treaty rights, and they would like to offer to the Senator's staff and the services of their legal counsel and staff people to coordinate to make sure that their rights are protected. Many times, I think, their main concern is on the sale of public lands, any disposition of the public lands, their treaty rights do not necessarily carry forward. Although that is not what we're talking about here, we would like the opportunity to sit down with the staff of the Senator and take a look at whatever legislation is proposed to see that there is maybe some protective language built in there so that the Indian tribes do not further have their treaty rights diminished.

I just would like to mention very briefly that the main areas that they are concerned about would be the White Clouds area, the Lost River range, and the Lemhi range, for the reason that those areas are areas that are very important for their salmon fishing resource. In previous years the tribes had abundant fishing opportunity for the anadromous fish; in the last 5 or 6 years their rights to salmon fishing have been severely restricted. Also in the eastern part of the State, the Garns Mountain, Palisades, and Bear Creek areas are particularly of concern to them because of the big game and wildlife considerations.

In my capacity as a State representative I would simply like to mention that I feel that the people in my legislative districts are very much concerned about public lands issues. Most of their concern has been with regard to the asset management program, the possible sale of Federal lands. And I know that this hearing is not meant to address that particular issue, I appreciate the Senator's availability of the meeting tomorrow and I understand will address that subject, but on the wilderness designation, what I'm concerned about is the people in my district. I don't know if they really understand the various classifications that are being talked about, so I'll speak in very general terms. I think that what they want to see is the basic character of the lands remain as they are now; whether that comes through a wilderness designation or not, I don't think they want to see a great deal of development take place in those forest lands without some pressing economic need. I know that many of the areas that are under consideration right now are actually, as far as timber sales go, maybe subsidized by the Government. If the lands are to be developed, I believe that they should be developed on their own merit for economic reasons.

And I think that one of the other considerations that we, as citizens of Idaho, all have is that we have a State that has a lot of these wilderness areas. I think they ought to be protected; I think it's important to the tourism industry. And I would urge the Senator to give very careful consideration, be very cautious. Although we say that it's been under study for 20 years, I would hope that we will not make any snap decisions. And in some of the areas that may be questionable, I would like to see a cautious approach taken. I think it's better that we be—if we're going to error in any way, to do that on the safe side in protecting those lands for further consideration at a later time. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you both very much, I appreciate your testimony and your appearance here. Thank you again.

The next panel is Mr. Joe Hinson, Bert Lillis, Paul Wenner, Bruce Dunn, Jim Bentley, Weldon Reynolds, Neil Christiansen, Bill Shurtleff, James Bentley, and Robin Jenkins.

Would those people who are on panel No. 3 comes up and take their seats behind this panel at this time, so we'll be ready to go when we finish.

Mr. Hinson.

STATEMENT OF JOE HINSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Mr. **Hinson**. Mr. Chairman, I'm Joe Hinson, executive director of Idaho Forest Industry Council; Idaho Forest Industry Council does represent the State's timber industry. We have an excellent panel this morning of industry representatives, all whom make their living through our industry here in eastern Idaho, and rather than my making a formal statement this morning, I think I'd like to just yield the remainder of my time to the other IFIC, an associate of all contractor panelists, headed by Burt Lillis of Louisiana Pacific.

The **Chairman**. Very well. Mr. Lillis.

STATEMENT OF BURT LILLIS, CHAIRPERSON, SOUTHEAST IDAHO TIMBER INDUSTRY

Mr. **Lillis**. Thank you, Senator McClure. I'm representing the southeast Idaho timber industry today and I stand on a working committee for U.S. Forest Service matters for those people.

The output, as we see, from this wilderness area hearing is extremely incredible to the timber industry from the local area and we believe, also, to the American people who demand homes, farm, and business buildings, paper, clothing, fences, and many many other uses and needs. Projections identify a very strong and growing demand for the product from the forest industry. Each State which has U.S. Forest Service lands that are roadless has been carefully reviewed with the intent of identifying potential wilderness characteristics for a long time. This has been a very expensive process. These lands have all contributed in the past to the level of multiple use, which includes our annual timber harvest. This is to say, Senator McClure, that in fact these lands have been in allocation and have been allocated in the past in determining the potential yield and annual cuts from the national forest. And we have depended on those, and the timber industry has developed its manufacturing facilities, and the local employment basis is primarily predicated on the fact that those will continue.

These roadless areas that we're talking about were identified a long time ago that some day they would become—put into demanding State and would continue to contribute to that annual cut. We need to have this timber industry continue at the present level, and it can only do that if this roadless issue is resolved and it's resolved so that the commerical forest lands that are within it are maintained. The timber industry has spent a considerable amount of time and energies in recommending a reasonable wilderness bill. Its compromise suggests additional wilderness lands to bring the total to over 4.4 million acres. It also resolves the costly sufficiency questions and identifies for the Secretary of Agriculture the multiple-use direction for the remaining areas. There has been many concessions made by the forest industry in order to support these recommendations. Some individuals would prefer that there be no increase in the wilderness system above the present levels, and that the already immense 3.8 million acres be reevaluate for some declassification; however, these concessions of the timber industry have been made in good faith.

The timber industry in southeast Idaho is partially represented on this panel. Their individual presentations will in fact demonstrate not only the industry's importance to southeast Idaho, but also its very strong dependence on our national forest multiple-use outputs. Currently an atmosphere of instability exist with most resource user groups. Even our experienced employees currently feel uncertain about their future jobs. It must be remembered that the massive public response to RARE II overwhelmingly recommended that the resource base be protected, and that additions to the wilderness system be restricted to specific deserving areas. There was little support for large additions to the wilderness system.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Lillis follows:]

STATEMENT OF
BURT LILLIS, CHAIRPERSON OF THE SOUTH EAST IDAHO TIMBER INDUSTRY WORKING COMMITTEE
BEFORE THE IDAHO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION
ON
PROPOSED WILDERNESS LEGISLATION

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO
AUGUST 11, 1983

My name is Burt Lillis. I am chairperson of the South East Idaho Timber Industry working committee for U.S. Forest Service matters.

The output from this roadless area hearing today, and the subsequent Idaho Wilderness Land allocation, is a vital concern to our local timber industry, and the American people who demand homes, farm and business buildings, paper, clothing, plastics, fences, and many many other needs. Projections identify a very large increase in the demand for these products in the future. For example, from 1990 to the year 2030 paper use will increase over 90%, paper board use will more than double, and roundwood consumption for energy production will be up 40%.

Our national forests in Idaho currently have over three million eight hundred thousand acres classified as wilderness. These massive areas do-not supply any of these demands! However, these millions of acres of land, dedicated to wilderness, impact heavily the multiple use demands for the remaining forest lands in Idaho, as well as the total United States. Each state which has U.S. Forest Service lands that are roadless has been carefully reviewed, with the intent of identifying potential wilderness characteristics, for more than twelve long and expensive years. These lands have all contributed in the past to the level of mutiple use, which included our annual timber harvest. This is to say that mutiple use outputs for timber harvests in the past were dependent upon the fact that commerical forest in roadless areas would some day be developed into a managed state. In Idaho there are over 6.5 million acres or 31% of our national forest classified as roadless. Our vital concern currently is that the RARE studies, and the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruling on these studies, causes a great deal of confusion in the planning process for the Forest Service. This consequently restricts the national forest multiple use outputs. We need to have the roadless area issue resolved, and as such the timber industry has spent a considerable amount of time and energies in recommending a reasonable Wilderness Bill.

Its compromise suggests that an additional 591 thousand 628 acres be added to the already existing wilderness lands to bring the total to 4,417,582 acres, of which over 254 thousand acres are in South East Idaho. It also resolves the costly sufficiency questions, and identifies for the Secretary of Agriculture the multiple use direction for the remaining areas in the same reasonable manner, while reserving future Congressional discretion. There have been many concessions made by the Forest Industry in order to support this recommendation. Some individuals would prefer that there be no increase in the wilderness system above the present levels, and that the already immense 3.8 million acres be re-evaluated for some declassification back to multiple use. These concessions have been made in good faith!!

The Timber Industry in South East Idaho is partially represented on this panel by three of its members. Although this representation is only a fraction of the total, it is hoped that their individual presentations will in fact demonstrate not only the industries importance to South East Idaho, but also its very strong dependence on our National Forest multiple use outputs. Without a reasonable solution to this roadless area dilemma in the near future, the U.S. Forest Service dependent timber industry of South East Idaho, and the American user of their products will not be able to find a solution to their supply needs. An atmosphere of instability throughout this industry and other resource user groups such as recreation, mining, and grazing currently exists. A chaotic situation will surely be forthcoming, and a very valuable employment base will be lost. Even our experienced employees currently feel uncertain about their future jobs.

We are pleased to see that these issues are finally being considered by Congress, as the current barrage of appeals and lawsuits literally have bought the development of the National Forest to a halt. It must be remembered that the massive public response to RARE II overwhelmingly recommended that the resource base be protected, and that additions to the wilderness system be restricted to specific deserving areas. There was little support for large additions to the wilderness system from inventoried roadless lands. After 12 years of study, and re-study, we are asking that Congress act to resolve this roadless issue. All of us need to look at a future with a known resource base that will ultimately provide stable jobs and a stable economy for Idaho.

Lastly, it is suggested that we take a good look beyond Idaho's borders, so that the roadless area/wilderness issue can be kept in perspective. The Wyoming Wilderness Bill proposes an additional 635 thousand acres to the already classified 2,194 thousand acres of wilderness. Montana has a total wilderness allocation today of over 3,107 thousand acres. Washington has over 1,501 thousand acres. Oregon has over 1,214 thousand acres. Nevada has over 64 thousand acres. And Utah has over 30 thousand acres. The six adjoining states and Idaho currently have over 11 million nine hundred thousand acres of USFS Wilderness designated lands, and all of these states are considering additions through this same roadless area process. In addition the Bureau of Land Management is currently studying their roadless lands for wilderness potential. Locking up more of our valuable resources is obviously a major consideration of massive proportions.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our position.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Lillis**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Wenner.

STATEMENT OF PAUL WENNER, RESOURCE MANAGER, LOUISIANNA PACIFIC CORP.

Mr. **Wenner**. Thank you, Senator, for the opportunity of presenting testimony at this hearing. My name is Paul Wenner and I am here representing the Louisianna Pacific Corp. of Rexburg, Idaho. I have been professional forester for over 20 years.

I endorse the Idaho Forest Industry Council's proposed Idaho Wilderness Act which would add another 600,000 acres to the existing 3.8 million we now have in wilderness in the State, and it would also declare that final RARE II environmental impact statement for this State was legally and factually sufficient and would allow those lands to be managed without jeopardy.

Our company employs directly and indirectly, through our employees and our contractors, over 85 people in this part of the State. Using a simple multiplier effect of two, this generates almost 6 million annually into the economy. Our industry needs a decision made on the RARE issues, so that they can be assured of a steady supply of raw materials for the future. Without such a decision we may see our industry drastically reduced in the future.

The local geographic area currently has extensive areas of wilderness and wilderness type recreation. This is an area such as Grand Tetons, Yellowstone National Park, John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway, Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Craters of the Moon National Monument. The industry recommended wilderness areas of Lionhead, Worm Creek, the West Slopes of the Tetons, and Borah Peak.

Areas that have been tied up through the RARE processes such as Bear Creek, Poker Peak, Caribou City, Stump Creek, Garns Mountain, Palisades, and Bald Mountain do not have the unique characteristics necessary for preserving as wilderness. The boundaries of these units of roads inundating into their course, which leaves us narrow corridors of roads within their boundaries. Items not identified that do not meet wilderness charateristics are items such as a cabin located on Bear Creek in the Bear Creek unit, mining and terracing on Big Elk Mountain within the Bear Creek unit, motorcycle trails in the Palisades, and motorcycle trails clear to the top of Garns Mountain, a power line within the boundaries of the Palisades unit, and the oldest Federal highway west of the Mississippi which was financed by Congress in 1856, the Lander Cutoff Road which goes right through the center of the Stump Creek unit.

Insects are raising havoc with our forests in this area. Currently we have almost 80 percent of the pine has been killed by the Mountain Pine Beetle, and the Western Spruce Budworm is almost single handedly eliminating all reproduction in the Douglas-fir stands. Extensively timbered areas in the previously mentioned units need to be managed and converted to a healthy state.

The lands classified by the Forest Service as suitable timber lands within Palisades, Garns Mountains, Caribou City, Bear Creek, and Poker Creek, Poker Creek area, could easily sustain a mill the size of ours. Instead these lands have been tied up for nearly two decades.

Action is needed now to release these lands for long needed multiple-use management. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wenner follows:]

IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING

WRITTEN SUPPLEMENT TO ORAL TESTIMONY BY

PAUL WENNER

The U. S. Forest Service has done a commendable job of controlling wildfire in this geographic area. They have done such a good job that a very high percentage of the timber base is mature and overmature.

This has created an unhealthy condition in our forests. Trees can withstand the attacks of disease and insects fairly well when they are healthy and growing rapidly. When a trees growth rate slows down, they become less tolerant to disease and insects. This is what has happened in the geographic area.

Much of the Lodgepole Pine is well over the age that it can withstand insect infestation. Had the average age of the mature timber been kept at 80 years of age, it is probable that the Mountain Pine Beetle would not have had the opportunity to reach the epidemic proportions that are being experienced in which up to 80% of the trees are being killed.

The National Forests in this area have another major timber type which covers about one half the timbered area. That is Douglas-fir. Current forest inventories show a very high percentage of this timber type as mature and overmature.
Here again nature is ready to convert the stand to a diversified age grouping through insect infestation. The Western Spruce Budworm has been periodically reaching epidemic proportions.

This is systematically eliminating any reproduction in the timber type and is preparing us for a holocaust such as is taking place in the Lodgepole Pine type. This time the culprit may be bark beetle, which have periodically built up after a spruce bud worm infestation.

Land managers need the tools to be able to combat the current waste of our natural resources and potential tax dollars. One of the main things that can be done is to allow them to harvest timber in such areas as the further planning areas or areas studied in the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation processes. Much of these areas are currently experiencing negative growth (the stands are dying faster than they are growing) and until the RARE processes are resolved, they cannot be helped.

Kemp's Formula is an accepted method of calculating annual allowable cut on suitable forest lands.

The Targhee Forest has identified their land slightly different in their proposed land management plan than in the RARE process. The attached is a listing of areas on the Forest by the current locator name and by previous names which shows what the allowable annual cut could be through the use of Kemp's formula.

LOCATER AREA	PREVIOUS NAME (S)	ACRES	SUITABLE TIMBERED ACRES	ANNUAL HARVEST KEMP'S FORMULA
ITALIAN PEAKS	ITALIAN PEAKS	42,500	10,394	1.5MMBF
CENTENNIAL MTNS.	CENTENNIAL MTNS. & MT. JEFFERSON	45,500	19,570	2.6MMBF
BIGHOLE MTNS.	MOST OF GARNS MTN.	93,200	34,335	4.8MMBF
CARIBOU	BEAR CREEK, BALD MTN., & POKER PEAK	168,730	29,414	4.2MMBF
PALISADES	PALISADES	111,250	57,114	7.9MMBF
		461,180	150,827	21.0MMBF

As stated in my oral testimony, there is a tremendous amount of acreage in this geographic area which is being preserved for wilderness, near wilderness use or recreation. These areas are Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Craters of the Moon, John D. Rockefeller Memorial Parkway, the proposed West Slopes of the Tetons (Jedidiah Smith) Wilderness Area and the endorsed Lionhead Wilderness and its adjoining area in Montana, and Worm Creek Wilderness.

I support the Idaho Forest Industry Council's proposed Wilderness Act for the following reasons:

1. It will provide 0.6 million acres of varied wilderness throughout the state.
2. It will eliminate the threat of appeal and continuing controversy as to the adequacy of the RARE process.
3. It will release for multiple use the remainder of the land now classified as roadless.

The following are some specific comments concerning the lack of need for wilderness in specific areas.

1. ITALIAN PEAKS - twenty-five (25%) is covered with mature to overmature timber that is infected with spruce bud worm. It is not unique and it has high mineral potential.
2. CENTENNIAL MTNS. - forty-three (43%) is covered with mature to overmature timber classified as suitable. It offers

winter snowmobiling, has several roads penetrating its interior and has an old coalmine located within it boundaries. Being the Continental Divide does not qualify it as wilderness.

3. PALISADES--- This unit is the Idaho portion of a larger unit which extends into Wyoming. Some areas in both states are high alpine types. The most rugged area is in Wyoming. That area was not considered for wilderness in the Wyoming Wilderness Bill. The northern half of the area is heavily timbered and is currently being devasted by the spruce budworm. Roads built into the interior of the area have been isolated in narrow corridors, eliminating them from the area. Roads built from the north and from the south are less than three air miles apart at their termini. A power line within the northern boundary of the unit does not appear to be wilderness oriented. The area is part of the overthrust belt and is currently being explored by siesmic crews for oil and gas. This area does not have the unique features necessary to be classified as wilderness.

4. BIGHOLE--GARNS MOUNTAIN---This is part of the overthrust belt and has a high potential for fossil fuels. A once productive coalmine lays at its northern extremity. Numerous bike trails cross into the area, including one going to the very top of Garns Mtn. The northern portion of the area and is heavily infested with insects. The timbered area needs sound management to control the insects and put the area back to a healthy state. A road leading to the top of Relay Mountain, named for the numerous radio towers on its top, is just outside the northern boundary of this area. This area does not contain the unique features needed for it to have wilderness classification.

5. CARIBOU (Bear Creek & Bald Mtn.) -- This area is not suited for wilderness. Timber in the area is overmature and is being killed by insects or is being attacked by insects severely limiting its growth. Numerous roads are visible within the area. The northeastern side of Big Elk Mtn. (Chicken Ridge) is being mined and extensive terracing has been done over the years. A cabin and corral

along with foot bridges are located on Bear Creek. A radio relay is located on the top of Red Ridge. The area is in the overthrust belt and is being explored by seismic crews for oil and gas.

Action is needed now to bring a close to the planning process that has been going on for nearly two decades. I recommend the Idaho Wilderness Act as proposed by the Idaho Forest Industry Council be made into law. It will create 600,000 acres of additional wilderness, release the balance of the RARE lands to multiple use management, and will declare the RARE II Final Envirnmental Statement for the State of Idaho as legally and factually sufficient. This will allow the timber industry to be assured of a steady supply of raw materials in the future so that employees jobs will not be in jeopardy.

Thank you for the opportunity of providing information for the future management of our National Forest Lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Bruce Dunn.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE DUNN, IDAHO STUD MILL, IDAHO FOREST INDUSTRIES

Mr. DUNN. My name is Bruce Dunn; I represent the Idaho Stud Mill, a division of Idaho Forest Industries. Our company's operation in eastern Idaho is located in St. Anthony. We have approximately 100 employees working at the mill and approximately 200 more people working in the woods for contractors to the mill.

Our concern, quite naturally, would be providing a long-term raw material base the continued operation of the mill, the jobs, and northeastern Idaho's economic stability and well being.

We have been involved in the RARE II discussions since the beginning of the process with emphasis on the Targhee National Forest. We have seen some changes in the areas that were originally considered, such as Warm River North-South-East, which have been dropped from further consideration a candidate wilderness areas. They are now being harvested primarily because of the dead and dying lodgepole pine located on them. We feel, and most people in this part of the State also feel, that this is a very viable approach on these areas. These areas are now being successfully, naturally, and artificially regenerated with trees; they are also producing increased summer into the wildlife, an example being that the elk herd on the winter range has increased to 3,000 head. We do not have to go into a long discussion or dissertation as to the dead and dying lodgepole pine situation on the Targhee National Forest, but we should discuss, and probably will discuss, the Douglas fir situation in the forest.

A recent report by the USDA Forest Service has shown a dramatic increase in the supreme budworm activity on the Targhee National Forest. The spruce budworm attacks Douglas fir, subalpine fir, and spruce, all which occur as commercial species on the Targhee. As a destructive agent, the spruce budworm is usually not too serious; however, the defoliation has been occurring in increasing magnitude over the last 3 years. These repeated defoliations weaken the tree and provide an avenue for other insects and diseases to attack and destroy the tree. Since the Douglas fir on the forest is also in an overmature state, and since the lodgepole pine is already in a dead and dying state, the Targhee could face serious problems in the new future on management, not only of their lodgepole pine stands but also of their Douglas fir stands.

Two areas on the northeastern part of the Targhee that do have commercial Douglas fir stands that are infested are the Mount Jefferson area and the Lionhead area.

We endorse the Lionhead area for wilderness classification because of its unique characteristics; however, the lower portions, especially of the Mount Jefferson area, could be released for timber management.

Another area of impact in eastern Idaho is the west slope of the Tetons. The west slop of the Tetons proposed wilderness, or the Jedidiah Smith Wilderness area, as it is being named, is in Wyoming; but the primary access to the area is out of Idaho. The area extends from approximately the southern boundary of Yellowstone National Park to State Highway 33, which goes from Victor, Idaho, to Jackson Hole, Wy. We are not here to talk about Wyoming's wilderness proposals or bills, but we should recognize that the use in this area does come mainly from Idaho residents and that John Sessions, State representative from Driggs, has polled his congressional district and has determined that the large majority of people living in this area would prefer to see the west slope of the Tetons left open to multiple use.

Mount Jefferson, Lionhead, Jedidiah Smith Wilderness area, along with Yellowstone National Park, and the further study areas north and south of Palisades Reservoir would encircle eastern Idaho. This would remove a large portion of eastern Idaho's land base from multiple-use management.

We therefore support the Idaho Forest Industry Council Wilderness Act. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Jim Bentley.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. BENTLEY, FOREST LANDS MANAGER, CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Mr. BENTLEY. My name is Jim Bentley; I am the forest lands manager for Champion's Rocky Mountain operation headquartered in Milltown, Mont.

Champion International Corp. owns and operates a sawmill in Salmon, Idaho, that employs 50 people with an annual salary and benefit payment of over $1.5 million. This figure does not include workers who directly support the running of the mill and whose jobs are dependent on the operation of the mill, but who are not on Champion's payroll. Our mill is a major source of employment in Salmon, Idaho. Since the Salmon mill requires 18 million board feet of timber annually, land use decisions that affect Salmon and the Challis National Forest are of concern to our company.

Champion supports the Idaho timber industry's position to seek legislation which designates appropriate RARE II areas as wilderness, releases nonwilderness RARE II lands for multiple-use management by the Forest Service, and declares the RARE II process legally sufficient.

Passage of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 had a significant affect on the future timber supplies of the forest products companies that depend on the Salmon and Challis National Forest. Five RARE II areas were made wilderness in the 1980 act; that was within close proximity to our Salmon mill. This represents a loss of nearly 350,000 acres of timberland and 7 million board foot of annual potential yield that would not be available for competitive timber sale bidding. This was a significant reason that led to the permanent closure of our mill in Northfork, Idaho.

To help resolve the wilderness issue, we support the forest industry position that an additional 600,000 acres of Idaho national forest land be added to the already designated 3.8 million acres of wilderness in Idaho. This proposal promotes the concept that quality and not quantity should be the basis of wilderness legislation.

Wilderness designation is not the only way to protect the wilderness area. If roadless areas exhibit wilderness attributes that are mixed with commercial forest land or other resources that require development, a roadless recreation management scheme can be utilized by the Forest Service. This would allow a mixed variety of uses and still allow a nonwilderness land allocation. In addition, RARE II areas with significant amounts of commercial forest land should not be classified as wilderness. Reduction of commercial forest land available for long-term timber management will have a detrimental impact on both the forest products industry and the overall economy of Idaho.

I have included a list of 13 RARE II areas totaling about 600,000 acres that the timber industry proposes to be included into the wilderness system. Two of these areas occur on the Challis National Forest: Pioneer Mountain, 105,000 acres, and Borah Peak, 120,000 acres. These two areas exhibit the special characteristics that make them worthy of wilderness classification. The remaining roadless lands on the Challis and Salmon National Forests should be utilized for all resources to include timber management.

Prompt resolution of the wilderness issue in Idaho is important to Champion and we stand willing to assist this committee in reaching a final solution. We appreciate this opportunity to provide our views.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bentley follows:]

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. BENTLEY

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

MY NAME IS JIM BENTLEY. I AM THE FOREST LANDS MANAGER FOR CHAMPION'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN OPERATION HEADQUARTERED IN MILLTOWN, MONTANA.

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION OWNS AND OPERATES A SAWMILL IN SALMON, IDAHO, THAT EMPLOYS 50 PEOPLE WITH AN ANNUAL SALARY AND BENEFIT PAYMENT OF OVER $1.5 MILLION. THIS FIGURE DOES NOT INCLUDE WORKERS WHO DIRECTLY SUPPORT THE RUNNING OF THE MILL AND WHOSE JOBS ARE DEPENDENT ON THE OPERATION OF THE MILL, BUT WHO ARE NOT ON CHAMPION'S PAYROLL. OUR MILL IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT IN SALMON, IDAHO. SINCE THE SALMON MILL REQUIRES 18 MMBF ANNUALLY, LAND USE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THE SALMON AND CHALLIS NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OF CONCERN TO OUR COMPANY.

WE COMMEND SENATOR MCCLURE FOR HOLDING THESE HEARINGS ON THE WILDERNESS ISSUE IN IDAHO. THESE HEARINGS COULD PROVIDE THE NEEDED CATALYST TO GET THIS TIME-CONSUMING, RESOURCE-WASTING ISSUE BEHIND US. IT WOULD BE TO IDAHO'S BEST INTEREST IF THE ISSUES INVOLVED COULD BE LEGISLATIVELY RESOLVED WITHOUT MUCH FURTHER DELAY.

A FEDERAL APPEALS COURT IN CALIFORNIA RULED THAT THE 1979 RARE II PROCESS WAS LEGALLY FLAWED. THIS JEOPARDIZES THE FOREST SERVICE'S MANAGEMENT OF RARE II AREAS BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE LEGAL CHALLENGES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 25% OF THE NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER PLANNED FOR SALE IN IDAHO OVER THE NEXT TWO YEARS IS SCHEDULED TO OCCUR ON RARE II AREAS. BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS, THE TIMBER INDUSTRY, AS WELL AS THE STATE OF IDAHO, CANNOT AFFORD TO BE HELD HOSTAGE IN THIS MANNER.

CHAMPION SUPPORTS THE IDAHO TIMBER INDUSTRY'S POSITION TO SEEK LEGISLATION WHICH: A) DESIGNATES APPROPRIATE RARE II AREAS AS WILDERNESS; B) RELEASES NONWILDERNESS RARE II LANDS FOR MULTIPLE-USE MANAGEMENT BY THE FOREST SERVICE; AND C) DECLARES THE RARE II PROCESS LEGALLY "SUFFICIENT."

TO HELP RESOLVE THE WILDERNESS ISSUE, WE SUPPORT THE FOREST INDUSTRY'S POSITION THAT AN ADDITIONAL 600,000 ACRES OF IDAHO NATIONAL

FORESTLANDS BE ADDED TO THE ALREADY DESIGNATED 3.8 MILLION ACRES OF WILDERNESS. THIS PROPOSAL PROMOTES THE CONCEPT THAT "QUALITY" AND NOT "QUANTITY" SHOULD BE THE BASIS OF WILDERNESS LEGISLATION. WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IS NOT THE ONLY WAY TO PROTECT WILDERNESS AREAS. IF ROADLESS AREAS EXHIBIT WILDERNESS ATTRIBUTES THAT ARE MIXED WITH COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND OR OTHER RESOURCES THAT REQUIRE DEVELOPMENT, A ROADLESS RECREATION MANAGEMENT SCHEME CAN BE UTILIZED BY THE FOREST SERVICE. THIS WOULD ALLOW A MIXED VARIETY OF USES AND STILL ALLOW A NONWILDERNESS LAND ALLOCATION. IN ADDITION, RARE II AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND SHOULD NOT BE CLASSIFIED AS WILDERNESS. REDUCTION OF COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND AVAILABLE FOR LONG-TERM TIMBER MANAGEMENT WILL HAVE A DETRIMENTAL IMPACT ON BOTH THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY AND THE OVERALL ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF IDAHO.

I HAVE INCLUDED A LIST OF 13 RARE II AREAS TOTALING ABOUT 600,000 ACRES THAT THE TIMBER INDUSTRY PROPOSES TO BE INCLUDED INTO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. TWO OF THESE AREAS OCCUR ON THE CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST. PIONEER MOUNTAIN (N4-201, 104,699 ACRES), AND BORAH PEAK (I4-210, 119,627 ACRES). THESE TWO AREAS EXHIBIT THE SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE THEM WORTHY OF WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION. THE REMAINING ROADLESS LANDS ON THE CHALLIS AND SALMON NATIONAL FORESTS SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR ALL RESOURCES TO INCLUDE TIMBER MANAGEMENT.

PROMPT RESOLUTION OF THE WILDERNESS ISSUE IN IDAHO IS IMPORTANT TO CHAMPION AND WE STAND WILLING TO ASSIST THIS COMMITTEE IN REACHING A FINAL SOLUTION. WE APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE OUR VIEWS.

IDAHO TIMBER INDUSTRY
PROPOSED WILDERNESS ADDITIONS

Selkirk Crest (I-125)	24,276 acres
Scotchman Peak (I-662)	10,164
Mallard Larkins (I-300)	50,000
Great Burn (I-301)	21,500
Lakes (I-309)	3,971
Needles (E4-451)	92,048
Ten Mile East (E4-061)	32,135
Steel Mountain (L4-BAA)	15,240
So. Boise - Yuba River (I4-553)	87,720
Pioneer Mountain (N4-201)	104,689
Borah Peak (I4-210)	119,675
Lionhead (04-963)	14,440
Worm Creek (I4-179)	15,770
TOTAL	591,628 acres

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Neil Christiansen.

Mr. SHURTLEFF. Mr. Neil Christiansen isn't here today.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bill Shurtleff.

STATEMENT OF BILL K. SHURTLEFF, PRESIDENT, GARLAND CALL POLE CO., AND HERITAGE SOLID WOOD HOMES

Mr. SHURTLEFF. Senator McClure, I want to thank you for the opportunity to be able to appear here and testify before this hearing. My name is Bill K. Shurtleff, and I am a lifetime resident of Idaho. My grandparents moved to Idaho in 1887 and my family has been engaged in farming and ranching in the Swan Valley area since that time. I am presently president of Garland Call Pole Co. and Heritage Solid Wood Homes; both companies are engaged in the logging and manufacturing of wood products.

It is my recommendation that Idaho's congressional delegation support no further wilderness areas within the State of Idaho. It is also my recommendation that the release language be definite enough that the managers of the land not be continually plagued with lawsuits and court proceedings, thereby destroying their ability to manage the land.

On specific areas, I would like to make the following comments:

In the Palisades: It is my understanding that this area has a high potential for oil and natural gas production. This country would be foolish not to explore this area and produce all those energy sources needed.

In the area of Rainy Creek all the way to Pine Creek: There are a number of grazing allotments which are dry, and water must be hauled to these areas. To place this land in wilderness would cause undue hardships on livestock owners to provide care and water without motorized vehicles.

In the area of Garns Mountain: There are a number of communication facilities now present in that area. In order to maintain these units, it is necessary that they use motor vehicles both in winter and summer to keep maintenance and insultation and the production there.

In summary I would like to say that a man needs three basic items: Food, fiber, and shelter. Wilderness provides none of these. It does, however, provide a quality of life after the three main items are satisfied.

In my opinion we have all the wilderness that Idaho can afford. Let us now end this continuous debate and put this country back on the path of logical production. Thank you.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you. Mr. Robin Jenkins.

[No response.]

The **CHAIRMAN**. Just a couple of questions. Mr. Wenner, you have in the attachment to your statement, on page 1 of that attachment, the question of insect infestation and bug kill of mature timber; and you say in there that had the average age of the mature timber been kept at 80 years of age, it is probable that the Mountain Pine Beetle would not have had the opportunity to reach the epidemic proportions that are being experienced in which up to 80 percent of the trees are being killed. Now, that's the Lodgepole Pine?

Mr. **WENNER**. That's in the Lodgepole Pine stands; yes.

The **CHAIRMAN**. And the Lodgepole Pine does almost manage clearcut operation; does it not?

Mr. **WENNER**. That is, in my opinion, the best way to manage it in this geographic area.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Because they're an even-aged stand?

Mr. **WENNER**. It's normally introduced after a fire, and the fire has basically made a previous clearcut; therefore, it's subsequent that they would be even aged after that.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Are you suggesting that in the Lodgepole Pine areas we have in effect an 80-year rotation?

Mr. **WENNER**. That would be my suggestion, to be able to maintain the stands in the healthiest state to withstand insects before they start tapering off in their growth.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Mr. Lillis you referred to allowable cut. I think that's something that perhaps is not well understood by people outside the forest industry and I wondered if you could expand a little bit upon how the roadless areas contribute to allowable cut.

Mr. **LILLIS**. Senator, the allowable cut is just one of the aspects of multiple use and it's calculated to try to bring the best enhancement to the most multiple uses of the land. The allowable cut is the allowed timber harvest, and the Forest Service prepares the sale in the best management practices that they can and sell it. Annually the timber industry depends on those to come in—the way that's been calculated in the past, that there has been either an estimate or a very closely calculated answer as to the total inventory and it's total capability, and it's ability to sustain it's growing in perpetuity, growing of trees. That annual growth is actually the calculation to the allowable harvest, and so basically they have a sustaining harvest into perpetuity, is the way that allowable cut is calculated.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, gentlemen, very much, I appreciate your testimony.

Will the next panel come forward, please. Senator Crystal, thanks for being here. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF VEARL C. CRYSTAL, IDAHO STATE SENATOR

Senator CRYSTAL. Thank you, Senator McClure, and I apologize for being late. My remarks this morning will be around the problem of changing land use and how it affects the county and State government. I'm Vearl Crystal, State senator, District 20; this district comprises Jefferson, Clark, Lemhi, and Custer Counties.

I am opposed to any further wilderness designation to Idaho forest lands, and especially in Custer and Lemhi Counties. Any change in land use, private or Federal, has the potential of economic impact on county government as well as State government.

Custer County has 2,944,531 acres of federally owned land; this is 93.3 percent of the total land area of the county. Only a 154,778 acres is privately owned land, or 4.9 percent of the total area. The other 1.8 is owned by the State, county, and cities.

Lemhi County is very similar to Custer County with 90½ percent of the land owned by the Federal Government and 8 percent privately owned.

Custer County has been impacted greatly by the purchase of 800 subdivided lots by the Sawtooth National Recreation Area from 1974 to 1980. This sale removed these valuable properties from the property tax base of Custer County. The scenic easement for purchase also reduced the taxable value.

Custer County is operating on warrants and tax anticipation notes at the present time because of the frozen budgets and increasing costs. Any further deterioration of their tax base or negative economic impact could seriously curtail necessary services to county residents.

School funds have also been negatively impacted in Custer and Lemhi Counties because of the reduction in 874 Federal funds. These funds are obtained from multiple-use forests: Federal employees, reservations, stumpage, and grazing fees. Any further reduction in multiple-use forests, because of wilderness designation, would further erode the revenue from these sources and subsequently impact our public schools.

I think, with proper management, we can maintain our forests for multiple use and still preserve their esthetic values and retain the use of these natural resources for all people, not for just a favored few, if it is locked up in a wilderness designation. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Vearl, I appreciate your testimony. We will next hear from Jeana Cavell.

STATEMENT OF JEANA CAVELL, SALMON, IDAHO

Ms. CAVELL. I'd like to thank you for this opportunity to comment today on the wilderness areas being considered for wilderness. My name is Jeana Cavell and my husband and I live in Salmon, Idaho. I am here today representing myself and my husband, who was unable to attend today because he is working. We are both members of the Idaho Conservation League. My husband works as a river and backbacking guide in the summer, and we manage a Nordic skitraining center in the winter. Our livelihood is based on the recreation industry and the preservation of wilderness areas.

In the past few years we have seen a logging and mining industry falter under the heavy blows under the recession while recreation has remained consistent. In Salmon, Idaho, where we live, outfitting and guiding, as well as local merchants and businessmen, have all benefited from the protection of roadless areas and the promotion of Salmon, Idaho, as a recreation area. Many jobs have opened as a result of this promotion.

Wilderness areas need no longer be misinterpreted as economic waste or lockup, but rather a very well built economic asset, considering the recreation industry, is a viable resource. The recreation industry expands on its own. We have yet to see a Government subsidy for recreation as we have seen deficit logging and mining subsidies—are not national forest lands—our subsidies and deficits picked up by the already overloaded Government welfare system. We are not opposed to the logging and mining industries but feel it is time for the recreation industry to be given merit and areas protected for recreational use.

My husband, Bill, and I support the conservation proposal, which is presently being drawn up, for the addition of public lands to the wilderness preservation system. We specifically endorse the Lemhis, Garns, Borah, Pioneer, and White Cloud Ranges. Particularly on the White Cloud, we support a nonmining clause.

We favor soft release language so that our children and future generations may have an opportunity to comment as we have been able to do today. Thank you, Senator McClure, for this opportunity to voice my opinions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Ralph Maughan.

STATEMENT OF RALPH MAUGHAN, EASTERN IDAHO GROUP OF SIERRA CLUB

Mr. MAUGHAN. Thank you, Senator McClure, I'm glad to be here today. I am the Pacific Northwest vice president for the Sierra Club and also the chair of the Eastern Idaho Group, and I'm speaking for myself because some of my views may be at variance.

I agree with you that it's time to settle the wilderness issue here in Idaho; it's something I've been working on for 12 years and you've been working on longer. And I think that we've designated a lot of fine wilderness areas in Idaho and I do expect that I'll personally support the conservationist's alternative when its drawn up, but I've become convinced that the conservation organizations are devoting all too many resources to the wilderness question when there are better ways to preserve the land. And it appears to me that one of the major problems we have is that these lands are high and unproductive, and that's why they're still roadless by and large, and were it not for the subsidies which are being granted the timber industry, most likely they never would be developed. And I'm a strong supporter in the free market system and I believe that there's got to be a good reason before a subsidy is granted. And so what I'm going to recommend to environmental organizations is that they devote less of their resoces to wilderness classification and more of it in the future to illuminating these artificial subsidies that are being given to the timber industry.

I've done extensive hikind throughout Idaho and my wife and I in fact are now editing a book called Hiking Guide to Idaho. I'll present in my written testimony specific comments about these areas but there's not time today.

I would like to say a word about oil and gas. We first heard about most of it, the Idaho Overthrust Belt, in 1976 when large discoveries were made in Wyoming and Utah. The Overthrust Belt seems to be an interesting geological concept, however which seems to expand or contract according to political criteria rather than geological criteria. If we had as much oil and gas discovered in the Idaho Overthrust Belt as we've had in press releases from the oil industry about how much is here, I Think the country would be in good shape. I would like to point out that only a small part of the Idaho Overthrust Belt is restricted right now from oil and gas exploration and it's almost totally leased, and these leases run for 10 years. If the oil and gas industry can't find enough money to explore adequately the road and development portions of the Overthrust Belt, I don't know why they need to go into Palisades, Italian Peaks, Borah Peak, Mount Naomi, and Warm Creek. And as a matter of act, Italian Peaks, Mount Naomi, and Palisades are being explored at the present time under restrictive clauses which allow them to drill but they have to restore the land afterward; and there have been two unsuccessful wells in the Palisades which have been completed, and since, they've been obliterated.

So I think that there are really no conflicts between oil and gas exploration in eastern Idaho because the Overthrust Belt is so large and appropriate wilderness designation. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Jerry Jayne.

STATEMENT OF JERRY JAYNE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. JAYNE. Thank you, Senator McClure. I'm Jerry Jayne and this is a statement for myself.

It's difficult to overstate the worth of wilderness. Some of the more important ones include: The positive human expression of an evolving land ethic, ecological benchmarks and the scientific values related thereto, educational values, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreation and inspiration. And I find increasingly that one of the most important and tangible of these is the need for the protection of wildlife habitat because many species are largely dependent upon the wilderness environment, and many of them are completely dependent upon it.

I think a basic question in this discussion should be relative to the existing wilderness resource; namely, how much wilderness is there in Idaho? And it's difficult to pin that down. My guess is that about 30 percent of Idaho is still wilderness; in fact 15 to 16 million acres, most of this is in the national forest. I've seen no precise amount for this, but I derive a figure of roughly 13 million acres of national forest wilderness still existing in Idaho. It's derived as follows: 3.8 million are designated as wilderness, that's all that is protected; 5.6 million is left in the current Rare II inventory; 1 million was released from the Rare II inventory in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 and is available for timber harvest, et cetera; and about 2½ to 3 million acres were not inventoried in Rare II because they had been discussed and dropped from further consideration in about 30 land use plans during the 1970's prior to Rare II.

This is an estimate of the existing national forest wilderness, the actual wilderness. The roughly 4 million acres that are designated are the protected subset of this 13 million. The other 9 million are what are up for grabs; they are unprotected and unfortunately most of that amount is threatened by this hasty legislation which proposes release language on only a minimal designation of wilderness. The other 8 million acres of national forests in Idaho are currently roaded and available generally for timber harvest.

The next question which follows from this is how much of this 13 million acres of existing national forest wilderness in Idaho should be retained? Considering that every subtraction from this 13 million acre base means the loss of some wildlife habitat and the disruption of existing natural ecosystem, considering also that in general most of the best timberland is already available for timber harvest, then it seems reasonable to me to retain a large fraction of the remaining 13 million acres of wilderness. I have no magic figure, I will probably support the Conservationist's Alternative when it comes out this fall, at least as a minimum. I would say, just throwing out a possible split of that 9 million acres, if we make 4 million more of it available for timber harvest and designate 5 million of it for wilderness, that would seem to me to be overly generous to the timber industry. This would increase the total area available for timber harvest to 12 million acres and increase the total amount of protected wilderness to 9 million acres, which we could hope to save in perpetuity.

I'm opposed to release language, even soft release unless the bill, which it contains, contains also enough designated wilderness areas; and this would be a minimum of the Conservationst's Alternative which will be forumlated this fall.

I support the endangered Idaho wilderness core of 10 areas and groups of areas, which you no doubt have heard the names of already. These include Mount Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn up North, White Cloud-Boulders, et cetera.

I support also in eastern Idaho the following areas for wilderness in your bill. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jayne follows:]

U.S. SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE,
SENATOR JAMES McCLURE, CHAIRMAN.

For the Record of the August 11, 1983 Public Hearing
at Idaho Falls, Idaho, regarding future
Idaho Wilderness Legislation.

Statement of Jerry Jayne, 1568 Lola St.,
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402.

I. REMAINING WILDERNESS IS INVALUABLE, ESPECIALLY FOR WILDLIFE.

The values of wilderness are difficult to overstate. Some of the important ones include:

1. Positive expression of a land ethic.
2. Ecological benchmarks; scientific values.
3. Educational values.
4. Wildlife habitat.
5. Watershed protection.
6. Recreation and inspiration.

One of the most tangible and important of these is the retention of wildlife habitat. Many species depend largely upon a wilderness environment; some do so completely.

During the RARE II inventory, the Forest Service identified 29 species of wildlife and fish associated with wilderness. As the Final EIS points out, these 29 are only those species mentioned by wilderness writers and by actual wilderness users. They do not include plant species, invertebrates, nor even some of the smaller vertebrates, and represent what is probably only a small fraction of the actual number of animal and plant species dependent upon wilderness environments.

The RARE II roadless areas in Idaho had from 2 to 17 wilderness associated species, with most of the larger areas and/or those recommended for Wilderness designation in the 1978 Citizens' RARE II Alternative W, ranging from 7 to 17. Some of these roadless areas are listed below, along with the number of wilderness associated species in each:

RARE II Area		No. of Species
Targhee N.F.		
West Slope Tetons	4610	14
Palisades	4613	13
Lionhead	4963	13
Italian Peak	4945	12
Bear Creek	4615	12
Garns Mt.	4611	12
Diamond Peak	4601	7
Caribou N.F.		
Mt. Naomi	4758	14
Gannet-Spring Ck.	4111	13
Stump Creek	4162	12
Worm Creek	4179	9
Salmon N.F.		
Lemhi Range	4503	10
West Big Hole	4943	9

RARE II Area		No. of Species
Challis N.F.		
White Clouds	4551	14
Pioneers	4201	10
Borah Peak	4210	8
Pahsimeroi	4209	8
Payette N.F.		
Lick Creek	4455	17
Needles	4451	16
Rapid River	4922	15
French Creek	4461	13
Clearwater N.F.		
Hoodoo	1301	15
Mallard Larkins	1300	13
Moose Mt.	1303	13
Meadow Ck.-Upper N	1302	13
Big Horn Weitas	1306	11

II. HOW MUCH WILDERNESS IS LEFT IN IDAHO?

A logical first question relates to the existing wilderness resource. Namely, how much wilderness is left in Idaho?

About 30% of Idaho, or 15 to 16 million acres, is still wilderness. Of this, most is in the National Forests. No one seems to know the precise amount. My estimate is roughly 13 million acres of National Forest wilderness, derived as follows:

3.8 million, designated wilderness.
5.6 million, remaining "active" RARE II inventory.
1.0 million, original RARE II inventory, released in 1980 by Central Idaho Wilderness Act.
2.6 million, not inventoried in RARE II, described in old N.F. land use plans prior to RARE II.
13.0 million, total estimate.

This is an estimate of the existing National Forest wilderness in Idaho, the actual wilderness. The roughly 4 million acres of designated wilderness are the protected subset of this 13 million acres; the other 9 million acres are unprotected, with most of this threatened by the hasty legislation currently proposed by the timber companies and other wilderness opponents.

III. HOW MUCH OF THE 13 MILLION ACRES OF EXISTING NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS IN IDAHO SHOULD WE RETAIN?

The next question seems to be, "How much of the 13 million acres of existing National Forest wilderness in Idaho should we retain?" About 8 million acres of the 21 million acres of total National Forest land in Idaho has been developed, at least to the point of having no roadless area over 5000 acres in extent. This 8 million acres is generally available for timber harvesting. A related question is "How much more of the exising 13 million acres of wilderness is needed for timber harvest?"

Considering that every subtraction from that 13 million acre wilderness base means a loss of habitat and other wilderness values, and considering that in general the best timber producing lands are already available for harvest, then it seems reasonable to retain a large fraction of the remaining 13 million acres as wilderness. I have no magic figures, but a possible split of the remaining9 million acres of unprotected wilderness might be 4 million available for timber harvest and 5 million for designated wilderness. This would increase the total area available for timber harvest to 12 million acres, and would increase the total protected wilderness to 9 million acres.

I believe that retaining any less than 9 or 10 million of National Forest wilderness in Idaho would be short-sighted and foolish.

IV. THE CURRENT RUSH FOR AN ALL-IDAHO BILL IS UNWISE.

The current haste to "Settle the Wilderness Question", as the timber industry puts it, is unwise. This approach is similar to that of President Stonewall Jackson's toward what was called "The Indian problem" early last century - namely; the solution is by removal or elimination.

Part of the problem with the hasty approach is the fact that Idaho has so many roadless areas, compared with most other states. Idaho has, I believe, more National Forest wilderness than any other state except Alaska. Wilderness is our great natural resource. The 5.6 million acres in the current RARE II inventory are comprised of 124 roadless areas; some of them only a few of us have even heard of, let alone know anything about. Add to this a large number of non-inventoried roadless areas, and one begins to grasp the complexity of the problem. The wilderness won't go away if we leave it alone. A real wilderness bill, unlike the anti-wilderness bill proposed by the timber companies, would provide for time to evaluate wilderness values in each roadless area.

V. RELEASE LANGUAGE SHOULD BE OPPOSED.

Much of the problem with the hasty solution now advocated by wilderness opponents comes from the "release" language. The conservative approach is to keep options open as long as possible. Release seeks to close these options on many roadless areas.

VI. THE TIMBER WELFARE SHOULD CEASE.

Currently, many of the National Forests in Idaho are using appropriated and/or contributed funds to pay for the construction of timber access roads into roadless areas. That is, the taxpayers are paying for the roads, not the timber purchasers. Aside from the questionable economic waste, the problem this practice creates for unprotected wilderness is enormous. Such significant subsidies to the timber buyers create an articial economic demand for timber harvesting in roadless areas with uneconomic timber. The Forest Service is all too willing to wreck many of the roadless areas, using the timber road funding they request from, and get from, Congress.

In the good old days, preservationists were accused of being overly emotional, and advised that the "real" arguments were economic in nature. One now trying to take this advice finds the Forest Service and the federal timber buyers telling him to go fly a kite.

VII. THE "ENDANGERED IDAHO WILDERNESS CORE" SHOULD BE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS.

Any future Idaho Wilderness Bill should include the "Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core", as well as several other roadless areas. The Core consists of:

Long Canyon and Selkirk Crest
Salmo-Priest
Great Burn and Cayuse Creek
Payette Crest - French Creek, Lick Creek, Needles, Secesh River
Sawtooth Completion - Tenmile West, Tenmile East, South Boise-Yuba River
White Cloud-Boulders - the conservationists' 450,000 acre proposal
Northern Lemhis
Palisades
Garns Mt.
Mallard Larkins

VIII. OTHER EASTERN IDAHO AREAS WHICH SHOULD BE DESIGNATED

In addition to the "Core" of areas, I support wilderness designation for the following RARE II roadless areas in Eastern Idaho:

Targhee N.F.

Diamond Peak	4601
Italian Peak	4945
Lionhead	4963
Bear Creek	4615

Salmon N.F.

West Big Hole	4943

Caribou N.F.

Mt. Naomi	4758
Worm Creek	4179
Stump Creek	4162
Gannet-Spring Ck.	4111

Challis N.F.

Borah Peak	4210
Pioneers	4201
Pahsimeroi	4209

I have hiked in several of these RARE II areas. I have explored most of the trails in the Garns Mt. Roadless Area, and several of the trails in the Palisades Roadless Area. I would be happy to supply information on either or both areas if you wish.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

I urge you to do the following:

1. Support the proposal which will be submitted by conservation organizations, when it is ready later this year.
2. Drop any idea of including "release" language.
3. In future Forest Service budgets, do what you can to eliminate funding for building timber access roads. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, this should be of major interest to you.

Sincerely,

Jerry Jayne

Jerry Jayne
1568 Lola St.
Idaho Falls, Id. 83402

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Scott Ploger.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT PLOGER, COMMITTEE FOR IDAHO'S HIGH DESERT

Mr. PLOGER. Thank you, Senator McClure. The Committee for Idaho's High Desert is a nonprofit, all-volunteer organization acting on behalf of wildlands, rivers, and wildlife. Our members are committed to establishing permanent natural refuges for Idaho's diverse undomesticated species and firmly believe wilderness management to be the most effective tool for this purpose. As president of the east Idaho chapter, I appreciate this opportunity to make the following points:

First, Committee for Idaho's High Desert agrees with the Idaho Wildlife Federation that the 4.5 million acre RARE II alternative W ought to be the basis for discussion, per the ninth circuit court decision determining Forest Service recommendations for nonwilderness, invalid.

Two, Committee for Idaho's High Desert strongly supports the endangered Idaho wilderness core proposal as an absolute minimum, due to the critical fish and wildlife habitat and threats from ill-advised industrial exploitation of these 10 areas.

Third, we are deeply concerned over accelerated timber development within Targhee, Caribou, Salmon, and Challis National Forests. The arid climate and thin topsoil of eastern and central Idaho would compromise sustained yields as an inevitable consequence of reforestation difficulties. Moreover, existing growth is generally of such poor quality that taxpayers must subsidize access road construction for lumber companies to turn a profit—fouling streams, scarring the landscape, and destroying wildlife habitat in the bargain.

Four, we criticize the Idaho State fish and game wilderness proposal for exclusing virtually all of eastern and central Idaho. Fish and game personnel have defended their selection of Borah Peak on grounds of their Bighorn Sheep reintroducing efforts. Yes, rather curiously, fish and game reintroduction of Bighorn Sheep into Diamond Peak and Mountain Goat into Palisades apparently count for nothing. Critical fish and wildlife aspects of the North Lemhi, Lionhead, Cache Crest, and Garns National roadless areas were similarly disregarded.

Fifth, the Pioneer, Borah Peak, and North Lemhi roadless areas are eminently deserving of wilderness status, due to the outstanding wildlife and recreational values present. Each has an adjacent Bureau of Land Management wilderness study area—Little Wood River, Borah Peak, and Goldburg, respectively—that were recently dropped from further consideration by Interior Secretary Watt on the grounds of size. Committee for Idaho's High Desert feels that these three BLM riparian zones ought to be included within the national forest wilderness legislation.

Six, many of you are aware of the crisis posed by desecration of archeological sites at the BLM Black Canyon wilderness study area near the unique Lost River Sinks. The unusual concentration of sites and criminal destruction thereof extends well into the adjacent Diamond Peak roadless area. The Committee for Idaho's High Desert strongly believes that banning vehicular intrusions through wilderness management is an essential measure for enforcing antiquities laws and for preserving these precious remnants of Idaho's prehistoric heritage.

Accordingly, we propose a combined Diamond Peak/Black Canyon wilderness be included in the forthcoming wilderness bill. We note that any BLM protective actions for Black Canyon apparently require approval of the Interior Secretary Watt. This urgent matter cannot tolerate the years of delay given by Watt to other BLM wilderness recommendations, such as for the Great Rift. Thank you, Senator.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Our next witness is Mr. Tom Robinson. I should have noted yesterday in Boise, I think this is probably your first opportunity to testify in an Idaho hearing since moving to Idaho; I should have noted that.

STATEMENT OF TOM ROBINSON, THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Mr. **Robinson**. Thank you, Senator McClure. Once again, I'm representing the Wilderness Society. I would like to direct my testimony to the oil and gas controversy today.

In 1982 the economic policy department of the Wilderness Society worked together with Economic Associates, Inc., of Washington, D.C. to assess the potential productivity of Federal lands for oil and gas development. The following is a summary of our findings. I do have extra summaries of this report.

Potentially producible oil and gas is all oil and gas still in the ground likely to be considered economically producible, not necessarily produced over a long-range future. The most appropriate already existing proxy measure of potentially producing oil and gas is the sum of the U.S. Geological Surveys estimate of identified reserves and undiscovered recoverable resources. Identified reserves include proven reserves demonstrated by actual drilling, amounts that can be inferred to exist in the same general areas from the evidence provided by such drilling, and additional amounts of demonstrated oil and gas that are not now economic to recover but which are projected to become recoverable. Undiscovered recoverable resources are based on geological extrapolation from known areas and on speculation regarding geological formations likely to yield producible oil and gas.

According to this study, potential wilderness, which is made up of land that Federal agencies have either recommended as suitable for wilderness designation or has under consideration for wilderness, contains only 3.4 percent of all potentially producible oil and gas and only 2.5 percent of all potentially producible gas. I'm sorry, the first figure was oil, the second was gas.

There are approximately 148 million acres of potential wilderness in the United States, and nearly 60 percent of this land is in Alaska. The proportion of oil and gas in potential wilderness areas is substantially higher in Alaska than in the 48 contiguous States. Of all the potentially producible oil and gas in the Western Overthrust Belt, only 4.8 percent is located on potential wilderness identified as Forest Service, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service areas endorsed as suitable BLM WSA's and further planning areas.

Given this information, I believe it would be premature to release areas such as the Palisades unless adequate studies have been completed or unless there is overwhelming evidence that this area contains large oil and gas reserves, and that these resource values are greater than other resource values. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Dave Foreman.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pete Cole.

STATEMENT OF PETE COLE, PORTNEUF VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY

Mr. COLE. Senator McClure, the Portneuf Valley Audubon Society wishes to thank you for the opportunity to present testimony concerning the proposed Idaho wilderness bill. I am Pete Cole and I am the chairman of the conservation committee.

I'd like to emphasize just two of the many aspects that are part and parcel of the upcoming bill. One, I would like to argue the dilemma of wilderness designation and the need for further study classification. Second, I would like to touch on the immediate need provided for the endangered Idaho wilderness core in the areas of eastern Idaho which need to be a part of that core.

The true purpose of wilderness classification is to maintain ecological diversity. The impact that it has on individuals who explore, hike, who operate in the wilderness areas is one thing; the diversity is a true environmental control. Wilderness is created only by nature; it cannot be created by man, but it can be destroyed by man. Wilderness is designated by Congress; Congress does not enact laws which cannot be modified, amended, or eliminated. The Wilderness Act of 1964 was no exception. The law provides that under specific conditions, wilderness classification can be withdrawn; hence, wilderness cannot be guaranteed forever. Thus, the wilderness dilemma, wilderness cannot be created, wilderness cannot be guaranteed, wilderness can be destroyed.

Ordinary logic would dictate that wilderness classification should not be decided at any one single point in time; logic provides for the necessity of the further planning categories. In the wilderness legislature this is referred to, I believe, as release language. Land should not be excluded from the wilderness classifications unless it may demonstrate a particular resource that cannot be obtained elsewhere. It is important that we don't foreclose on future generations' right to evaluate their needs. Maintaining lands in all such States provides that option and assures no economic benefits will be lost. Minerals will not evaporate nor migrate to Russia. Twenty years is not too long a time to exclude wilderness.

The second point I would like to emphasize is the need provided for the endangered wilderness core. There are 10 areas throughout Idaho which should be included, and they have been mentioned previously and they will be mentioned in further times. Eastern Idaho contributes 3 of these 10 areas; that is, the Northern Lemhis, the Palisades, and the Garns Mountains. In addition, at least 11 other areas meet all the criteria for wilderness classification. My favorite areas lie between Idaho batholith and the Montana border, and these are the Borah Peak, Pahsimeroi, the Diamond Peak, and the North Lemhi. These areas are geologically recent, rugged, and relatively free of conflicts. I see them characterized as fossils and flowers and eagles and antelopes.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. I'm sorry the time is limited but it is necessary.

Ms. Janice Brown.

STATEMENT OF JANICE BROWN, CHAIRWOMAN, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. **Brown**. Good morning, Senator. I'm kind of giving this testimony not only for myself but as the chairwoman of the Idaho Conservation League. I would like to speak for members of the chapters in eastern Idaho that could not be here today or that are writing in testimony later on. I wish to cover primarily the reasons why wilderness areas are necessary to the environmental and economic health of this region, particularly.

First, I think it's important to rid ourselves of the question that's very much too parochial and that is, how much wilderness should there be in Idaho? I really think we're talking about a national, not just a State resource. Sometimes I think we're talking about areas that are just within our boundaries, but we've got to think nationally. The wilderness areas here hold an ever increasing significance to both American and foreign visitors. I think we have a responsibility to consider Idaho's role in this national context just as we view our agricultural contributions on such a scale. But it makes sense, that because Idaho has enough food, to start asphalting over the rest of the agricultural lands jsut because we satisfy our own needs.

Since resources aren't distributed equally among the 50 States, we need to consider wilderness in this context. Yes, maybe Idaho has more than its share, but we have to make up for other States. If hearings were held in California, Ohio, or Massachusetts chances are that the virtues of wilderness would be far more extolled and understood than they are sometimes in this State. So I suggest we argue not over numbers but really evaluate each area on its merits, especially in the area of watershed recreation and wildlife among the other multiple uses which are inherent in wilderness designation.

Here in eastern Idaho we are privileged to have the opportunity to view wildlife in their natural habitats practically outside our back door. This privilege cannot be taken for granted much longer. The multiple use designation called wilderness is the only vehicle we now have to insure that quality wildlife habitat is preserved for future generations. All of the roadless areas on the Targhee, which I'm most familiar with, have exceptional wildlife areas, primarily because these areas have low timber value and have not had easy access provided by roads. The Greater Yellowstone ecosystem in which I live, I live in Island Park among the dead trees, by the way, which encompasses many of the Targhee areas, contains one of the greatest concentrations of endangered or threatened species including the grizzly bears and the Trumpeter swans. I feel it's our responsibility to preserve this wildlife habitat and it's a remnant of Western heritage in the areas such as Garns Mountain, Palisades, and the Centennial roadless areas.

As far as watershed goes, I think the value of wilderness in protecting critical watersheds is often overlooked. Because we have old growth forests containing density and diversity of vegetation, the natural springs and streams retain their high water quality in this area. Once roads are built for timber harvest this high quality resource is forever lost. Through logging activities, stream beds are forced to carry higher loads of sediment, decreasing their capability to sustain life. Many roadless areas protect the sources of our major rivers. For example where I live, the Centennial Mountains and the Lionhead area protect the watershed of the Henry's Fork of the Snake and that whole area that's so critical to our economic tourism values in Island Park. Since water plays such an important role throughout Idaho, Senator McClure I feel we ought to see our obligation to preserve its long term viability.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Brown follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATOR MCCLURE, AUGUST 11, 1983, IDAHO WILDERNESS HEARING

Dear Senator McClure:

This testimony is written not only for myself but is offered on behalf of the East Idaho chapters and members of the Idaho Conservation League (ICL). As the current chairwoman of ICL's Board of Directors, I wish to cover the reasons why designated wilderness areas are necessary to the environmental and economic health of this region, if not the nation.

First, it is important to rid ourselves of the parochial question, "How much wilderness should there be in Idaho?" We are talking about a national, not a state resource that holds an ever increasing significance to both Americans and foreign visitors. We have a responsibility to consider Idaho's role in this national context, just as we view our agricultural contributions on such a scale. Perhaps since Idaho has "enough food" to satisfy our own needs, we should then cover our cropland with asphalt to meet our other desires. Resources are not distributed equally among the 50 states -- and this especially includes wilderness. If hearings were held in California, Ohio, or Massachusetts, chances are the values of wilderness would be far more extoled and understood than here in our own rural state. Therefore, let us not argue over numbers, but evaluate each roadless area on its own merits. Such an evaluation must especially consider wildlife, watershed and recreation among all the other multiple uses inherent in wilderness designation.

Wildlife

Here in East Idaho, we are priviledged to have the opportunity to view wildlife in their natural habitats, almost outside our back door. This priviledge cannot be taken for granted much longer. The multiple use designation called wilderness is the only vehicle we have to ensure that quality wildlife habitat is preserved for future generations. All of the roadless areas on the Targhee have exceptional wildlife areas, primarily because these areas have low timber value and have not had easy access provided by roads. The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, which encompasses many of the Targhee areas, contains the greatest concentration of grizzly bears, Trumpeter swans, and other endangered or threatened species in the country. I feel it is our responsibility to preserve this remnant of western heritage by classifying Garns Mountain, Palisades and Centennial Roadless Areas as wilderness.

Watershed

The value of wilderness in protecting critical watersheds is often overlooked. Because we have old growth forests containing a diversity of vegetation, natural springs and streams retain their high water quality. Once roads are built for timber harvest, this high quality resource is forever lost. Through logging activities, strambeds are forced to carry higher loads of sediment, decreasing their capability to sustain life. Many roadless areas protect the sources of our major rivers. For example, the Centennials and Lionhead area protect the watershed of the Henrys Fork of the Snake River. Since water plays such an important role in Idaho's economy, we have a genuine obligation to ensure its long-term viability.

Recreation

Too often we focus on recreational access to wilderness areas rather than recognizing that there is no recreational resource that suits all populations. Even the most highly developed recreational areas discriminate against users whose desires are inconsistent or conflict with the major use of the area. What wilderness does provide is another experiance in the spectrum of recreational opportunities. The "loc-up" argument has very little validity when one recognizes that a wide variety of activities are allowed in wilderness areas. Only those recreational pursuits which would damage the valuable qualities preserved in wilderness are prohibited. Primarily this means motorised vehicles and recraeational mining must use other public lands which can better tolerate the intensity of use.

The economic realities in Eastern Idaho continue to show that recreation and tourism are playing an increasingly important role in the region's financial picture. The Targhee roadless areas that lie in or close to the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, if designated as wilderness, will provide econmic benefits over the long term that far exceed the marginal timber values that exist in this dry region. Oil and gas hve not been discovered in the "Overthrust Belt", removing the major bockade to designating the Palisades and Garns Mountain areas as wilderness.

Specific Areas

While I feel it important to understand why ICL supports wilderness in general, I will list also those critical areas in Idaho which should form the core of an Idaho Wilderness bill:

1. Long Canyon
2. Mallard Larkins
3. Hoodoo-Great Burn
4. Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek, Needles, and Secesh R,)
5. Sawtooth Completion (Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise-Yuba River)
6. Palisades
7. North Lemhis

In addition, these areas in the Targhee National Forest also deserve wilderness designation:

Garns Mountain

This areasis quite accessible to the Idaho Falls population center, and its southern border is the South Fork of the Snake River. This river segment has been identified as the Number 1 wildlife ecosystem in Idaho, containing a large volume and great diversity of wildlife. Wilderness protection for Garns Mountain would ensure preserving a good portion of thisshabitat, and it would not result in loss of valuable timber since low timber values are estimated. Like the nearby Palisades area, Garns Mountain was passed over in RARE II because of possible gas and oil in the vicinity. After years of exploration in this region, no gas or oil has been found. It is time to recognize the wilderness values of both areas and ensure their protection.

Centennials

Since I live in Island Park, I view the grandeur of the Centennial Range on a daily basis. I strongly urge wilderness designation for both the Idaho and Montana side (BLM ground) primarily to protect the critical watersheds. On the Montana side, waters flow down to the Red Rocks National Wildlife Refuge where the fragile Tri-State Subpopulation of Trumpeter swan nest each summer. Disturbance in this watershed could lead to higher cygnet mortality in the Refuge, since aquatic plant growth could be adversely affected by siltation levels. Likewise, on the Idaho side, streams feed the magnificent Henrys Lake and Henrys Fork, world reknowned for its fly fishing and support of wintering Trumpeter swans. Certain areas such as Lionhead also support grizzly bear populations as well as big game species such as elk and moose. The Continental Divide in the region deserves greater wilderness protection.

Italian Peaks - I also support this roadless area for wilderness.

Thank you for your consideration of this issue. I urge you to wait for the October 1 date when the conservationist proposal will be submitted.

Sincerely,

Janice M. Brown

Janice M. Brown
Star Route Box 33
Ashton, ID 83420

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Russell Brown.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL A. BROWN, PRESIDENT, GREATER SAWTOOTH PRESERVATION COUNCIL

Mr. BROWN. Good morning, Senator, I'm going to summarize my testimony.

I believe there are three issues that form the core of these discussions of the future of Idaho's wilderness. The first one is a critical one; an unprovided defensive need for any rapid legislation is, do those lands which have always been wilderness somehow threaten someone because they are wilderness? If they are not, then the need for any hasty legislation certainly should be questioned. On that question, and it's been touched upon by most speakers, I would just mention the fact, that since it has not been fact even though it's been included in someone's ideas and perhaps unwisely, it does not necessarily mean that it threatens anyone. These lands have been isolated back in the—the word perpetuity has been used, certainly hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of years.

The other question again mentioned by other speakers is that most of the sales in Idaho are now deficit sales; that means they are subsidized by the U.S. taxpayer. If we need to have deficit sales out of timber as we take timber out of the U.S. National Forests, there can be some question whether we need to open more of it up. If we did that, we could only increase both the fiscal and environmental damage by doing such things. So I don't believe there's a justification for any hasty legislation.

On the question if legislation is passed—and I recognize sometimes that things move forward with some inertia. If legislation is passed, I'll append to the list of areas which I think should be considered. If legislation is enacted rapidly, I suggest that all 5.6 million acres of roadless area now existing in Idaho should be classed as an appended list of those.

On the question of hard release, I consider that principle as embodying the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1982, section 2118, to be quite a dangerous ill-conceivance. I realize we don't have legislation throughout Idaho yet, and I hope that if legislation is proposed for Idaho, that it be first-classed, rather than through radical notions. The question on hard release is, it would preclude proper Forest Service management of lands. It would prohibit the Forest Service from an orderly and reasoned land management planning process. It would prohibit implementation of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act. It would mandate second-class status to wilderness because under existing Federal laws that we now have, we now have the requirements that the Forest Service consider all possible uses, all of the multiple uses in which wilderness, watershed management, and wildlife management are included. If we somehow preclude a hard release principle in any language, wilderness somehow will be denied the ordinary consideration the Forest Service must give in a careful planning process.

I believe the protection of Idaho's wilderness lands deserves careful thinking. Any legislation which mandates radical change must be opposed. Idaho's public lands deserve first-class protection; anything else would be unacceptable. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

GREATER
SAWTOOTH
PRESERVATION
COUNCIL

162 E. 22nd
Idaho Falls,
Idaho 83401

Statement of
Russell A. Brown, President,
Before the
Senate Energy and Natural Resources
Committee

Three issues form the core of these discussions of the future of Idaho's wilderness:

- * Do the present and past management practices of the U. S. Forest Service create an emergency? Do those lands which have always been, either by chance or intent, wilderness somehow threaten someone in a significant way?

- * If, in the absence of a demonstrated emergency, the Congress decides to enact some sort of omnibus (or, sadly, minibus) wilderness legislation for Idaho, what lands should be included?

- * Should the radical notion of hard release be included in enacted legislation?

The first issue, that of need for hasty legislation, is pivotal. Those lands which have always been wilderness could not logically be critical to the continued health of Idaho's resource-consumptive industries unless those industries have not been operating on a sustained yield principle. If the timber industry has been mining the timber resource on our public lands, that is a problem which requires another type of solution. The expansion of past irresponsible practices into Idaho's last reserves of untouched land could never be considered a prudent act. Given the fact that most timber sales in Idaho are deficit sales (e.g., the Pete Creek and Deer Creek sales to Louisiana Pacific), we could only increase the fiscal and environmental damage by opening new lands to such activities.

> **** No justification can be provided for the enactment of legislation which would be both hasty and final. The words of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, should be our guide, "When it is not necessary to change, it is necessary not to change."

If, however, legislation is formulated, all of the approximately 5.6 million acres of roadless area in Idaho should be designated as wilderness. Among the most critical areas requiring protection are:

- Garns Mountain
- Great Burn-Cayuse Creek
- Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest
- Northern Lemhis
- Palisades
- Payette Crest(French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles)
- Mallard-Larking
- Salmo-Priest
- Sawtooth-White Clouds-Boulders

Central and Eastern Idaho areas to be included are:

- Challis N.F. : Borah Peak
  Pioneers
  Pahsimeroi

- Caribou N.F. : Mt. Naomi
  Worm Creek
  Stump Creek
  Gannet-Spring Creek

-Salmon N.F. : West Big Hole

- Targhee N.F. : Diamond Peak
  Italian Peak
  Lionhead
  Bear Creek

Hard release would be the most dangerous and ill-conceived part of any proposed legislation. It would, if the language of the Wyoming Wilderness Act were used, insure that "National Forest lands not identified as wilderness . . .shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness . . ". Hard release would be a disaster.

*Hard release could prohibit the Forest Service from an orderly and reasoned land management planning process.

*Hard release could prohibit proper implementation of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act.

*Hard release would mandate second-class status to wilderness, for wilderness is one of the legally defined multiple uses.

The protection of Idaho's wilderness lands deserves careful thinking. Any legislation which mandates radical change must be opposed. Idaho's public lands deserve first-class protection; anything else is unacceptable.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Rozell, I understand you're here in place of Mr. Dave Foreman.

Mr. **Rozell**. Yes. Thank you, Senator.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROZELL, EARTH FIRST

Mr. **Rozell**. I'm here to represent Earth First. I'm an oilfield worker from Driggs, Idaho, and we spent quite a bit of work here opposing a 7.3-million-acre wilderness in Idaho here.

We feel that wilderness doesn't really need any defense. We believe in wilderness for its own fate, and one of our major concerns is PC diversity and the preservation of it. And that's about all I have to say.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Rozell follows:]

Earth First!
PO Box 235 Ely, NV 89301
702-289-8636

August 10, 1983

Earth First!, a national conservation organization based in Nevada, with a number of Idaho members has developed an environmentalist wilderness alternative for Idaho. Earth First! has studied the roadless lands in Idaho and developed a recommendation for management in each area. It became clear through the course of our work that there were very few areas with any obvious reason for non-wilderness recommendation. The fact is that the 13 or 14 million acres of roadless lands in Idaho, including land already designated as wilderness, represent only a small fraction of the state. There are at present essentially no problems accruing to the people of Idaho as a result of these lands being undeveloped. The logging industry has more timber than it can handle, and the few minerals available in roadless areas are not even being intensively mined in developed sites. Adequate motorized recreation is available in the many thousands of miles of forest roads and in developed campgrounds.

The basic reason these lands have never been disturbed is due to their lack of significant development potential. The timber is poor quality and there is no significant mineral potential. On the other hand, these lands are very valuable for their contribution to water quality, wildlife, and primitive recreation. Earth First! strongly believes in the importance of wilderness for its own sake. Wilderness and an ecologically healthy land are a vital part of America, a disturbed land can only produce a disturbed society. We oppose the government subsidized logging which will occur if the areas are opened up and instead support wilderness and a continued high quality of life for Idaho.

Our specific proposal for the state of Idaho may be found in the accompanying press release. We recommend wilderness totalling 7.3 million acreas in Idaho. As can be noted, this is more acreage than the Forest Service designated as roadless during the RARE II study. However, even the Forest Service admits that the RARE II study did not actually consider all the actual roadless areas of Idaho. We have studied all the actual roadless land and have recommended as wilderness some areas which the Forest Service did not even list as roadless. Likewise, in some of the areas we recommend the closing of certain primitive roads and include some disturbed sites. These sites will naturally revert to wilderness; they are included in general for the purpose of forming natural, ecologically viable units.

Specific examples of proposals for eastern Idaho include a 585,000 acre Lemhi Wilderness. This is an area of tremendous rocky, rugged peaks and a good population of varied wildlife. There are a few resource conflicts; the timber present is much more valuable for wildlife. Earth First! recommends closing the primitive road which divides the Lemhis in half. We also increase the boundaries over Forest Service studies by including some low elevation wild land on the borders, land which should have never been dropped. Other proposals include a 200,000 Pioneer Mtns wilderness and a 105,000 acre Bear Creek Wilderness.

We, of course, oppose any form of release language.

Our total 7.3 million acre wilderness proposal for the state of Idaho is one which will ensure continued high quality of life in this state and which will actually probably have an overall positive economic effect.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. There are several of you who have spoken of the release language question, hard release, soft release. Ms. Cavell, I think you were the first witness to talk about that; what do you understand those terms to mean?

Ms. **Cavell**. It is to my understanding that the hard release language would indicate that no further decision would be made on wilderness in the future, and that, as I mentioned in my testimony, future generations of children and my children would not have the opportunity to have a direction in those decisions. On the soft release, it would still leave those areas somewhat open.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Brown, you addressed hard release in specific terms. I think there were two or three others who mentioned about it. Pete, didn't you——

Mr. **Cole**. Yes; I did.

The **Chairman**. You questioned hard release, soft release; what do the terms mean to you?

Mr. **Cole**. Again, release language deals with how are you going to handle wilderness classifications, whether it's a potential conflict, for instance. In Palisades area it was mentioned. And I mentioned logically that when you have this problem and the fact that you cannot make wilderness, that to do it at one time precludes either the positve aspects from the wilderness standpoint or from a resource development standpoint. So hard release says that you're going to make one decision and no more; that once you have decided what is going to be wilderness, the rest of the land is going to be open for, quote, "multiple-use management."

In contrast, a soft release statement says that this land may not be approved for wilderness classification at this point in time, but it still has wilderness values, and the resource development values have not been demonstrated. It should therefore not be decided that this point in time until a better evaluation can be made, such as the regular forest plans evaluation.

The **Chairman**. You're not talking about further study area?

Mr. **Cole**. And I am talking about further study areas because——

The **Chairman**. Are you or are you not?

Mr. **Cole**. I am as far as the release language. I use that term because that is what is appropriate now. We have a further study area which says that nothing will be done until further evaluation.

The **Chairman**. Are you suggesting that all areas that are not classified as wilderness be placed in further study?

Mr. **Cole**. If the resource development cannot be demonstrated, that is my position.

The **Chairman**. And whose task is it to demonstrate the resource value?

Mr. **Cole**. That has to do with when the Forest Service does their evaluation, reevaluation of wilderness areas at a regular, it is at that point in time, then, that the resource people and the wilderness people should demonstrate their——

The **Chairman**. So it would remain in study status until the forest planning process would be completed; is that correct?

Mr. **Cole**. Yes, sir, that is correct.

The **Chairman**. Under your suggestion?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brown, you say that—you used the Wyoming deal as an example and say that hard release could prohibit the Forest Service, and so on, as you stated in your statement. Do you perceive that the so-called hard release language modifies or repeals the provisions of the Forest Management Act?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If it were clear that it did not, would you object?

Mr. BROWN. Well, there's an inherent contrast because the language in the Wyoming bill states, and I quote, "National Forest Lands not identified as wilderness shall be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness," very specifically. In our view that presents it from sort of a Sophie's choice of wilderness, right now today or certainly this year.

Those lands which are not identified for wilderness in Idaho in proposed or possible legislation would be barred from future wilderness consideration in the planning process and would be barred from even management. And testimony before Senator Watt indicated that that would pose a great conflict because it would bar—might perhaps bar management in terms of wildlife protection and watershed protection.

So we think that hard release is dangerous because it's all or nothing; it is indeed a Sophie's choice and that's why we're getting such opposition to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cole, you mentioned that wilderness area was designated; could it be redesignated by future acts of Congress?

Mr. COLE. Yes, sir, they could be released.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, isn't it also true that wilderness areas not now designated for wilderness can be added to wilderness later by acts of Congress?

Mr. COLE. Yes, that's my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we have a semantic difference, a difference of understanding the some words. I asked these questions about hard release, soft release because I'm really groping for what it is that people are objecting to in a decision that says, for now this is our decision about what should be in wilderness and the balance will be managed under the Forest Management Act and under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act. How do those—those are our existing laws and it would seem to me that that's a reasonable compromise, but perhaps that compromise isn't acceptable to some. I would hope that this language could be drafted until next year providing that this language does meet and yield to ambiguities that some people have raised.

Thank you very much ladies and gentlemen for your testimony.

I would understand that our witness list is in error, or at least a number of you who are supposed to be here that aren't here. Mr. Conroy, Mr. McGee, Mr. Kimball, Mr. Alland, Mr. King, and Mr. Peterson, I understand, are not here; is that correct?

[No response].

The CHAIRMAN. And I think Mr. Zerza has a substitute; is that also correct?

[No response].

Mr. CHAIRMAN. All right. We hope that those on panel No. 5 have taken their seats, and I see some are.

Mr. Foutch.

STATEMENT OF RANDY FOUTCH, ANSCHUTZ CORP.

Mr. **Foutch**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Randy Foutch and I represent the Anschutz Corp. We are owners in undivided issues of oils and gases in the Palisades area, and I would like to briefly address the oil and gas potential of the Palisades area.

The Overthrust Belt has been mentioned several times this morning that it extends from Alaska into at least Mexico, all the way across the Western United States. The only substantial production of oil and gas production in the U.S. Overthrust is in the southern thrust area of Wyoming and Utah. It's basically in a very unique geological setting, that is very limited, in an area extending something on the order of the magnitude of 50 miles long and 10 miles wide. This production is substantial.

The Anschutz Corp. believes that the Palisades area may have the very same unique set of geological characteristics. Three things leading for oil and gas production on traps: Something to trap accumulation, the source, and a seal on top of the trap. Traps are just almost everywhere in the Overthrust all across the Western United States.

The source in the UP strip, the southern area, is basically cretaceous sediment and the seal is basically also cretaceous sediment. The Palisades area that exists has the same set of cretaceous source rocks, it has the same basic seal, and it has the same overthrust package of sediment called Absaroka, which has tremendous potential for reservoir rock. There have been some activity in the Palisades area but these were drilled, if my memory serves me right, more than 10 years ago. One of them, however, did have encouraging on-gas shows.

It is our belief that the Palisades area is similar in geological area to this Wyoming-Utah portion of the Overthurst, which does have substantial oil and gas production. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. The materials attached to your statement will be placed in the committee file.

Mr. **Foutch**. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Foutch follows:]

Statement of The Anschutz Corporation
Submitted by Randy A. Foutch,
Rocky Mountain Regional Exploration
Manager, at the Idaho Falls Field
Hearings Held August 11, 1983 -
Palisades Area

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Anschutz Corporation is pleased to participate in these field hearings regarding the management of Forest Service Roadless Areas in the State of Idaho and wishes to compliment the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee for conducting these hearings for their foresight in seeking, at an early stage, public opinion concerning the status and uses of these lands.

The Anschutz Corporation is the owner of an undivided 50% interest in federal oil and gas leases covering approximately 176,000 acres in the Palisades Area of Idaho located in the Targhee National Forest, 111,000 acres of which lie within the Palisades Further Planning Area. As an owner of oil and gas leases in this area, we are vitally concerned with proposed legislation which would affect our ability to prudently explore for and develop the reserves of oil and gas which may underly the area.

The materials which follow in this statement are intended to outline and summarize for you the technical information currently available to us concerning the oil and gas potential of the Palisades Area.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Overthrust Belt extends from Alaska into Mexico and crosses over many and varied geographical provinces from the Brooks Mountain Range to the deserts of Arizona and Mexico. The Overthrust Belt has been found in several places, limited in areal extent, to be extremely rich in oil and gas reserves. As an example, the recoverable reserves in just one field (Anschutz Ranch East), six square miles in areal extent, will probably exceed 700 million barrels of oil (including natural gas equivalents). This is the result of a unique set of geological factors.

The potential for giant oil reserves, similar to those already discovered, is greater in the Palisades area than in any frontier area of the Overthrust Belt. The reason for the high potential of the Palisades is the unique geologic similarity of the Palisades to the productive areas already discovered in Southwest Wyoming (see figs. 1 and 2).

II. RESERVES AND GEOLOGY OF THE SOUTHWEST WYOMING OVERTHRUST BELT

Recoverable reserves for the seventeen fields discovered to date in the Wyoming-Utah portion of the thrust belt are commonly estimated at nearly two billion barrels of oil and condensate, and over seven trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The Anschutz Ranch East field in which The Anschutz Corporation owns an interest, for example, is one of the largest fields discovered in the United States since Prudhoe Bay.

Today's currently established production in the United States portion of the Thrust Belt is concentrated in the Wyoming-Utah Area, and furthermore, is almost exclusively confined to a single fairway within this thrust-zone called the Absaroka plate. Basically, the geologic reasons for this concentration of oil production within the Absaroka lie in its relatively rare combination of the characteristics that produce large oil accumulations. Unlike the surrounding thrusts, the Absaroka has a rich oil-generating 'source rock' beneath it, large structural traps within it, and a thick sealing layer of rock overlying it (see figs. 3 and 4). This productive fairway is approximately 50 miles long and 10 miles wide.

Exploration has proceeded northward and southward from the initial discoveries with the hope of finding areas with a combination of geologic factors comparable to this productive section of the Absaroka. The Palisades Area, we believe has the requisite combination of factors for significant oil and gas reserves.

III. POTENTIAL RESERVES AND GEOLOGY OF THE PALISADES AREA

The Palisades area contains the Absaroka plate fairway in striking similarity to its producing area in the south. The same type of oil 'source rock' that underlies the Absaroka to the south is also thought to be present under the plate in the Palisades. Large traps are well evidenced in the surface geology and the Absaroka is covered by another layer of rock which can act as a seal (see figs. 5 and 6). To date relatively little exploration has been done in the Palisades, but the one well drilled in the area (Allday Fed. #1) had very encouraging "shows" of oil indicating tremendous promise for the rest of the Absaroka fairway in the area (see fig. 7). Based upon our current seismic information and considering the large un-explored area and unique geologic resemblance to producing areas, the Palisades may contain significant oil and gas similar in potential reserves to areas of current Absaroka production.

The U.S.G.S. (in open File Report 78-956, circular 860, etc) has described the Palisades area as having... "Geologic environment highly favorable for undiscovered oil and gas. Area is near or on trend with established production and has potential for economic accumulations of oil and gas." The area has also been consistently classified by the U.S.G.S. evaluations as having the highest rating for oil and gas resource potential and oil and gas leases have been issued throughout the Palisades Area.

The potential worth to the State of Idaho of one oil field similar in size to the 700-800 million barrel accumulations found in the southwestern Wyoming Overthrust could have substantial financial benefit to the State. Idaho would receive one-half of all royalties paid to the federal government on production from the Palisades. Idaho does not currently enjoy any commercial oil production and in Anschutz' opinion, the Palisades block represents the area of highest potential for large oil and gas accumulations in the state.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Anschutz Corporation believes that operations in the Palisades can be conducted without compromising the present environmental qualities. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management have attached stipulations to the leases which assure that operations will be conducted in an environmentally sound manner. As shown in Figure 8, there are many roads and trails which may provide access to the area. The actual surface disurbance of the average drillsite location is only 4 acres. As indicated in the Rehabilitation Report of the Fall Creek Oil and Gas Test Well as prepared by the Forest Service (see fig. 9), drilling operations within the Palisades can be conducted with minimal environmental impact.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Palisades Prospect area lies within the Northern portion of the Idaho-Wyoming-Utah thrust belt. This area is now one of the most significant onshore hydrocarbon provinces in the U.S.

The tremendous potential of the Idaho Overthrust has gone unrecognized and relatively unexplored but is now the subject of increasing industry focus. Almost without exception, the companies responsible for the discovery and production of oil elsewhere in the Overthrust are seeking increased involvement in the Idaho extension of the trend. The Palisades area, is the most exciting prospect within that trend to date and has potential for oil reserves that may be unparalleled elsewhere in the U.S.

The Anschutz Corporation requests that the Idaho Congressional Delegation recommend that the Palisades Area, so highly prospective for oil and gas development, be allocated to non-wilderness designation so that its potential may be fully recognized through prudent exploration and development. It is our opinion that utilizing current technology, oil and gas exploration and development can be prudently undertaken in this area with minimal environmental impact; and that the existing lease stipulations appended to the federal oil and gas leases which we currently hold coupled with our desire and ability to responsibly conduct our activities, will ensure adequate protection of the environment of the area.

Respectfully submitted,

THE ANSCHUTZ CORPORATION

Randy A Foutch

By Randy A. Foutch
Rocky Mountain Regional Exploration Manager

RAF:us

PALISADES PROSPECT

SUMMATION OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

The following list represents a summation of the reference materials contained in the Palisades prospect packet as prepared by The Anschutz Corporation and submitted by Randy A. Foutch, Rocky Mountain Regional Exploration Manager, at the Idaho Falls Field Hearings held August 11, 1983 - Palisades area.

FIGURE 1: A. The Anschutz Corporation; September 1982; J. West, G. Bickers.

B. "Tectonic Map of The Overthrust Belt, Western Wyoming,Southeastern Idaho and Northeastern Utah;" compiled by D. L. Blackstone, Jr.; 1981 (Published originally in 1977 by the Geological Survey of Wyoming to Accompany the Wyoming Geological Association 29th Annual Field Conference Guidebook.)

FIGURE 2. A. The Anschutz Corporation; July 1983; J. West, T. Kalstrom; Revised August 1983.

B. Trollinger Geological Associates; "Photogeologic-Geomorphic Evaluation Map of the Idaho-Wyoming Thrust Belt, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah;" February 1981.

FIGURE 3. The Anschutz Corporation; July 1983; G. Bickers.

FIGURE 4. The Anschutz Corporation, October 1981; J. West.

FIGURE 5. The Anschutz Corporation; February 1983; J. West, G. Bickers.

FIGURE 6. The Anschutz Corporation; February 1983; J. West.

FIGURE 7. "Edwin Allday 1 Govt. Mudlog;" (Sample) Oil Shows (Township 1 North, Range 44 East, Section 24, Bonneville County, Idaho); Well Completed 3-19-66; Petroleum Information Corporation Summary - 1966.

FIGURE 8. Comprised from the following topographic maps as prepared by the United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey:

- **A.** Driggs Quadrangle - 15-Minute Series; 1943.
- **B.** Garns Mountain Quadrangle - 15-Minute Series; 1943.
- **C.** Swan Valley Quadrangle - 7.5-Minute Series; 1966.
- **D.** Thompson Peak Quadrangle - 7.5-Minute Series; 1966.
- **E.** Palisades Peak Quadrangle - 7.5-Minute Series; 1966.
- **F.** Palisades Dam Quadrangle - 7.5-Minute Series; 1966.
- **G.** Mount Baird Quadrangle - 7.5-Minute Series; 1966.

FIGURE 9. Donald G. Oman-Forester, Tim G. Connor - Range Conservationist, Hoback Ranger District, Bridger-Teton National Forest; May 1980.

FIGURE 10. **A.** Photograph Taken July 31, 1983; The Anschutz Corporation.

B. Photograph Taken July 31, 1983; The Anschutz Corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moore.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS MOORE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, MINERAL AND CHEMICAL DIVISION, J. R. SIMPLOT CO.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you. I'm testifying today on behalf of the J. R. Simplot Co.'s minerals and chemical division, which is headquartered in Pocatello, Idaho, and employs more than 2,500 individuals in Idaho and other Western States.

This division of the Simplot Co. is engaged in the production and distribution of agricultural fertilizers which are used as crop nutrients throughout the West and Midwest.

Clearly, the reason we are able to manufacture fertilizer products in Idaho is the availability of phosphate rock. It is a resource key to our existence as a fertilizer producer; and, by the way, phosphorus is an element essential to life itself.

The Simplot Co. is in the process of developing a new phosphate mine in the Smoky canyon area of Caribou County in southeast Idaho. This mine, which will come on line next year, will provide the resource base essential for our long-term survival as a viable fertilizer producer.

Ore from Smokey Canyon will be transported through an underground slurry pipeline 26 miles to the existing railhead at Conda, Idaho. The mine and much of the pipeline is located on national forest land.

This project, we think, is an ideal example of the multiple-use concept. Environmental research started at the site 5 years in advance of mining operations. Not only was ecological date collected, it was evaluated and carefully considered in designing the mine and the mined land reclamation plan.

The project, located in a remote, esthetically pleasing area, will demonstrate that it is entirely possible to put our public lands to productive and beneficial use without permanent harm to scenic and recreational values.

Based at least in part on this, it is difficult for us to understand the wisdom in placing any additional acreage in a system which essentially rules out all use. Those relatively few individuals with the inclination, health, and stamina to avail themselves of a formal wilderness experience have ample opportunity to do so in the 3.8 million acres in Idaho alone, already classified as wilderness.

Please keep in mind that minerals are a hidden resource. Only sophisticated, thorough exploration techniques will identify and define an ore deposit of economic significance. That type of exploration simply will not occur on wilderness land.

Furthermore, lower grade mineral deposits which cannot be mined under present market conditions may very well be needed by this country in future years due to economic or technological changes. Wilderness designation effectively prohibits the location and development of such deposits.

It is the position of the J. R. Simplot Co. that no acreage should be added to Idaho's existing wilderness system and that, by congressional action, all designated roadless areas in national forest lands within Idaho's boundaries should be permanently returned to multiple-use management. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I thank both of you gentlemen for your appearance and testimony this morning.

Panel No. 5. Jackie Johnson.

STATEMENT OF JACKIE JOHNSON, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Ms. JOHNSON. I'm Jackie Johnson. Good morning, Senator and staff. I'm here to testify for myself. I want to say that I do support for inclusion in the Idaho wilderness system the endangered Idaho core. And I live in Pocatello and I am specifically interested in adding some areas, some wilderness areas to the wilderness system that would be more accessible to those of us who live in a fairly populous part of a relatively unpopulated State.

One area that I am particularly interested in seemed to be included in Lionhead, a roadless area, I was there about 2 weeks ago. It's an area like many places in Idaho, is astoundingly beautiful, astoundingly wild, and very lightly used. I'd also like to see included specifically Mount Naomi, roadless area, the Italian Peaks, and the west fork of the Main Creek; the west fork of the Main Creek may be particularly important because of it's proximity to Pocatello and its heavy use as a recreation area.

The present wilderness designation of land in Idaho amounts to approximately 7 percent of the overall land base of the State. Even if we were to add 3.5 to 4 million more acres to this, in terms of wilderness, we'd still only be talking about 14 percent of the total land base of the State. And this land is not land which is generally productive for other uses such as agriculture and ranchland.

I'd like to be able—when I'm an old woman in my eighties or nineties, hope to live that long, I'd like to be able to not look back and say we told you so; that we squandered a valuable resource, which few other areas in the world, let alone the Nation, can boast their wilderness is as wonderful as Idaho's. I'd like to be able to look back and say, weren't we smart, weren't we intelligent to have the foresight to take care of this wonderful country.

It's true that Idaho does have the largest amount of designated wilderness land in the lower 48 States, but this is true partially because Idaho has the largest wilderness area in the lower 48 States. I think this is something to be proud of. I think Idaho has something that's comparable to the Taj Mahal, Notre Dame, the Eiffel Tower, and Idaho potatoes. That's all.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much.

Mr. Tibbott.

STATEMENT OF EVAN TIBBOTT, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **TIBBOTT**. Good morning, Senator. I'm going to speak here this morning and I'll try to summarize this as much as I can. My name is Evan Tibbott. I'm a resident of Idaho Falls and I'll just be testifying as an individual.

I guess my main motivation for concern right now is what appears to me to be a repudiation of the progress that has been made over the past two decades in this country toward establishing some kind of balance in our management of natural resources. I'm here today principally to testify in favor of the designation of Garns Mountain and Palisades roadless area as wilderness. My principal interest and familiarities with these two areas spans a period of approximateley 16 years, as the result of day hikes; I've also taken cross-country skiing excursions recently in the last 2 years, extended tours in the Garns Mountain area in the winter. Together with friends I have also canoed and rafted the entire reach of the South Fork from near Swan Valley to Heise and beyond. I believe by reason of these experiences, as well as my general knowledge of the wildlife and natural character of the areas, I believe that they are suitable and should be included as wilderness.

These two areas can be reached easily for day hikes by most residents of the Upper Snake River Valley. At the present time the designated wilderness, about 3.8 million acres, in this State is concentrated largely in the central portion. There are many people, I'm sure, that would enjoy this kind of activity and experience who will find it difficult timewise, at least, to get into these areas. This is another reason why I favor these two areas that are close by a major population center of this State, for wilderness.

I might mention where it comes to wildlife, the region includes mule deer, elk, moose, black bear, beaver, otter, pika, coyote, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles. And on my own trips along the Snake River, I've seen ospreys, night herons, and various species of water fowl. I consider it an ecological unit in itself.

Timber values are generally low in the Garns Mountain area, except in the northern part of the region. The terrain is, for the most part, steep and difficult to penetrate with roads. The taxpayer subsidy to the timber industry, through costly road construction and road credits, becomes an extremely important issue when viewed in the context of resource tradeoffs such as wilderness opportunities forgone and loss of fish and wildlife habitat.

And I ask, why is the Forest Service and apparently the administration placing so much importance on timber sales nationwide when there are approximately 40 billion, not million, but billion board feet of backlog sold of uncut timber, compared approximately to 1 billion board feet in Idaho? This 40 billion applies to most of the national forests.

I'd like to cite a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council, entitled, "Giving Away the National Forests," which was made for the period years 1974 to 1978. The Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales. The Caribou Forest returned only 24 cents to the Treasury for each dollar spent on timber sales. This amounted to a total loss of $1,565,700 for the 5-year period.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tibbott follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF EVAN TIBBOTT

My name is Evan Tibbott. I am a resident of Idaho Falls and will be testifying as an individual. I thank you for this privilege.

I am here to testify, principally, in favor of the designation of the Garns Mountain and the Palisades roadless areas as Wilderness. My principal interest and familiarity with these two areas spans a period of approximately 16 years, as the result of day hikes and cross-country skiing excursions into various parts of this region. Together with friends, I have also canoed and rafted the entire reach of the South Fork from near Swan Valley to Heise and beyond. By reason of these experiences, as well as my general knowledge of the wildlife and natural character of the areas, I can attest to the suitability of both areas for wilderness designation.

Both roadless areas are within the Snake River Range of eastern Idaho contiguous to the Wyoming border, although Garns Mountain Roadless Area is sometimes known as the Big Hole Mountains. These two areas, approximately 115,000 and 111,000 acres, respectively, of wild country lying between Idaho Falls and the border can easily be reached for day hikes by most residents of the upper Snake River Valley. The South Fork of the Snake River, which bounds both regions, with its own rich diversity of birdlife, its scenic aspect and its recreational value to local residents, enhances this larger area. Wildlife found within this region includes mule deer, elk, moose, black bear, beaver, otter, pika, coyote, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles. Along the river can be seen, in addition, ospreys, night herons, and various species of waterfowl. It is essentially an ecological unit, when taken as a whole.

Timber values are low in the Garns Mountain area, except in the northern part of the region. The terrain is, for the most part, steep and difficult to penetrate with roads. Taxpayer subsidy to the timber industry through costly road construction and road credits becomes an extremely important issue when viewed in the context of resource tradeoffs such as wilderness opportunities foregone and loss of fish and wildlife habitat.

Why is the Forest Service and the Administration placing so much importance on timber sales when, nationwide, there is approximately a 40 billion board feet backlog of sold but uncut timber, approximately 1 billion board feet in Idaho? A recent study by the Natural Resources Defense Council, entitled "Giving Away the National Forests", bore the following conclusions: During the years 1974-1978, the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee national forests consistently lost money on timber sales. The Caribou Forest returned only 24 cents to the Treasury for each dollar spent on timber sales. This amounted to a total loss of $1, 565,700 for the five year period. The Sawtooth National Forest returned only 26 cents for a loss of $2,945,400. The Targhee lost $3,775,700.

A recent analysis by a professional forester on the Jersey Jack timber sale in the Nez Perce National Forest revealed that the forest would lose $4,585,327 on this sale. This is because of the high costs of road construction.

In addition to the Garns Mountain and Palisades roadless areas, there are several other areas outside of this immediate region that I feel are worthy of wilderness designation. They are: In northern Idaho, the Selkirk Crest/Long Canyon roadless areas; Mallard-Larkins/Great Burn areas(Clearwater); French Creek/Patrick Butte(Payette); Lick Creek and Needles areas(Payette); Northern Lemhis(Salmon); Borah Peak(Challis) and Smoky Mountains(Sawtooth).

In conclusion, I feel that the time limit which Senator McClure has set for reach final decisions with regard to the vast tracts involved within these roadless areas is impractical and unrealistic in view of the diversity among them in terms of character and natural resources. I, therefore, request the Sanator to allow more time, at least until October, for an adequate assesment to be made of these areas inview of their importance to the people of this state over the long term.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Tibbott, the balance of your statement will appear in full.

Mr. George Wentzel.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Robert Jones.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Craig Groves.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Kay Snyder.

STATEMENT OF R. KAY SNYDER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Ms. SNYDER. Good morning, Senator. I am testifying as an individual in support of 6 million acres of wilderness being included in the Idaho Forest Management Act, as wilderness. I am opposed to sacrificing wildlife habitat and back country streams to erosion from unnecessary and costly logging roads.

Road construction, both directly and indirectly, threatens the existence of viable fish and game populations within these areas. Its direct effects include disturbance of wildlife populations, increased human access into these wild areas, and stream siltation due to steep slopes and unstable soils. Indirectly, road construction, by far the most expensive item in the Forest Service budget, uses money which could be used for fish and wildlife habitat improvement.

Road construction costs are so high that in the areas of the country it costs the Forest Service more to provide access to the timber than the agency receives in payment for the sale of this timber. During the years 1974 to 1978, the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales. The Sawtooth National Forest returned only 26 cents to the Treasury for each dollar spent on timber sales. The Caribou Forest returned only 24 cents. This is because of the high cost of road construction.

Taxpayer subsidy to the timber industry, through costly road construction and road credits, becomes and extremely improtant issue when viewed in the context of resource tradeoffs such as wilderness opportunities foregone and loss of fish and wildlife habitat. When road costs are considered it is often better for the Treasury to leave the timber where it is. It makes no sense to destroy an area's wilderness characteristics and pay to have it done. This is what the American taxpayers, owners of these resources, are doing.

Please support wilderness in the Idaho Forest Management Act. This concludes my testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. Catherine Majumdar.

STATEMENT OF M. CATHERINE MAJUMDAR, LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, IDAHO FALLS BRANCH

Ms. MAJUMDAR. Good morning, Senator. I am here to testify for the Idaho Falls branch of the American Association of University Women. We have about 100 members in our local branch, and Statewide we have approximately 650 members.

The Idaho Falls branch of the American Association of University Women supports the Conservations Coalition's proposal for wilderness designation of approximately half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest Service roadless areas in Idaho. We are especially concerned about the 10 areas the Conservation Coalition has designated as the endangered wilderness core.

We recognize the importance of wilderness as a valued recreational resource in our growing tourist industry. Available wilderness is an important factor in attracting people to work in Idaho. We also recognize the values of wilderness for traditional multiple-use activities: Watershed protection, wildlife habitat, and rangeland. Wilderness has added values for scientific research and artistic inspiration.

We feel roadless areas offer these same multiple-use activities. Therefore we oppose, including in the legislation, release language that will preclude future wilderness designation for existing roadless areas. Roadless areas not designated for wilderness should not automatically be opened to logging, a single use which limits many other uses. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. THANK YOU.

Ms. Pauline Plaza.

STATEMENT OF PAULINE D. PLAZA, REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. PLAZA. Thank you, Senator. My name is Pauline Plaza. I'm a regional representative for the National Audubon Society, a national conservation organization with 500,000 members nationwide and 1,200 members in Idaho. We appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today about further designation of wilderness in the State.

Establishment of a national forest in Idaho 90 years ago had both local and national significance, and we think that designation of wilderness today also has both local and national significance and international significance, since no other country has a national wilderness preservation system.

This time our chapters are working with Idaho conservationists on areas, acreages, and boundaries of areas to be designated. Our final comprehensive proposal will be out in October, but at this time we endorse at least the endangered wilderness core and about two dozen other areas. The final acreages, as I say, will be out in the fall.

These areas protect watershed conditions, water quality in fisheries, maintain wildlife habitat, and protect the scientific and educational values for which wilderness is so important. I think from this statement it's obvious that wilderness is multiple use as multiple use is defined in the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

In particular, wilderness leaves natural processes free to act. Phenomena such as insects, viral disease create habitat diversity that supports a full complement of wildlife, including such species as elk, moose, black bear, mountain lion, grizzly, wolf, lynx, goshawk, golden eagle, and a three-toed woodpecker.

According to the 1980 national survey of fishing, hunting, and wildlife-related activities, 50 percent of Idahoans hunt or fish. They spend an average of $450 per year on this activity. Big game hunters alone spent $234 per year to pursue species such as elk or moose, whose habitat is best managed as wilderness.

This is a substantial wildlife-based economy and it's not even considering the nonconsumptive users who observe, photograph, or otherwise use this wildlife. The lands also returned dollars to the counties as payments in their taxes, so they're not lost as revenue producers.

Timber we see as an apparent conflict with wilderness, not a real conflict because on most sites, particularly in southeastern Idaho, timber production can't pay for itself. In short term it forms a subsidy to the timber industry; in the long term it's a drain on the National Treasury. It increases the national debt; it provides a negative return on taxpayers' investment. Costs of sale preparation, road construction, and also future management practices, such as commercial thinning, are usually—are far larger than the receipts received.

The Forest Service's own testimony, their own data that I have looked up in forest planning records and other studies, such as Gloria Helfand's study of the Bighorn-Weitas, indicate this fact very clearly. These kinds of areas with high wildlife and watershed values are much more suited to wilderness management than timber management that would damage the other amended resources.

Finally, we oppose language in a future bill that would bar lands not now designated as wilderness from reconsideration for wilderness in future planning cycles. This robs the Forest Service of a valuable management tool and also deprives future generations of this choice. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Plaza follows:]

TESTIMONY OF PAULINE D. PLAZA, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY REGARDING DESIGNATION OF NEW NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS AREAS IN IDAHO

For the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
August 11, 1983
Idaho Falls, Idaho

My name is Pauline D. Plaza and I am a Regional Representative for the National Audubon Society, a national conservation organization with 500,000 members. Our Rocky Mountain Region comprises six states including Idaho, with 20,000 members in 42 Chapters and 1200 members in Idaho. We appreciate the opportunity to speak to you today about designation of further wilderness in the State.

Just as the establishment of the Idaho national forests some 80 years ago had both a national and a local purpose - to protect watersheds and ensure a permanent supply of timber - so establishment of wilderness there in the 1980's has both local and national significance.

Much information on existing roadless areas remains to be collected, and our Chapters will be working with other Idaho conservation groups on exact acreages and boundaries of areas we'd like to see designated. These include at least the Endangered Wilderness Core already mentioned, to wit :

- Salmo-Priest, Idaho Panhandle National Forest
- Selkirk Crest/Long Canyon, Idaho Panhandle N.F.
- Mallard-Larkins, Idaho Panhandle National Forest
- Great Burn (Hoodoo), Clearwater N.F.
- Payette Crest (French Creek, Lick Creek-Secesh River, Needles), Payette National Forest
- Sawtooth Completions (Tenmile, Smoky Mtns.), Boise N.F.
- Palisades, Targhee N.F.
- Northern Lemhis, Challis N.F.

- White Clouds/Boulder Mountains, Challis N.F.
- Garns Mountain, Targhee N.F.

These ten should form the starting point of any Idaho wilderness bill. We also favor adding another 22 areas supported by Idaho conservationists.* A comprehensive conservationists' proposal will be forthcoming in October.

Wilderness would be good management for these areas because they maintain watershed conditions and water quality, provide habitat for wilderness-dependent or -associated wildlife and fish, serve as clean air reservoirs, preserve intact ecosystems for study and enjoyment, and contribute to the economic diversity and well-being of the State. As wilderness they would be true multiple-use areas.

We strongly oppose the inclusion in any wilderness bill of language barring lands not designated in this round of legislation from ever being reconsidered for wilderness. This robs our descendants of the choice to designate more wilderness and deprives the Forest Service of a valuable management tool. It arrogantly assumes - contrary to current use trends - that demand for wilderness is static. (The Resources Planning Act reports assume a 2% per year growth in use).

Wilderness has important biological functions. It preserves intact the complex ecosystems on which human life and civilization - and culture - depend. We need to keep such areas as a "control" where we can study the operation of natural processes. By understanding these natural processes and adapting to them, we can better manage non-wilderness lands, with a tremendous savings in human life, property and financial resources. Establishing large chunks of wilderness also maintains viable habitat for wilderness wildlife. I'd like to elaborate a bit on that topic, and on the economic values of wilderness.

* A preliminary list of these areas appears on page six.

Wilderness-dependent wildlife. Shrinking habitat for such species as mountain caribou, grizzly and black bear, mountain lion, wolverine, elk, moose, peregrine falcon, lynx, marten, fisher, mountain goat and bighorn sheep will be buttressed by designation of the wild lands enumerated previously. These are species which require undisturbed habitat, solitude, ample home range, old growth forests or other habitat components which wilderness can best provide. Many citizens of the United States will never see such wildlife because these species were thoughtlessly extirpated from much of their former range. Idaho is fortunate to have habitat enough to support them.

The welfare of the grizzly in particular concerns us: areas currently or recently occupied, such as Lionhead or Selkirk Crest/Long Canyon, can best support this species if designated as wilderness. Habitat disturbance and poaching have eliminated the great bear from most of its range. Requirements of the mountain caribou, of which only 20-25 survive, make the maintenance of wilderness in Salmo-Priest and the Selkirks a necessity. While caribou haven't been sighted in Selkirk Crest/Long Canyon, it contains excellent potential habitat that could be used by a recovering population. Mallard-Larkins, North lemhis, Bighorn-Weitas, Sawtooth additions, and the Great Burn still support the endangered grey wolf. The maintenance of wild country with healthy wild ungulate populations is the best assurance for survival of this species.

Economic benefits. Wilderness provides the matrix to support healthy fish and wildlife populations on which recreational activities such as hunting, fishing and wildlife-watching depend. According to the 1980 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, 50% of Idahoans fish or hunt. Expenditures for these activities in the State amounted to about $150 million in 1980, or $450 per sportsman. Big game hunters spent an average of $234 each to pursue such species as elk, mule deer or black bear, which benefit from wilderness designation. Some 719,000 Idahoans use wildlife in a non-consumptive fashion.

Although expenditure figures weren't given for this activity, they must be quite large, since wildlife observers outnumber both hunters and fishermen in Idaho (the categories overlap somewhat, however).

Wilderness is also the base of operations of a growing number of guides and outfitters, who use wild country as part of their business. Much of their income depends on access to undisturbed lands and the healthy wildlife populations maintained there.

Economists Walsh, Gilman and Loomis also point out another economic value of wilderness. They term this its "preservation value", defined as the amount people are willing to pay for the option to use wilderness, for simply having it exist, and to keep it for future generations. In Colorado they calculated the preservation value of the existing 2.6 million acres of wilderness at $19 per household or $20.6 million state-wide (Walsh, Gilman and Loomis 1982). Preservation values for Idaho wilderness would probably be calculated as even larger.

It's imperative to point out that timber harvest, one of the apparent conflicts with National Forest wilderness in Idaho, often does not pay for itself. For the Forest Service region including the Payette and Salmon Forests and lands south, the Service calculated that receipts covered only half of costs in 1979 (U.S. Forest Service, 1979). Several other studies confirm this (Barlow et al., 1980; Hyde, 1980). Recently Gloria Helfand's study of the Bighorn-Weitas showed that timber harvest is not economically viable over the long term in some parts of that roadless area, even though they now support stands that appear financially tempting. Costs of reforestation, thinning, sale preparation, and administration, road construction or maintenance are greater than receipts. Low productivity, soil erosion, and poor regeneration make long-term and short-term timber management unprofitable on many Forests. Current inventories and yield tables are often inaccurate and overestimate growth potential (O'Toole 1983; Wikstrom & Hutchison 1971). Timber is not good business on such sites; it doesn't provide sufficient return on the taxpayer's investment. Sales of these stands form a subsidy to the timber industry and contribute to increasing the national debt.

We believe the benefits of designating the areas in question as wilderness substantially outweigh the benefits of opening them to development, particularly in terms of wildlife and watershed conditions. We urge you to designate them as wilderness.

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ADDITIONAL ROADLESS AREAS SUPPORTED BY CONSERVATIONISTS FOR WILDERNESS DESIGNATION

Idaho Panhandle N.F.:	Scotchman Peaks, complements proposed wilderness in Montana
Clearwater N.F.:	Bighorn-Weitas - important elk herd, grey wolf
Challis N.F.:	Lost River Range(Borah Peak, southern Pahsimerois, King Mountain) Diamond Peak
Salmon N.F.:	West Big Hole, which compliments proposed wilderness in Montana
Sawtooth N.F.:	Pioneers, Cache Peak
Boise N.F.:	Steel Mountain, Trinities, Red Mountain, Scott Mountain
Payette N.F.:	Rapid River, Council Mountains
Caribou N.F.:	Mt. Naomi, Stump Creek, Worm Creek, West Mink Creek
Targhee N.F.:	Diamond Peak, Italian Peaks, Lionhead, Bear Creek

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Mr. Richard Hobbins.
[No response].
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cyril Slansky.
[No response].
The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Craig Groves.

STATEMENT OF CRAIG R. GROVES, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. GROVES. Other than in Idaho Falls and building some houses over in Yellowstone, I went on a weekend backpacking trip in Caribou National Forest just west of Palisades Reservoir in the Bear Creek roadless area. In 2 days up there we encountered motor bikes, hunters, horses, explosions, creeks full of mud from sheep trampling through them, high mountains with so much grazing I could hardly find the grass. Needless to say, we didn't see much wildlife up there, nor did we find much peace and quiet. And if this is the idea that the Forest Service has for multiple use, I think we need a lot more wilderness in Idaho. When I have been out backpacking, I have encountered sometimes fishermen, and I appreciate the fact that Idaho has some excellent wilderness areas where I can see a lot of wildlife; the hunting and fishing is good and I can generally find peace and quiet. But I think that's changing. A couple of years ago I took a back country trip into the Sawtooth Wilderness and saw more people and horses than anything else and experienced little, if any, solitude. In the River of No Return Wilderness every day there were over 100 people that began float trips down the Middle Fork during the season. As a recent article in Newsweek points out, Americans are descending upon wilderness at a greater rate than ever. And one point seems clear to me, and this is, we need more wilderness.

I've urged the Senator to include in his legislation the endangered Idaho wilderness core that's being proposed by conservation groups. This proposal includes two outstanding areas near Idaho Falls, the Garns Mountain wilderness area and the Palisades wilderness area. The Garns Mountain Area is another one with an abundance of wildlife and excellent fishing or as a steep canyon country. The Palisades has excellent hiking trails and lots of wildlife. Though there's been some controversy in the Palisades of oil and gas, none have been found there yet.

In addition to the 10 areas proposed by the conservationists in their four proposals, I'd like to comment on a couple of other roadless areas in eastern Idaho. Just outside of Pocatello in Caribou National Forest is a small roadless area, the West fork of the Main Creek. In deciding the source of water supplied to the Pocatello areas, I used a great deal of effort in day hiking and cross-country skiing just miles from Pocatello. This areas seems like an excellent candidate for wilderness. In other nearby roadless areas, Lionhead is north of Henry's Lake. This small roadless area up at Targhee is part of the Great Yellowstone Ecosystem and is a very important grizzly bear habitat. If you've read the papers lately, you know the grizzly is in trouble, and wilderness designation can help save this part of his habitat.

Last, I urge the Senator not to include the hard release language in his wilderness bill. By banning roadless areas from ever being considered for wilderness again, this language would eliminate the potential of future generations to enjoy these pristine wildlife lands. Deciding the fate today of tomorrows wilderness areas in Idaho seems to be shortsided at best to me. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Groves follows:]

Route 1, Box 159
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
August 11, 1983

Senator James McClure, Chairman
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: Testimony on Management of Forest Service Roadless Areas

Dear Senator McClure:

As a boy growing up in a heavily industrialized section of southern Ohio, my opportunities to enjoy wilderness areas were very limited. Indeed, my appreciation for wilderness simultaneously evolved with my academic interests in biology, and particularly ecology. Now employed as a biologist at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Site, I fully appreciate the wilderness opportunities that are available in Idaho. These areas offer high quality hunting and fishing, help preserve the natural diversity of wildlands in our country, and present the scientist with a pristine outdoor laboratory in which he or she can study ecosystems in their most natural state. As an avid ecologist and outdoorsman, I just can't seem to get enough of Idaho's wilderness. But herein is a problem. There just don't seem to be enough wilderness areas to go around.

Several years ago, I attempted to take a backcountry trip into the Sawtooth Wilderness. Hoping to find solitude and enjoy the high mountain lakes, I found nothing but people and horses everywhere. My living room at home offerred more solitude. This year I took a float trip down the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in the River of No Return Wilderness and enjoyed (?) my float with the other 125 people/day that "put in" on the Middle Fork. As a recent article in Newsweek points out, Americans are descending upon wilderness areas at a greater rate than ever, and are in danger of "loving wilderness to death." There is one clear message here, and it is simply that Idaho and the United States need more wilderness areas.

I urge you to include in your legislation, as a minimum, the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core that conservationists (Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Environmental Council, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, The Audubon Society) will propose in detail in October. The ten areas proposed in this core (Long Canyon, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mts., Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mts., Salmo-Priest) are the highest quality and most threatened roadless areas in the state. I think it is very inconsiderate that these hearings are being held before conservation groups have had sufficient time to put together their proposal. It is conservation groups that probably know more and undoubtedly care more about wilderness than any other special interest group. Not giving them proper time to submit a proposal seems negligent to me.

Recently you sent out a survey concerning wilderness to approximately 120,000 Idahoans. Neither I nor any of my friends in Idaho Falls, most of whom are both registered voters and conservationists, received this survey. Even more disturbing than the apparent bias in mailing is the content of the survey itself. Idahoans are being asked to comment on four alternative wilderness proposals for which no information is provided except vague boundaries. As an Idaho Falls Post-Register editorial indicates, any decisions resulting from this survey will be made in a vacuum.

The conservationists' Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core proposal will open up over 50% of Idaho's remaining roadless areas for multiple use, while protecting the state's most critical areas for fish, wildlife, and non-motorized recreation. Please notice that their proposal will constitute far less acreage than proposal No. 4 (Idaho Wildlife Federation) in your survey. In addition to supporting the conservationists' proposal, I would urge you not to include hard release language in your legislation. Such language would bar Forest Service roadless areas from ever being considered for wilderness designation again. From a planning perspective, hard release language seems short-sighted at best. Why should the decision be made now to exclude wildlands from wilderness consideration forever, thus eliminating the potential for future generations to enjoy these pristine lands? I personally wouldn't want such short-sighted thinking to be my legacy.

Competent management of natural resources requires long-term planning. With regard to the Forest Service, the Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act were established partially to ensure that long-term planning takes place in this agency. Unfortunately, the current Administration relies heavily on short-term thinking to solve long-term problems. Their current plans call for doubling the sale of timber by the Forest Service, even though there is a 3-year 40 billion board feet backlog of sold, but uncut timber nationwide. This number includes 1 billion board feet of backlog in Idaho! Environmentalists and conservationists are often viewed as extremists, particularly with regard to the wilderness issue. It's my opinion that, more often than not, they are forced into an extreme position as the only viable means to protect our wildlands in the face of irrational planning by those designated as caretakers of our public lands. The current plans to increase timber sales with huge timber backlogs is a glaring example of poor planning and misguided management.

In Idaho, both the timber industry and the Forest Service have submitted meager proposals for wilderness designation, which, if enacted, would open mostroadless areas for logging. In many roadless areas, logging would irretrievalby damage pristine streams, impact wildlife populations, and deny future generations access to wildlands. Last year, these same two groups were responsible for the lowering of water quality standards in the state of Idaho. As a result, the Forest Service can now conduct timber sales on steep, erodible slopes where sedimentation to high mountain streams will be an unavoidable consequence of logging roads. Meager wilderness proposals and campaigns to lower water quality can be expected of the timber industry but are appalling when endorsed by the Forest Service, a supposed steward of our public lands.

To add insult to injury, the vast majority of timber sales in Idaho are deficit sales in which the federal government (i.e., the taxpayer) loses money. A recent study by the National Resources Defense Council indicated that during 1974-1978, the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee national forests in Idaho consistently lost money on timber sales. This loss was primarily due to the Forest Service practice of subsidizing the cost of logging roads. Most recently, television and newspaper interviews in Idaho Falls with Targhee officials have revealed that deficit sales remain commonplace on their forest. I suspect the same is true for other forests in Idaho. The point is that many roadless areas (perhaps all) in Idaho have timber thatis not profitable to sell at the present time and/or under the present Forest Service sale conditions and practices. As a taxpayer, I certainly cannot endorse paying to have the wilderness characteristics of these roadless areas destroyed. The best management strategy appears to be designation of the majority of these roadless areas as wilderness.

I believe that the conservationists' proposal will be a sound, well-researched, and reasonable alternative to those proposals embodied in your survey. I hope that you will consider it carefully.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the wilderness issue.

Sincerely,

Craig R. Groves

Craig R. Groves

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate your testimony.

Representative JoAn Wood has arrived. Would you come forward and testify please?

STATEMENT OF JoAn WOOD, IDAHO STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Ms. **WOOD**. Thank you, Senator and panel members and ladies and gentlemen. I am State Representative JoAn Wood of district 20 which comprises Clark, Custer, Lemhi, and Jefferson Counties.

Many acres of the present Idaho wilderness areas and lands now under study for wilderness designation lie within the borders of district 20. In preparation for the last election, Representative Ray Infanger convassed the people of our district. I represent a majority of them in expressing anger and outrage at the Federal Government's continued land grab of the natural resources of the State of Idaho.

For more than 20 years our citizens have been defending themselves against the so-called environmentalists who care not for the victims of their elitist movement—elitist because only about 2 percent of the total population will ever visit a wilderness area; most prefer to go to a developed recreation area.

There is a legal as well as a moral question to the Federal Government's right to claim State lands. Idaho was admitted to the Union on the same basis—the Equal Footing Doctrine—as the Thirteen Original Colonies, in which no land was retained by the Federal Government.

There is a fair way to bank the lands of Idaho. If outside interests would like to pay Idaho to maintain wilderness for use, or if the Federal Government would like to do so, we might accept payment for loss of revenue to our State. A recent Oregon study shows that adoption of proposed new wilderness areas in that State would result in a local financial loss of 606 million annually. Proposed new wilderness areas in Idaho would raise total acreage to eight times that of Oregon's proposals.

Many who now live in Idaho are descendants of hearty pioneers, driven from their productive lands before, to carve an existence from the resources of this new land. Everything needed to sustain life must come from the Earth. This people believed that God gave them the stewardship over the land and charged them to till the ground, subdue the Earth, dress it, and keep it. Our unique canal systems and productive croplands, our vast grazing, mining, and timber interests are evidence of this wise stewardship.

My husband and I firmly believe in responsible care of not only our private lands, but also those leased from State and Federal Government. The land can be used and remain productive and unspoiled.

In my legislative district mining interests contribute substanially to the economic base of Clark, Custer, and Lemhi Counties. The Cypress mines in Challis National Forest, a $375 million business, will be in full production within 60 days. This mine employs 560 people and promises to be one of the major molydenum mines in North America. The mine, in cooperation with an interagency task force, will insure maintenance of high environmental standards. I have witnessed restoration procedures in mining today and, along with the general public, find these practices completely acceptable. In fact, using the resources of our land, then restoring the scenic value of that land, it responsible stewardship.

Yes, we do care for the environmental aspect of our land. We have pride in the unique beauty of our State. Our State parks exhibit this every bit as well as national parks. State forests and parks in the east and the south are beautifully managed for the public. They have no lockup of their lands by the Federal Government.

Wilderness is not an investment in the future as some would have us believe. Not 1 single acre once designated wilderness has ever been returned to multiple use, nor can we see in any of the long-range plans that it ever will be. Rather than putting our resources in a bank account for future use, it's like putting them in a vault and sealing it forever. Forever will not benefit the children of Idaho.

Areas under consideration for wilderness designation in my district include over a 119,000 acres in the Borah Peak area of Challis National Forest, undetermined acreage in the Italian Peak area northwest of Dubois, as well as over a 168,000 acres in Challis and Salmon National Forests, and most of 450,000 acres along the Montana border that would be impacted by the 18-mile wilderness study area.

This State faced a financial crises in the wake of loss of expected revenue from timber, mining, and agriculture this past year. However, State endowment lands brought in over $6.5 million. We need to be allowed to use all the resources from the land within our State boundaries to meet the needs of the people of Idaho.

The people of district 20 support proposal No. 1: No additional wilderness. We agree with Congressman Bob Smith of Oregon and his constituency when in answer to his questionnaire they said, more wilderness? No thanks, by a vote of over 73 percent.

A similar survey conducted by Senator Symms shows that 86.7 percent of those answering think Idaho has enough or too much wilderness now.

District 20 also brings this message, Senator McClure; 3.8 million acres is more than enough; 20 years of study of roadless areas is more than enough. We ask you kindly to resolve the question in favor of no more wilderness For the sake of the economic health of Idaho, let our people be free to develop the natural resources of our State. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Larry Svab.

STATEMENT OF LARRY G. SVAB, SHELL OIL CO.

Mr. SVAB. Good morning, Senator, my name is Larry Svab. I am a senior land man in Shell Oil Co.'s Rocky Mountain division, western exploration and productions. I appreciate this opportunity to appear today and present our views on the management of roadless areas in Idaho's national forests.

Shell believes that the Palisades, West, area of the Targhee National Forest and the Borah Peak area of the Challis National

Forest have considerable potential to become hydrocarbon producing provinces. Preliminary geological studies are encouraging. They prompt us to conclude that further studies and probes are needed to define the degree of mineral potential these areas offer.

I am here principally to support the need for a multiple-use determination for the Palisades, West, area and the Borah Peak area. We would continue our geologic studies if the Palisades, West, and the Borah Peak area are left open for multiple use, and if oil and gas leases can continually be issued.

Shell's seismic work would employ methods which would not cause significant adverse environmental impacts. I can assure you that Shell is committed to conducting all of its operations in a responsible manner that provides adequate environmental safeguards.

With the above in mind, Shell's technical staff is willing to meet privately with the committee to discuss the technical aspects of the Palisades, West, area's and the Borah Peak's area mineral potential. We offer our expertise in this area to help in your decision-making process on this matter.

The final comment we have concerns three points we wish to make about the drafting of the language for the bill. We feel they should be considered and incorporated into any wilderness bill for Idaho.

No. 1, areas should be explored for their mineral potential before being locked away into a highly restricted single-use management description.

No. 2, balanced wilderness legislation can only be achieved with a permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness.

No. 3, the continual study of RARE II lands must be terminated, and the legal sufficiency of the RARE II process must be statutorily affirmed.

Shell believes that an area's subsurface resources can be potentially as important as an area's surface resources. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Ruland Gill.

STATEMENT OF RULAND GILL, WEXPRO CO.

Mr. GILL. Thank you, Senator. I represent Wexpro Co., which is a subsidiary of Mountain Fuel Supply Co. Mountain Fuel is the gas utility that serves northern Utah and southwestern Wyoming, and is the largest supplier of energy in Utah.

Mountain Fuel is also the company that thought up—was the operator that began the overthrust group shoot that was responsible for the overthrust exploration which we now know. In that process we've been studying the Palisades area for 3 years and have done extensive geophysical and geological work in the area. And in that regard, we would endorse the answer to the statement that has been provided before.

I'd like to address a little bit about the potential of the Palisades area as it affects the gas utility. First of all, last spring we began the necessary right-of-way work to bring low cost, clean natural gas service to southeastern Idaho. Unfortunately we were unable to get any interstate pipeline hookup and are looking for domestic gas reserves in Idaho, so that we might move forward with that project. I heard it stated that no exploration has been conducted in the Palisades area. There's a simple answer for that; the Sierra Club has brought suit against the Federal Government and others that has stopped that exploration.

Let me tell you what our company has found about the Palisades. Unfortunately the same forces that created those beautiful mountains, we think created an oil and gas trap, similar to what's found down in the Evanston area. We think this trap contains 1.7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas and approximately 86.8 million barrels of oil. What that means is this: If you take 375,127 dwellings in Idaho, as per the 1980 census, the Palisades field by itself would heat all the homes in Idaho for 43 years. If oil and gas is found, according to the mineral leasing act, half of the Federal royalty would go to the State; therefore, millions, if not billions of potential dollars could go into the State pockets.

I think one of the great misconceptions that the environmental groups would have you believe is that oil and gas exploration is a rate, ruin and ravage operation when it comes to extensive environments. Frankly, that is just not true. Oil and gas industry has proved exploration can be undertaken in sensitive areas and environmentally acceptable manners; you're not necessarily sacrificing habitat and scenic and wilderness values.

I'd like to show you a picture of a well in Clear Creek Field. I picked this particular picture because it's on top of a mountain, it's in Carbon County, Utah; it was drilled in 1966. This picture was taken by Mr. Rodney Smith of U.S. Geological Survey.

That same hilltop was again photographed in September 1974, by Mr. Paul W. Burchell, petroleum engineer with the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, shown almost complete rehabilitation. We have found that that is true. There is drilling being done by Getty and by others in the Jackson Hole area, the Sierra Club has been involved with this and given their approval; and although the well was dry, the rehabilitation is almost complete.

Let me summarize it this way. As a public utility and as an exploration company, we need the reserves that are there. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Doug Bean.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS BEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, IDAHO PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Mr. BEAN. Thank you, Senator. My name is Douglas Bean, executive director of the Idaho Petroleum Council, a division of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association.

Our basic position is, that with 3.8 million acres in Idaho already under permanent wilderness classification, that's adequate, that's enough, and no more is necessary or needed.

As one spokesman said Tuesday at the Boise hearing, you can't feed your family or educate your kids with a lot of beautiful scenery. Industries, which recommend no more wilderness or very limited additions, are the backbone of the State's economy, the producers, the creators of job opportunities, the sources of tax revenues, for Federal, State, and local governments.

A point I want to stress is that my industry believes strongly in adequate wilderness and roadless areas. We recognize clearly there are lands which are sensitive and unique, which qualify for special management and protection.

Yet, it is a proven fact that we can have both orderly development of oil and gas resources and maintenance of fragile and sensitive areas. That's been proven so many times in national forests, national wildlife refuges, and sanctuaries, it's just indisputable.

The enourmous amount of acreage under lease or application in forests in region 4 of eastern and southern Idaho underscores industry's belief that there is high oil and gas potential in this area, in spite of the comments you heard from a political science professor, from Idaho State University, this morning trying to masquerade as a geologist.

In southwestern Wyoming and Northeastern Utah, just a few miles from Idaho's borders, a billion barrels of oil and several trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered in the Overthrust Belt just in the last 8 years.

Discoveries in Idaho would seem to be only a matter of time, and we should be doing everything possible to encourage more exploration. America cannot run without oil, and the more homegrown oil we can find, why, the safer and more secure the energy future of the country is.

I submit that the areas—an area's subsurface resources are potentially as important and valuable as the surface features. If mineral resources are unknown, then a major, critical component to sound decisionmaking is lacking.

Oil and gas exploration and production are essentially a nondestructive use of land, while widespread preservation and lockup is an economically destructive nonuse of public lands.

The most critical component, though, of any balanced wilderness legislation is language for the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness classification. We strongly urge that the Idaho wilderness bill incorporate permanent release and legal sufficiency language. This is the only fair approach because since wilderness designation is permanent, nonwilderness designation also should be equally permanent. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bean follows:]

STATEMENT OF
DOUGLAS E. BEAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
IDAHO PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Idaho Falls
August 11, 1983

Thank you, Senator McClure:

My name is Douglas Bean, Executive Director of the Idaho Petroleum Council, a division of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, called RMOGA. RMOGA is a trade association whose hundreds of members account for more than 90% of the exploration and production of oil and gas in the Rockies.

I welcome and appreciate the opportunity to offer the following comments concerning proposed legislation on disposition of Forest Service roadless areas in Idaho. This is a matter which has been dragging for about 20 years, and the question should be resolved once and for all.

I suggest these hearings are no time for emotion, but a time to face facts squarely and realistically, and get our priorities in proper order. I submit that the need for more domestic oil and gas and other strategic minerals - to eliminate the dependency on uncertain foreign imports - and the need for total quality of life for this country, outrank other matters to be considered today.

All national forests in Idaho, both the Region I and Region 4, with one exception, have issued oil and gas leases, or have applications pending. The exception is the Boise National Forest. Attached to these remarks is a forest-by-forest breakdown of oil and gas leases issued or applied for, with the amount of acres involved.

Leases in the Caribou and Targhee forests cover about 90% of the acres, and there are numerous leases in the Challis, Sawtooth and Salmon forests.

The enormous amount of acres under lease or application in Region 4 underscores industry's belief that there is high oil and gas potential in Idaho, although no production has occurred yet. Even with limited exploration in the state, oil companies, large and small, have spent over $160 million looking for the hydrocarbons in the last several years.

In southwestern Wyoming and northeastern Utah, just a few miles from Idaho's borders, a billion barrels of oil and several trillion cubic feet of natural gas have been discovered in the overthrust belt just in the last eight years.

Discoveries in Idaho would seem to be only a matter of time, and we should be doing everything possible to encourage more exploration, not placing potential productive areas in a restrictive status.

I suggest that Idaho, with 3.8 million acres already in permanent wilderness, has enough, and needs no more. As one spokesman said Tuesday at the Boise hearing, you can't feed your family or educate your kids with a lot of beautiful scenery.

Industries, including oil and gas, which recommend no more wilderness or very limited additions, are the backbone of the state's economy - the producers, the creators of job opportunities, the sources of tax revenues for federal, state and local governments.

My industry believes strongly in adequate wilderness and roadless areas. We recognize clearly there are lands which are sensitive and unique, which qualify for special management and protection. But wilderness is not the only way an area's surface resources can be protected. Existing statutes already in place provide adequate protection for these unique areas. (National Environmental Protection Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air Act, Areas of Critical Concern provision, and others.)

If the massive lockup of public lands continues in Idaho and other states, then the people of this country will become endangered species. The saturation point has been reached in Idaho, and no more wilderness is necessary.

We feel strongly that continued access to federal forests for mineral exploration and development is of paramount importance to local, state, regional and national economies.

An area's subsurface resources are potentially as important as the surface features. We believe and recommend that an area's mineral resources should be explored and produced prior to placing it in a highly restrictive status. This was a major provision of the Wilderness Act of 1964 - explore the lands before withdrawing them permanently from access.

I respectfully submit that Senator McClure's committee must have all the relevant information about the land's resources - both surface and subsurface. If the mineral resources are unknown because exploration has or will be prohibited, then a major, critical component to sound decision making obviously is lacking.

Oil and gas exploration and production are essentially a non-destructive use of land, while widespread preservation and lockup is an economically destructive NON-USE of public lands.

It is a proven fact that we can have both orderly development of oil and gas resources AND maintenance of fragile and sensitive areas. This has been proven so many times in national forests, national wildlife refuges and sanctuaries, it is indisputable. The two do co-exist, and I wish time permitted me to describe some of them.

We can't think simply in terms of quality of life. Quality of lif refers only to the outdoor environment. The environment isn't just the trees, rivers and mountains and beautiful scenery. It is also our jobs, our homes and schools and churches, and agriculture and transportation. All these other environments require an assured supply of energy, and energy companies have the obligation to find and deliver the fuels for all environments. Only if the energy is available will we have total quality of life, both for the outdoors and indoors.

America cannot run without oil, and no area in Idaho or elsewhere with oil potential, should be barred from exploration. The more homegrown oil we can find and produce, the safer and more secure the energy future of the country will be.

So, I reiterate, that any and all lands proposed for wilderness designation in the Idaho bill should first be evaluated for their mineral potential before designation as wilderness.

Public opinion surveys taken within the last year confirm that the majority of the electorate favors resource development that balances economic and environmental interests. According to Sindlinger & Co., almost 65% of the people contacted favored policies that attempt to stimulate growth and achieve energy independence while protecting the environment.

A Gallup poll also found more than 75% of American people believe it is possible to maintain strong economic growth and still maintain high environmental standards.

The most critical component, however, of any balanced wilderness legislation, is language providing for the permanent release of lands determined to be unsuitable for wilderness classification. These lands should be released promptly back into multiple use.

We strongly urge that the Idaho wilderness bill incorporate permanent release and legal sufficiency language. This is the only fair approach, because since wilderness designation is permanent, non-wilderness designation also should be equally as permanent.

Thank you again, Senator, for the opportunity to express these views in behalf of the Idaho Petroleum Council and Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association.

from Region #1 U.S.F.S.
at Missoula

ACREAGE FOR
IDAHO OIL & GAS LEASE OFFERS

BY COUNTY by Forest

BENEWAH COUNTY (9)	
St. Joe NF (156)	989.6
BONNER COUNTY (17)	
Coeur D'Alene NF (143)	14,670.6
Kaniksu NF (146)	170,123.5
	184,794.1
BOUNDARY COUNTY (21)	
Kaniksu NF (146)	269,947.4
St. Joe NF (156)	7,732.0
	277,679.4
CLEARWATER COUNTY (35)	
Clearwater NF (142)	22,173.3
IDAHO COUNTY (49)	
Nezperce NF (152)	4,803.4
KOOTENAI COUNTY (55)	
Coeur D'Alene NF (143)	94,845.8
LATAH COUNTY (57)	
St. Joe NF (156)	40.0
LEMHI COUNTY (59)	
Clearwater NF (142)	2,344.3
St. Joe NF (156)	14,178.9
	16,523.2
SHOSHONE COUNTY (79)	
Clearwater NF (142)	20,818.9
St. Joe NF (156)	312,807.6
	333,626.5
TOTAL COUNTY ACRES =	935,475.3

2. Acreage for Idaho O&G Lease Offers (con't)

BY FOREST by County

CLEARWATER NF (142)	
Clearwater County (35)	22,173.3
Lemhi County (59)	2,344.3
Shoshone County (79)	20,818.9
	45,336.5
COUER D'ALENE NF (143)	
Bonner County (17)	14,670.6
Kootenai County (55)	94,845.8
	109,516.4
KANIKSU NF (146)	
Bonner County (17)	170,123.5
Boundary County (21)	269,947.4
	440,070.9
NEZPERCE NF (152)	
Idaho County (49)	4,803.4
ST. JOE NF (156)	
Benewah county (9)	989.6
Boundary County (21)	7,732.0
Latah County (57)	40.0
Lemhi County (59)	14,178.9
Shoshone County (79)	312,807.6
	335,748.9
TOTAL FOREST ACRES =	935,475.3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401

2820

JUL 21 1983

Mr. Douglas Bean
Idaho Petroleum Council
Box 547
Boise, ID 83701

Dear Mr. Bean:

This letter is followup to your July 21, 1983, request for information on oil and gas lease activities for the National Forests in the Intermountain Region (Region 4) in Idaho.

Forest	National Forest System (NFS) Acres in Forest	Number of Leases	Acres under Lease	Number of App's	Acres under App.
Boise	2,645.316	0	0	0	0
Caribou[1]	1,284,460	521	970,419	14	30,669
Challis	2,463,764	15	40,628	99	421,668
Payette	2,314,436	0	0	6	28,408
Salmon	1,771,011	14	28,700	33	119,116
Sawtooth	1,802,695	59	163,344	0	0
Targhee[2]	1,311,737	456	927,039	155	372,080

[1] NFS acres in Caribou National Forest in addition to that part of the Cache National Forest administered by the Caribou National Forest and the Curlew National Grasslands which are also administered by the Caribou National Forest.

[2] Lease and application information is estimated.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Bean.

Mr. Richard Hughes.

STATEMENT OF DEAN A. MOSES, ATLANTIC RICHFIELD CO.

Mr. MOSES. I'm substituting for Richard Hughes. My name is Dean Moses; I work for Atlantic Richfield Co.

Atlantic Richfield is primarily a domestic producer of oil and gas; therefore, we are very concerned with the management of our Nation's public lands. We believe it is essential for the Idaho delegation to decide on a wilderness proposal which will provide for a balance of multiple uses. Atlantic Richfield Co. is not opposed to the concept of wilderness. On the contrary, we recognize that wilderness lands are an important part of our Nation's heritage. We do not believe, however, that lands containing energy and mineral potential should be designated as wilderness. It is imperative that priority consideration be given to mineral exploration in those areas which contain potential for energy reserves before a long-term decision, such as wilderness is made. Atlantic Richfield Co. believes that areas should be explored for energy and mineral potential prior to permanent placement in a highly restrictive single-use management prescription, wilderness.

With regard to specific areas, Atlantic Richfield is particularly concerned with the Mount Naomi further planning and Worm Creek recommended wilderness areas. Despite what I heard earlier this morning on the Idaho Overthrust, anyone who fully understands geology and geophysics realizes that it takes time to develop a viable prospect. We are just beginning a long-range exploration plan involving surface and subsurface geological evaluations in this part of Idaho and Utah. We believe this area has similar structural features as the main producing trend of the Overthrust Belt. As a result, we are committed to spending more than $800 thousand this year on a seismic program which covers a regional 40 mile line directly south of Mount Naomi. Worm Creek and Mount Naomi are directly on trend with this line. Mount Naomi's southern boundary lies within 10 miles of our regional seismic program. We believe that our willingness to spend such considerable funds, as well as time and effort, on this project should be taken into consideration during your deliberations on wilderness.

In addition, we support permanent release of those areas determined not suitable for wilderness designation. One of the most critical factors in making a balanced wilderness decision is providing for the permanent placement of areas determined to be unsuitable for wilderness designation. Lands placed in wilderness remain so in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise. It seems only fair and reasonable that lands unsuitable for wilderness be returned to multiple-use management in perpetuity until Congress determines otherwise.

Atlantic Richfield Co. would like to thank you, Senator, for the opportunity to present our views here today, and we commend you for holding these public hearings prior to drafting the actual wilderness legislation itself. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Brian Buck.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Fred Birdsall.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRED BIRDSALL, PUBLIC LANDS COORDINATOR, CONOCO

Dr. BIRDSALL. Yes; thank you. I am public lands coordinator for Conoco. My testimony in Boise described why my company needed hard release language for our long-term investment security. I'd like to switch to another subject today on the compatibility of our oil and gas operations with sensitive environments. You have heard a lot in these hearings and you will continue to hear because our oil work is irreparably damaging wilderness withdrawal [illegible] essential to protection of it. However, as Mr. Gill has testified on the proven ability to rehabilitate, it simply does not bear out that argument.

I'll start with a story on Senate bill 2801, the wilderness bill last year. During hearings on that bill chaired by Senator McClure, we heard the vice president of the Audubon Society describe to the Senate the awful consequences of oil activities on Federal lands. And you probably know that the Audubon also owns a number of wildlife refuges on private lands, and on those private refuges they encourage oil exploration and production. The royalty revenue is important to the work of the society. The oil operations are carefully controlled to be in harmony with the wildlife environment, and we have no great problems with that.

A few days after I heard the Audubon testimony describing these terrible effects, our exploration manager was called to the Audubon's offices to see how we could expedite work on a private lease that we held from them in Louisiana. Today we are drilling on that lease. I hope we do find oil and so does Audubon. It's just multiple use at its best, a true case of eating your cake and having it too. This is not an attack on the Audubon for appearing to have double standards, but rather a caution to Congress to look carefully at exaggerated claims of incompatibility.

Conoco, like others, seeks to be on the cutting edge of science. A part of that is our improved and improving ability to treat the land gently while havesting its resources. We have operated an oil field for 50 years in the Federal Wildlife Refuge at Aransas Pass; that's a fragile home to 22 endangered species. The magnificent whooping crane winters there amongst our pumps, pipelines, and oil field equipment. We are fortunate to have this living, striking testimony to coexistence because under today's restrictions we probably would not have had the opportunity to enter those lands.

A few years ago, we drilled a dry hole near Gray's Lake, a highly sensitive environmental area southeast of here. We met all the conditions to operate with no harm whatsoever to the fragile surface and wildlife resources. We are but one of several companies who have explored and drilled eastern Idaho, and we have a continuing interest to explore and drill more. It would be tragic indeed to deny Idaho's industry future on the alleged, but misinformed, basis of incompatibility.

I recall a quote attributed to Mark Twain. Upon reading of his death, accidently posted in the obituaries, Mark Twain wrote back, "The recent reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

You have heard many claims of incompatibility during these hearings, and like Mark Twain's death, they are very greatly exaggerated. We hope you will remember this when you return to Washington to write our bill.

On a personal basis I might say that I am an active user of the wilderness. I have enjoyed the mountains, the forests, hiking, and backpacking in the wilderness, and I expect to continue to visit the wildernesses in the future. However, I hope—thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Ms. Marie Bailey.

STATEMENT OF MARIE BAILEY, IDAHO WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. **Bailey**. Senator and staff, I welcome the opportunity to speak to you today regarding an issue very important to my center of living and my way of life. I am Marie Bailey and I represent Idaho Women in Timber. We are an organization of women and men involved in Idaho's timber industry. We are loggers, office personnel, mill people, foresters, and concerned citizens who derive our livelihoods directly from the forest.

Idaho Women in Timber is dedicated to both a quality environment and a healthy timber industry. We do not think it is a question of either/or but a matter of striking a viable balance. The Idaho forest is a complex resource comprising of land, plants, water, air, wildlife, and equally as important, people. It needs careful, thoughtful management to assure a stable economy.

Idaho Women in Timber is an organization pledged to increase communication, promote constructive legislation, and encourage education as it relates to the timber industry in Idaho.

The Federal Government, especially the Forest Service, is Idaho's largest forest landlord. Timber harvest levels on national forest lands are shrinking. Since 1930 almost one-fourth of the national forest land in Idaho, capable of growing crops of trees, has been placed in a limited-use classification, such as wilderness and primitive areas. The national forests are vital to the country's wood supply. They contain 46 percent of all the Nation's soft wood growing stock; that is, the wood must used in housing construction and for pulp and paper. With tens of millions of acres of national forest land frozen for years during RARE I and RARE II, the timber supply in the West is becoming critical. Uncertainty over the land base available for timber has put many mills and communities on a hand-to-mouth basis. As long as more land, capable of growing crops of trees, are put aside, hundreds of communities and thousands of workers live in uncertainty. Capital improvements for mills are risky, and counties face severe tax problems, especially if mill closures occur. The consequences of this local and regional uncertainty is felt throughout the State. Idaho's forest products industry is basic to the State's economic well-being. The timber industy employes 20,000 people directly and many communities are totally dependent upon the timber industry payroll to support their services and retail businesses.

In addition, 25 percent of the national forest receipts from timber sales are devoted to helping finance Idaho's schools and road system. In 1979, the most recent good business year for the timber industry, the Forest Service contribution to the countries in the State alone totaled $9 million.

Roadless areas are not wilderness and are generally no different than the 10 million acres of national forest that have been managed for multiple uses, including timber. For one reason or another the timber sales have been placed in other areas and roads have not been constructed. Since the Forest Service future timber sales plans are heavily dependent upon timber within the nonselected roadless areas, the controversy must be resolved, both to assure a sound timber industry in Idaho and to assure the other valid uses, including wilderness and timber production.

What do we do when the wilderness becomes aggressive? The Mountain Pine Beetle has killed billions of cubic feet of good timber in the Targhee National Forest. On land owned by the timber industry, infested trees are being salvaged as they become infested or cut before infestation. State lands and private ranches, which are run for profit, see relatively few problems from the beetle. What problems there are stem from the wilderness areas and national parks, which allow the bug a field day.

If wilderness could be taken by itself in isolation from the real world, there would be no problem. The trouble is wilderness areas do not exist in isolation; they often border on private land.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your statement. The statement will be made part of the record and the attachments will be made part of the file.

Ms. BAILEY. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Bailey follows:]

My name is Marie Bailey and I represent Idaho Women In Timber. We are an organization of women and men involved in Idahos' timber industry. We are loggers, office personnel, mill people, foresters and concerned citizens who derive our livehoods from the forest directly.

Idaho Women In Timber is dedicated to both a quality environment and a healthy timber industry. We do not think it is a question of "either - or", but a matter of striking a viable balance. The Idaho Forest is a complex resource, comprising of land, plants, water, air, wildlife and equally as important, people. It need careful, thoughtful management to assure a stable economy.

Idaho Women In Timber is an organization pledged to increase communication, promote constructive legislation and encourage education as it relates to the timber industry in Idaho

The Federal Government, especially the Forest Service, is Idahos' largest forest landlord. That makes pulic policy the key factor in determining what happens to Idahos' forest today and in the future. It also means we all have a say in the decision-making process.

Timber harvest levels on National Forest lands are shrinking. Since 1930 almost ¼ of the National Forest land in Idaho, capable of growing crops of trees, has been placed in a limited use classification such as Wilderness and Primitive areas. The National Forests are vital to the countrys wood supply. They contain 46% of all the nations softwood growing stock, that is, the wood most used in housing construction and for pulp and paper. With tens of millions of acres of National Forest land frozen for years during RARE I and RARE II, the timber supply in the West is becoming critical. Uncertainty over the land base available for timber has put many mills and communities on a hand to mouth basis. As long as more land capable of growing crops of trees, are put aside hundreds of communities and thousands of workers live in uncertainty. Capital improvements for mills are risky and counties face severe tax problems espically if mill closures occur. The consequences of this local and regional uncertainty is felt throughout the State. Idahos' forest products industry is basic to the States' economic well being. The timber industry employs 20,000 people directly and many communities are totally dependent upon the timber industry payroll to support the services and retail businesses.

In addition, 25% of the National Forest receipts from timber sales are devoted to helping finance Idahos' schools and road system. In 1979, the most recent good business year for the timber industry, the Forest Service contribution to the counties in the State totalled $9 million. In one school district alone, McCall - Donnelly (#421) Forest Service contribuiton receipts totalled $305,049 or 21.5% of the districts revenue for 1979. By 1982, the Forest Service contributions has fallen to only 5.6% of the districts total revenue. We are concerned that when people make decisions about the forest that they keep in mind the impace on the mills, jobs, schools, and community stability.

Roadless areas are not wilderness and are generally no different than the 10 million acres of national forest that have been managed for multiple uses including timber. For one reason or another the timber sales have been placed in other areas and roads have not been constructed. Since the Forest Service future timber sales plans are heavily dependent upon timber within the non-selected roadless areas the controversy must be resolved, both to assure a sound timber industry in Idaho and to assure the other valid land uses, including wilderness and timber production.

What do we do when wilderness becomes aggressive. The mountain pine beetle has killed billions of cubic feet of good timber in the Targhee National Forest for example. On land owned by the timber industry, infested trees are being salvaged as they become infested or cut before infestation. State lands and private ranches which are run for profit, see relatively few problems from the beetle. What problems there are stem from the wilderness areas and National Parks - which allow the bug a field day.

If wilderness could be taken by itself, in isolation from the real world, there would be no problem. The trouble is wilderness area do not exist in isolation. They often border on private land. When an insect epidemic is allowed because of federal law to spread beyond the wilderness, is the government liable for the private owners dead trees, loss of profits and increased costs for changed cutting plans?

What does the beetle do to enforcement of the Endangered Species Act on private as well as public lands? The grizzly bear and the mountain caribou are federally listed. Insects drastically alter the habitats of both species. Trees are killed and fall down into such a tangled configuration that wildlife -- along with us humans -- cannot walk through the mess. When the wilderness fire comes and burns the windfall and all else flat, it will be a long time before the land will provide cover and food for caribou and bears.

Where as the wilderness system in not necessarily made to cater to people, National Parks are different. They have been people oriented from the start. Because of the mountain pine beetle being able to run rampant in Glacier and Yellowstone fire has become a terrible hazard to vistors. Some camp sites have become death traps.

When a dozen or so tourists become trapped and burned to death in a fire, the mountain pine beetle will be the cause but the people will be responsible.

Foresters are trained to believe that people can live in harmony with nature. But that takes some work on the peoples part, and some changes on natures part. Where nature is simply allowed to run its course, humans can be harmed."

The question is how much of our commerical forest can we afford to set aside and support.

Timber availability is the most important influence on the viability of the industry. A stable adequate supply of timber from all ownerships is essential to an econmically sound, competitive wood products industry in Idaho.

Yet, largely as a consequence of public policy, timber in Idaho has been artifically scare -- adequate volumes exist, but it has not been available.

With the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals deceision and the Forest Services future timber sales plans upon timber within the nonselected roadless areas the controversy must be resolved to assure that other valid land uses be properly designated. Idaho Women In Timber feel that it is critical that we have a bill that would release all non designated areas not classified as wilderness and that they be released to Multiple Use Management the includes timber, mining and grazing. Such a decision is absolutely vital to the future econmic health of Idahos' timber industry.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Jay Dopp.

STATEMENT OF JAY DOPP, LUMBER PRODUCTION INDUSTRIAL WORKERS LOCAL NO. 1117

Mr. DOPP. Thank you, Senator. I am Jay Dopp and I represent Lumber Production industrial Workers Local 1117 in St. Anthony, Idaho.

We support Federal legislation to resolve the wilderness issue in Idaho. We definitely are in favor of immediate congressional action to settle the Idaho wilderness issue once and for all. We feel that this issue has been dragged on far too long now for anyone's good.

We also feel that there is far too much land in these roadless study areas that are being considered for wilderness. In fact, many of these areas that are set aside for study really don't have any unique or rare quality that would or should place them into a wilderness category. There are some areas, however, in the study that are truly beautiful wilderness, and we do not want to see them disturbed.

We are all environmentalists in a sense, but we must use commonsense when it comes to determining what should be placed into wilderness and what should be placed into multiple use. So let's get these issues settled. Get the wilderness that is wilderness set aside where it belongs and the rest put back into multiple use and managed properly. If we just try to work together a little harder, I am sure this issue can be settled in a way that is satisfactory to everyone. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your statement. I wish to thank all of the members of this panel for your testimony.

I want to recognize the arrival of my colleague in the Senate, Senator Symms. As Senator, do you have any questions of the members of the panel or any statement you would like to make?

STATEMENT OF HON. STEVEN D. SYMMS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator SYMMS. Mr. Chairman, I'll be very brief. I don't have any questions to ask the panel right now. I appreciate all the witnesses that have testified and those who will. And I apologize to you, Mr. Chairman, that I was not able to be here when you started this morning; however, I had a commitment at the other end of the State and couldn't get here any sooner. But I think that you certainly deserve our commendations for having these hearings and allowing all Idahoans an opportunity to speak to this issue.

And I'll just also say that I hope that these hearings—I agree with the last speaker, I hope that these hearings will mark the last in many chapters of this wilderness question in the State of Idaho. We have studied it and studied and studied it, and I think it's worthwhile for us to note that we have 3.8 million of legislative and protected wilderness. That's almost 10 percent of all the lands in Idaho if you add in those RARE II lands that are now managed as wilderness. One-sixth of the Government land and full 25 percent of the Forest Service land is already in the wilderness state presently, so we clearly have more than any State in the Union. And I would hope that when this set of hearings is over, that you as chairman will have a fairly good feeling of how much additional acreage should be designated to wilderness in Idaho, if any, and were the RARE II studies sufficient to meet the policy requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, and should Idaho's RARE II bill include language that will release the land for multiple use that has been studied but rejected for the wilderness designation.

When we were with you in Boise the other day, I could see that you have a very broad range of opinion on those questions, but I think those are things that we have to address in the Congress. I would hope that all the constituents in the State would recognize the problem that Chairman McClure has in trying to get a happy meeting place between these diverse points of view. I'm trying to go into these things with a broad, wide open opinion of what we should do, but I can't help but mention, I think, that when I hear witnesses testify about the potential for oil and gas in this part of the world, that it would be much better in the long run for us to improve our technology and to improve our ability to have side-by-side relationship between all interests of energy production and mineral production and the great outdoors than it would be to be sending our sons off to the Persian Gulf or some other place, the Caribbean Basin, to fight over very critical minerals or oil and gas.

So I hope that some resolution of this can be made, and I think we should pay heed to the fact that Idaho already is a State that has made a large contribution to the Nation's wilderness reserve and that we don't have to take a back seat to anyone in terms of how much we have. I think there's about 4 acres of wilderness for each person living in the State right now, which is a considerable amount of land when you view it in terms of other parts of the world. So I look forward to the remaining part of this hearing and then the other two hearings you'll be having throughout the State, and I again say, I appreciate you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing Idahoans the opportunity to have their input to this important decision that we have to make. And I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Symms, I appreciate your contribution to this discussion and look forward to working together with you in trying to develop a bill that is a reasonable compromise for various points of view expressed to us by Idaho citizens. Thank you again, Senator.

I would now like to announce at this time that we will take about a 10 minute recess and give the reporter a moment to stretch and relax.

[Brief recess.]

The CHAIRMAN. The subcommittee will come to order. Panel No. 7? There will be two people moved from panel 10 to panel 7 and one person moved from panel 7 to panel 10. I hope that's all very clear.

Mr. Clark Collins.

STATEMENT OF CLARK L. COLLINS, PRESIDENT, IDAHO TRAIL MACHINES ASSOCIATION

Mr. COLLINS. Senator McClure, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Clark Collins. I am president of the Idaho Trail Machines Association. On behalf of the over 500 members of the Idaho Trail Machine Association and estimated 25,000 off-road motorcyclists of Idaho, I would like to address this hearing on the proposed Idaho wilderness bill.

The wilderness controversy has been erroneously portrayed by many as a recreation versus development issue. Motorized recreation has been ignored by those taking this stand, and speaking as a representative of the trail bike riders of Idaho, we cannot support any additions to what is already the second largest wilderness area of any State in the Union.

We have proven our responsibility by our many years of cooperation with our public land managers. Through our membership in the Idaho Trails Council, we have demonstrated our willingness to share the trails with other users. We have, in fact, been honored by that organization for the hundreds of miles of trails cleared annually by ITMA members. These trail improvements and use of State parks and recreation ORV funds benefit all users and assist our land managers, enabling them to maintain a larger trail system than would otherwise be possible. The majority of Idaho trails suffer from a lack of use and maintenance rather than overuse by trail riders.

Multiple-use management has in the past represented conservation and the balanced use of our natural resources. The lands being considered fort wilderness classification are presently being managed to protect their wilderness values without the restrictions imposed by this Federal designation.

We feel the Forest Service is capable of managing these lands without legislative intervention. For those lands that are primarily of recreational value, we would support a less restrictive classification protecting them from commercial exploitations but allowing a broader range of recreational opportunities and less restrictive management requirements.

As we see it, the push for more wilderness is not supported by the majority of Idahoans, nor by the State government, nor the Federal land managers, but rather by out of State based, special interest societies of environmental extremists, the majority of whom have never been to Idaho and never will be.

The management by exclusion and discriminatory restrictions imposed by wilderness designation have resulted in the tragic overuse of the easily accessible outer edges of these nationally noted areas, and the virtual nonuse and neglect of the majority of these lands. We have thousands of miles of trails in Idaho but not enough so that those seeking a solitary trail experience can be assured of having their favorite trail all to themselves.

We support wilderness; not the artificial Federal land classification but the natural wilderness where there are no manmade landing strips. There are no trail bikes, not because it is against the law, but because Idaho's true wilderness will not physically accommodate them.

We support opportunities for solitude and natural experience. Those desiring these types of recreation should seek them where they exist rather than attempting to have them legislated into existence.

We are not asking for a lion's share of our public lands for our selfish exclusive use. We seek only the opportunity to share these lands with other users. We therefore expect no less consideration from others. Encountering others on the trail should be an opportunity to make new friends, not the destruction of a solitary recreational experience.

Prior motorized recreational use of an area should have a bearing on its suitability for wilderness, if that type of use is to be excluded by the designation. That has not been apparent in the past nor has it been allowed in the consideration of this proposed legislation. We therefore oppose any additions to federally designated wilderness and will present additional written testimony within the time limit, regarding the areas of specific concern to us. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Ms. Kathy Schwalm.

STATEMENT OF KATHY SCHWALM, OUTDOORS UNLIMITED, INC.

Ms. SCHWALM. My name is Kathy Schwalm and I represent Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., Sawtelle Chapter, and I appreciate the opportunity to testify at this hearing.

We are a group of outdoors men and women in eastern Idaho who depend on the Federal lands for our livelihood; we use Federal lands for recreational purposes, we have lived in and loved all of Idaho lands in many cases for generations.

I do not want to reiterate all the facts and figures that the forest products industry and the livestock industries and the mining industries have given you. They are true and we agree with them.

We are an organization that has proposed the multiple use of public lands since the first wilderness activist began proposing the lockup of millions of acres of valuable resources. We believe there are many other management tools available to the Federal land managers and that wilderness should be left for the really special areas.

Most of the people that we represent are working folk; therefore, they are not on my mailing list. They are very busy working and so they are not much for joining, going, or signing up. So I have a hard time saying numbers, but there's a lot of us.

We believe that proposing every 5,000 10,000 or 15,000 acre piece of unroaded real estate for wilderness is badly warping Congress original intent of the Wilderness Act.

I personally have spend a great deal of time in the Sawtooth Mountains and wilderness areas. I can see why that area would be so designated. But Lionshead and Mount Borah, they are just one big nice mountain. Pretty, yes, in their own way, but so are a lot of others. They are not threatened by any big development like logging, mining, or oil. The Centenials are fun, they're wide open, roaded for years, and they're great for grazing. But wilderness? No. I realize that grazing is allowed in wilderness areas, however it becomes so difficult that it doesn't make it worth it for the grazers. And if it were, why are the sheep and cattlemen not in favor of more wilderness?

It disturbs me that so many think that only great, good quality recreation can take place in wilderness areas. My personal, best experiences have been in nondesignated areas. I personally am a horseback rider but I'm going to fight for the trail bike rider's right to recreate in forest areas and outdoor places, because next will be the horse and next will be the human.

Threatening an area with the production of a resource such as timber, minerals, or oil is not a good reason to turn an unroaded area into automatic wilderness. The forest lands, that is, Palisades, Mallard-Larkin, were set aside for just that purpose, for the future needs of a growing country. Who decides when that future becomes present? We all assumed it was to be a free market system, not a big government who would decide.

The biggest problem in my experience with the designation of wilderness is that it does not really preserve anything. The five designated campgrounds get so overused it's pitiful, and there become so many rules that it's almost impossible to have a real old-fashioned outdoor experience. If you really want to preserve our mountain areas, we recommend that some other available management tools, such as natural unroaded areas, closures during parts of the year, and multiple-use principles, be used more extensively. Wilderness, if it truly is wilderness, will preserve itself by its very nature.

We have many other concerns about the wilderness issue in general.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Schwalm follows:]

Testimony for Idaho Wilderness Hearing

by Kathy Schwalm

My name is Kathy Schwalm, I represent Outdoors Unlimited, Inc., Sawtelle Chapter, a group of outdoors men and women in Eastern Idaho who depend on Federal lands for their livihood, use Federal lands for recreational purposes, have lived in and loved all Idaho lands in many cases for generations.

I do not want to reiterate all the facts and figures that the forest products industry and the livestock industries and the mining industries have given you. They are true and we agree with them.

We are an organization that has proposed the multiple use of public lands since the first wilderness activist began proposing the lock-up of millions of acres of valuable resources. We believe there are many other management tools available to the Federal land managers and that wilderness should be left for the really special areas.

We believe that proposing every 5 or 10 or 15,000 acre piece of unroaded real estate for wilderness is sadly warping Congress' orignal intent of the Wilderness Act.

I personally have spent a great deal of time in the Sawtooth Mountains and Wilderness Area. I can see why that area would be so designated. But Lionshead and Mt. Borah - they are just one big mountain. Pretty - yes, in their own way, but so are a lot of others. They are not threatened by any big development, logging, mining, etc. The Centenials are fun - wide open, roaded for years and great grazing. Wilderness - No! (I realize that grazing is allowed in wilderness areas, however it becomes so difficult it is not worth it, and if it were why and the sheep and cattle men not in favor of more wilderness?)

Threatening an area with the production of a resource such as timber, minerals or oil is nota good reason to turn an unroaded area into automatic wilderness. The Forest lands i. e. Palisades, Mallard-Larkin, were set aside for just that prupose -for the future needs of a growing country. Who decides when that future becomes present? We all assumed it was to be the free market system not big government who would decide.

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We have many other concerns about the wilderness issue in general. The economic impact on communities and counties is generally detrimental. County and schools income is cut way back.

Recreation does not produce new wealth but is a priveledge of the wealthy. It becomes subsidized by government and other producers of new wealth.

We are very concerned with the attitudes of the preservationists toward Federal lands. Their God seems to grow as the number of acres in wilderness grows. Man is bad, wrong, and terrible while government - more and more of it is good.

Man and his need of products that come from the National Forest is not bad. It is not wrong to need lumber to build you house, or mineralsthat make your watch or all the chemicals that are used from the byproducts of manufacturing these raw materials. We do not believe all these raw materials should come from other countries because a segment of our population wants to lock-up millions of acres for their own personal use.

In conclusion, we believe Idaho has already been designated enough wilderness from Forest and BLM lands to take care of her population for generations. We also support strong release language for further planing areas and roadless areas. We believe the Forest Service needs to get on with managing our forests.

We would also like to remind the Idaho delegation of their promise to Idahoans when the Central Idaho Wilderness Area was mandated - that there would be NO MORE wilderness in Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Zane Abbott.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Carl Atamanczyk.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pete Huebner.

STATEMENT OF MARTY HUEBNER

Mr. HUEBNER. I'm Marty Huebner. I'm speaking on behalf of Pete, we're exchanging positions.

My name is Marty Huebner. I'm speaking as a private citizen as a former back country license guide.

Senator, most of what we've heard today about justifying why we should use the wilderness is based on so-called economic reasons. In my view, many of the facts and figures cited for so-called economic reasons were pretty onesided, dishonest, and misleading. Perhaps without meaning to, most were slanted for the benefit of one industry or interest group. And if I hear that big lie that wilderness locks up everything one more time, I think I'll throw up.

If we look at the situation absolute honesty, in terms of how we, U.S. taxpayers, fare in nearly every transaction involving public lands, we taxpayers lose money. This is not the land management agencies fault, it's the Congress because that body has not provided a way for the Government to even recover its costs in multiple-use ventures, much less add a little money to the Treasury.

Multiple use of public lands refers to timber, recreation, grazing, water, soils, mining, wildlife, and I could prove, if I had the time, that we taxpayers subsidize them all. We lose money overall on timber sales, as has been mentioned, because all Government costs involved aren't recovered. We taxpayers get no compensation for use of public lands and water's free by recreationists like me who use them, and the men and women who harvest fish and wildlife like I do; we get no compensation for that. It's all for free. We taxpayers get no compensation for some waters provided free to cities, agriculture and industry from public lands. We get no compensation for the mineral wealth extracted free from public lands by the mining industry, it's all a big giveaway. And we get about 50 cents on the dollar back from our grazing.

As I said, we taxpayers subsidize all multiple use, but since we taxpayers are also part of the communities, industries and interest groups involved, Congress won't be changing the situation. The only way we can cut Government spending involving these public lands and perhaps help cut down on our horrible national debt in question is to leave them as wildernesses.

We didn't buy wildernesses, we didn't make wildernesses, we got them free. It's our duty to leave them in the public trust and minimize our tax burdens. So much for the economic issues involving wilderness.

I agree with the thousands of other men and women and kids in Idaho who hunt and fish, many of them members of the Idaho Wildlife Association, that we keep all wildernesses study areas, Forest Service, and BLM as wilderness, especially the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. We must not deviate from the methods Congress has used in the past to methodically and deliberately evaluate and establish wildernesses. The wilderness is patient; the only people really to exploit our public resources are impatient ones who want to get their grubby little hands on it.

If the lands are designated for nonwilderness use but then so not used, these lands must be available to be reevaluated as wilderness at some future planning period.

In the last year I personally have been on foot in 10 of Idaho's national forests. I've even been to Alaska twice and seen much of their wilderness that everybody talks so much about. Our beautiful and unique Idaho wildernesses are better; let's keep them as they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mrs. Sandra Voelker.

STATEMENT OF SANDRA S. VOELKER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mrs. VOELKER. Good morning, Senator, my name is Sandra Voelker, I'm a resident of Idaho and I would like to speak for additional wilderness this morning.

I've heard a lot of people this morning say that they have lived in Idaho for a great number of years and so have their families, and with a lot of the opinions stated, I can only say that it seems that familiarity breathes contempt.

I was born in Nebraska. And in Nebraska the land is divided very neatly into squares, and we spend a lot of time dreaming there. We go with with maps to the Western States and we plan our vacations. We look at those maps and we find the big areas of green; we don't look for the roads, we don't look for the real estate developments. We look for places to vacation, for places to get away. It was very important to me then, and it's still important to me now as an Idaho resident. This is a personal argument but, as you can see, it's also an economic argument. Tourism is a very important industry here.

There are two ways to look at this situation. One of them is practical and economic, and I think that's been handled beautifully. The other one concerns the quality of the State and the quality of our lives as a result of how we treat that State.

One argument I would like to address is one that I've heard several times, and that is, that wilderness is supposedly not for everyone. It's being maintained for supposedly a very small percentage. I have heard the handicapped and the elderly mentioned as people who can't use the wilderness. I really don't know if the elderly and the handicapped would agree with that. I don't understand why, if that is the case, we have handicapped organizations who are organizing behind wilderness and behind their support for wilderness. It doesn't seem to make any sense, I think we're putting words in their mouths.

There seem to be other rationale behind this argument. Probably part of it is economic, undoubtedly. It seems like the other part of it, perhaps, could be an excuse for some sort of indolence. I would like to know when it became so abhorrent to Americans to put out a little effort for their enjoyment.

It looks to me like we have an argument here as the same kind of argument we have for network television, and look what that did to quality. There's nothing wrong with sweating a little bit to get something that's worthwhile; I think we'd all benefit from it.

To kind of summarize economic arguments, we've got the timber and the mining industry saying that they need to earn the dollar today. They say we'll get some part of that dollar, I am not so convinced. I would like to say that probably that dollar could be earned tomorrow if it's not earned today through some careful planning. The wilderness that we use unwisely today will never in its natural, original state be available to us again; that's a permanent commitment.

We are urged to act with expediency; we are urged to—it seems we are almost being urged to rush through this situation. In issues like that, often, things like morality, sensitivity, quality, and aesthetics get pushed aside. It seems like those kind of values are more basically American than economic gain, or at least maybe they should be. Also these things generally end up being counterproductive, even economically. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Voelker follows:]

WILDERNESS TESTIMONY
for the Senate Energy & Natunal Resources Committee.

Sandra S. Voelker
242 5th. St.
Idaho Falls, Id, 83401

Long before I resided in the lovely state of Idaho, I spent my childhood growing up in rural Nebraska. I spent many winter evenings pouring over maps of the western United States. Two features attracted my attention: criss-crossing lines (roads) and patches of green (forests). Living in a state partitioned by equi-distant county roads, a state totally utilized by its human population for economic gain, those green patches, innocent of roads, were irresistible, the fewer roads the better. These dreams crystalized into our summer vacations. Idaho was one of those states we visited when I was a child. I don't know how much we spent on lodging, food and gasoline, but I imagine it was considerable.

My first several points will concern such rationale as this argument for tourism. They are practical, economic arguments I'm sure all participants in this debate can understand. I hope also to touch on what I see as the basic problem of perspective which threatens the quality of our state and the quality of our lives.

The next issue I would like to raise concerns a group that is evidently being misinformed. Someone is selling our Idaho ranchers a "bill of goods", telling them that their existing grazing rights will be taken away if the land receives wilderness designation. I would encourage them to read the text of the 1964 Wilderness Act in its final form and they would find that control of grazing would be uneffected by such designation. Paranoia of federal government would disappear, as far as this issue is concerned, if these people would become informed.

Another group being used to fight the extension of the wilderness system includes the elderly and handicapped, in direct opposition to their own wishes, it seems. I know too many people long past sixty who enjoy the wilderness under their own "steam" and too many handicapped who walk, ride or raft into the wilderness to take this argument seriously. Otherwise, why would handicapped groups organize around their support for wilderness? It takes a very severe debilitation to keep a determined citizen from enjoying this right in some manner. I can only believe there are other rationale behind this superficially humanistic argument and I suspect they are either economic in nature or are actually excuses for indolence and a dependence on petroleom-powered locomotion.

Speaking of economic gain, we have heard the timber interests tell us of prosperity resulting from the "harvesting" of timber resources on some of the proposed protected areas. What they have not told us is that these gains must necessarily be short-term, if they are gains at all. Most of these areas are marginal; they would need subsidies, tax money, for their roads. Certain people would have us believe that this would be a profit-making venture. Then what of the unsold timber back-log in this state? We would pay for the destruction of our own wilderness. We would be paying the lumber companies to make the same mistake that has been the bane of American business; short-sightedness. Any monetary gains would be small and then the delicate northern mountain timber would be gone, for a good many years. The trade-off is simply not worth it.

The mineral interests are trying to convince us that, although their ventures in the vast majority of this state that has been open to their exploration and exploitation have not been very successful, any areas lying under roadless lands intrinsicly harbor untold mineral wealth waiting to be mined. Once again, this is a dubious trade-off, hardly worth the cost.

We must remind these companies through our priorities that the dollar they fail to make by despoiling our wilderness, they can, through careful planning, make tomarrow. On the other hand, the wilderness lost today cannot be reclaimed in its pure state, ever.

I have attempted to counter some arguments of expediency, those arguments that seem to carry so much weight when crucial issues hang in the balance, especially when there is a need for speed of resolution, or when a perception of such a need exists. Such matters as morality, sensitivity, quality and aesthetics often take a back seat to more obvious, tangible, quantifiable concerns, such as monetary gain, even when such a gain is demonstrably hypothetical. History has shown such "quick fix" thinking to be counter-productive. Those values which have been pushed aside are surely more basic in the long run than transient wealth, especially when so little of that wealth would find its way into the possession of Idaho's citizens, those who paid the price with their heritage.

I would like to caution against the haste with which a resolution of the wilderness controversy is being pushed upon us. Let's not forget that it was the inadequacy and incompleteness of the RARE II study that put us in the situation we are in today. Conservation groups are compiling data and carrying out studies in an effort to present a proposal that will be comprehensive and workable.

Conservation groups are making a tentative recommendation that all the vital core areas be protected plus a minimum of 50% of all other proposed lands. No "hard release" language should be included. It is foolish to indefinitely limit our options in this manner. I concur with these recommendations until an adequate study has been made.

To conclude, I would like to mention some philosophical and human problems which must concern us here if we are to really examine the question of a need for wilderness.

"Use," "utilize," and "manage" are terms used repeatedly in discussions concerning our relationship to nature. We seem quite comfortable with them but when one considers their implications I wonder if we should be. They place us apart from the natural world and characterize our role as one of exploitation, more or less wise, assording to the "user". How much more healthy to consider ourselves as part of a symbiotic relationship! We are much less likely to plunder something we are a part of, and, the fact is, we are intrinsically linked with nature, her fate has much, if not everything to say about ours. To "use" implies that the relationship exists only for our benefit; we take wha~~t we~~ want more or less prudently, we give nothing in return. Has man, the epitome of creation, developed to nothing more than a parasite?

If we must speak of use, there seems to be one very important one we are neglecting. Humanity, and especially those of us who are Americans, have always sought to gratify a need for adventure. As far as wilderness is concerned, there are no new frontiers. However, we as Idahoans are fortunate in that islands of that old frontier exist as close as the Palisades. Last week in the roadless area of Garns Mountain, I stood within ten yards of fawn who studied me with as little fear as I studied him. Now that was an adventure! Isn't it interesting that one often doesn't consider encountering an animal in captivity really encountering it at all? We haven't seen them until we've seen them in the wild.

Lastly, there seems to be a certain degree of fear and distrust on the part of some of Idaho's citizens to the very conservation-minded individuals and groups who are attempting to preserve their state's wilderness heritage. This seems ironic when all that is being suggested is a balance between the preservation of our wild lands and the unbridled development that has proceeded unchecked for so long. This seems far from "extreme," it seems, instead, very much in the spirit of our American system of government. Are we frightened of the wilderness encroaching on us? It would seem there was a problem with roles here. It's time we spent a little less time "managing" the land and a little more time managing ourselves.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Scott Clay.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT J. CLAY, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Clay**. Good morning Senators, my name is Scott Clay and I am speaking for myself. I'm speaking also as a homeowner in Idaho Falls, a resident of Idaho, and a staff Navy reactor operator at the Navy reactors facility. I might add, the wilderness areas and proposed areas are used and appreciated by a large number of the Navy people stationed here.

I would also like to speak for wilderness. With the idealism characteristic of most enlistees in this country's Armed Forces, I considered it important to do my bit protecting America. Now I must consider the question: What kind of America do I wish to protect?

My idea of America is a country with room to explore, enjoy, and leave unchanged, streams unpolluted due to logging roads, clear streams for trout, and water sources for wildlife of all kinds as well as for the human population. I did not wish to protect an America that plunders its resources for short-term gains.

Conservation groups in Idaho have designated 10 endangered core areas, and it is imperative that these be protected, along with much of the remaining acreage. A recommendation should be made only after extensive and thoughtful studies have been completed. Hard release language has no place in any recommendation for wilderness in this State.

We as eastern Idahoans must be even more vigilant than residents of central and northern Idaho. Our areas are already limited; we have nothing to squander. To give one example, Palisades is a range worth protecting, not just a troublesome stretch of road to cross on the way out of State. On a recent trip to the Garns Mountain area, I was treated to a more extensive display of wild flowers than I have encountered in years of hiking. Wildlife abounds, and the most striking feature is the absence of man and any sign of his previous visits. This unspoiled beauty is too much to forfeit for doubtful economic gains.

We are asked by the timber and mining industries to support a proposal which they say will bring revenues to local communities. Can they promise any appreciable success for any length of time? Their ventures are shaky, doubtful, and perhaps costly to us economically as well as environmentally. Even if they could guarantee success, the environmental tradeoff is serious enough. In many of these marginal ventures, it becomes absurd. Our representatives must listen to Idaho's people, not financial interests, many of those being out of State interests. The majority of Idaho's people want Idaho left Idaho.

Industry must realize that there is no substitute for long-range planning. When the external costs become too great to justify the gain, alternatives must be explored and existing sources more fully utilized. The people of Idaho will not pay for this lack of planning with their heritage. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much. Senator Symms, do you have any questions?

Senator **Symms**. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Next we'll hear from panel No. 8, and panel No. 9 will probably be the last panel we will hear before the break for lunch. Will panels 8 and 9 come forward.

Mr. Scott Matthews.

STATEMENT OF SCOTT D. MATTHEWS, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Matthews**. I'm speaking as a private citizen and although I'm not a member of any special interest group and I neither hunt nor fish, Idaho is a land I've come to greatly appreciate these 8 years that I've lived here. I hope that Idaho can maintain the quality of life that the people now enjoy. It takes many years for God to build a wilderness and only moments for man to wreck a wilderness through foolishness or mismanagement. If we do lose a wilderness, do we really know the impact on the environment when a wilderness disappears?

Thus, I oppose a hard release of the roadless areas and support as a minimum the designation of the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core, the Italian Peaks, Lionhead, Diamond Peak, Bear Creek, and Borah Peak as wilderness.

The above named areas are excellent havens for many big game animals such as cougar, bighorn sheep, bear, elk, and also eagles. Human intrusion with roads and attendant activities will reduce the habitat of these animals. Just the aesthetic value of these animals is worth preserving in a pristine state to let them roam as free as possible.

Many of these areas are not practical for logging either. Rugged terrain complicates roadbuilding. Furthermore, is the Forest Service going to continue their unwise fiscal practice of constructing roads in an area when their revenues for timber sales are less than the cost of the roads? I would rather my tax subsidy support education.

Because of the fragile nature of much of the Idaho topsoil and steep terrain in these areas, increased erosion is also a real possibility with the intervention of roads. Water quality is much superior in roadless watershed areas as opposed to areas with roads. Also, increased siltation is a likelihood that reduces fish spawning grounds, and these can't be recovered.

Also, how much wilderness will be destroyed before the oil and gas companies conclude that there are no resources to exploit here in eastern Idaho? Isn't several years long enough to conclude there are no resources to exploit? Is the destruction of wilderness worth the price for only hypothetical oil and gas?

If we continue to lose wilderness in such pristine areas as those mentioned, will Chief Seattle's words to President Franklin Pierce in 1855 prove to be prophetic words? And these are his words:

> The whites too shall pass, perhaps sooner than other tribes. Continue to contaminate your bed and you will one night suffocate in your own waste. When the buffalo are all slaughtered, the wild horses all tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with the scent of many men, and the view of the ripe hills blotted by talking wires, where is the thicket? Gone. Where is the eagle? Gone. And what is it to say goodbye to the swift and the hunt, the end of living and the beginning of survival.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Dick Farman.

STATEMENT OF DICK FARMAN, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Farman**. Since time is limited, I wish to address only a few issues. I favor retention of the maximum amount of undisturbed land and wilderness quality in its present state. On a national scale wilderness is a scarce and precious commodity and will increase in value in the future.

I particularly oppose the enactment of what is referred to as hard release legislation, which would preclude further consideration of wilderness classification for any areas so designated. I do not believe it imperative to rush into irrevocable decisions of this kind.

We hear a great deal about economic impacts. It is well known that many logging roads cost the taxpayers more than the value of associated timber. The public should not be required to subsidize the destruction of our public lands. Cessation of further Federal funding for logging roads would be a useful measure to take in connection with public-land management policy.

A conservative approach to the disposition of our natural resources demands that radical changes be viewed with skepticism, and my changes be treated with caution. Please do not enact any measures which will lead to the unnecessary destruction of our remaining wild lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these remarks.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Hardy.

Ms. **Hardy**. That's me, I think.

The **Chairman**. Oh, that's you?

STATEMENT OF GARNEY HARDY, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Ms. **Hardy**. Yes, Garney Hardy.

Because I am not able as part of my job to spend time collecting data and organizing it to support my views, I am going to speak in more general terms as a resident of Idaho who is concerned about the direction we are taking.

From some testimony one would assume the timber industry is Idaho's largest, almost only, industry. Timber alone should not determine Idaho's future. There is a large supply of sold, uncut timber. The housing industry is in a slump and recent rises in the prime indicate that the lower interest rates necessary for recovery are not going to happen soon.

There has not been a lot of mention of the need to protect the land, particularly in its function as watershed. The trees will grow back in places, the game will probably return, but silted streams will not recover and eroded land cannot be replaced. In so much of the area under discussion no oil and gas have been found; the timber is of marginal quality, the topography is rugged and the soil erodes easily.

To argue that designation of an area as wilderness causes it to be more heavily used proves that we in fact have insufficient wilderness areas. The demand is there and it is hoped that Idaho will be spared the destruction caused by the pursuit of the almighty dollar that has ruined California and Colorado.

We are apparently willing to spend million of dollars and use large quantities of natural resources to build football stadiums, bowling alleys, and shopping centers. To spend a portion of our resources by not using them seems to be considered a sacrilege. One suspects that the Reagan administration is against the designation of new wilderness areas because its major constituency, the business community, has been unable to find a way to make wilderness as profitable as football.

I support wilderness designation for the areas specified in the Endangered Idaho Core. In addition, I support wilderness designation for areas I know personally, the Boulder-White Clouds, the Garns Mountain, Palisades, and the Pioneers. These are already popular areas, heavily used for recreation, where development would not be compatible with established use. Palisades and Garns Mountain are closest unroaded, undeveloped areas to the urban centers of Idaho Falls and Pocatello. They are extremely popular with hikers, hunters, horseback riders, and fisherman. A population center in an area where people are outdoor oriented needs to have close-by wilderness to satisfy the recreational needs of the residents. INEL contractors are among the largest employers in this State. In order to attract the qualified employees they need to come to Idaho, the quality of life in Idaho, including the opportunities for wilderness recreation, are stressed in their recruiting. This should also be taken into account. If I wanted to make a large salary, I would not stay in Idaho. I'm here because of the quality of life.

Last, I feel there is no need to freeze up forever from wilderness designation, lands which are not so designated now. Thank you.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you. I'm sorry we had your name wrong on the list.

Ms. **HARDY**. It happens all the time.

The **CHAIRMAN**. It's never happened to you before, I take it?

Mr. **JIM SINCLAIR**. Oh, I skipped Mr. Hammet; is Mr. Hammet here?

[No response.]

The **CHAIRMAN**. All right, go ahead, Mr. Sinclair.

STATEMENT OF JIM SINCLAIR, POCATELLO CHAPTER, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Mr. **SINCLAIR**. Thank you, Senator McClure, Senators. My name is Jim Sinclair, I'm the Pocatello Chapter representative of the Idaho Conservation League. I am here speaking for myself as well as the ICL.

First, I'd like to say that I support the Conservation sportman's proposal that will be released this fall, and also that my group supports the 10 endangered core areas in Idaho for wilderness. Eastern Idaho, probably unlike the rest of Idaho, desperately needs wilderness.

I am a native of this State and maybe in some ways a typical native. I am quite well traveled and spend a lot of time in some pristine areas around the world and know from my own experience that Idaho takes second seat to none in these beautiful areas.

It seems like in these hearings we get so involved in the politics and the economical aspects of talking about all this in terms of our short-term survival, that we forget to ask, you know, maybe, what if we survive, you know, what's beyond, if we as a group really work out a lot of our problems?

Definitely, there's three areas that are really of concern to me that I would like to point out in southeastern Idaho that are areas that would be key areas, key to recreation areas for high population centers. I also happen to work in a high technology industry, and I'm not affiliated with oil and mineral and logging and timber and that kind of thing. I think I tend to be the wave of the future, especially in Idaho. I think that agriculture and timber and logging and mining are somewhat mature areas, and that there's going to be a slowdown in growth in the State in these areas, and that what is going to be moving into the State is more areas like—or more companies like AMI and Zylog and Hewlett-Packard. And with that is going to bring a slow growth of population, and these people need places to recreate.

You know, specifically around the Pocatello area I really would like to point out areas such as West Mink Creek; that it's only minutes from Pocatello and it's a watershed from Pocatello and it supplies an enormous recreational facility to the area. It's already been selectively logged in the past. It's a very beautiful area, and it's a prime example of an area that should be looked at for wilderness designation. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Lillian Erickson.

STATEMENT OF LILLIAN D. ERICKSON, IDAHO CONSERVATION LEAGUE

Ms. ERICKSON. Hello, my name is Lill Erickson and I am here to testify for my husband, Phil Hearn, as well as myself. I am with the Idaho Conservation League. I traveled 170 miles to testify here today in support of additional wilderness for Idaho because I think it's a very important issue, and I had to get up at 4 o'clock this morning so it's pretty important to me.

I am from district 20 and I have to say that Senator Crystal and Representative Wood do not voice my views; I disagree with them and I don't want you to think that they speak for everyone.

I am from Salmon which is rapidly becoming a community economically dependent on recreation. It is the third largest industry in the State exceeded only by agriculture and manufacturing. In 1981 receipts from recreation totaled $1,843,500,000 and is growing, according to the division of economic and community affairs, which is a State office. In contrast, Idaho's fourth and fifth industries, mining and timber, contributed only $420 million and $342 million respectively, to the State.

Recreation is intrinsic to the economic well being of Idaho, and the prosperity of the recreation industry depends on the quality of the water, fish, wildlife and scenic resources of the State. And I don't agree with some of the other folks who believe that the recreation industry—road recreation industry is the only recreation industry. I do appreciate the industry that requires roads, and I think it's important, but also the wilderness dependent recreation industry is very important.

Wilderness designation protects these natural resources from mismanagement. Emphasis is placed on the noncommodity value and restrictions placed on the exploitation of the commodity resources of range, timber and minerals. Wilderness is really multiple use in my feelings. Only roads, construction, timber harvesting, and mechanized equipment are prohibited. The other multiple uses of grazing, hunting, fishing, hiking, and mining are allowed and regulated to compliment and enhance rather than exhaust the natural resource character.

I ask the committee to designate as wilderness those areas included in the conservationist's proposal which is being developed. It is being prepared in a careful and thoughtful manner. Field inventories are being conducted by hundreds of dedicated volunteers and boundaries drawn to exclude resource-use conflicts and protect fragile areas. I am confident that the proposal will recommend only those areas of the highest wilderness caliber.

Personally, I recommend the Northern Lemhis, the Idaho side of the West Big Hole, Germania Creek, the White Clouds, and Boulder Mountains and Mount Borah, which are near Salmon. I also endorse the Sawtooth completions, Long Canyon and the Selkirk Crest, the Mallard-Larkins, the Payette Crest, Garns Mountains, the Palisades, the Great Burn and Cayuse Creek and the Salmo-Priest. I further ask because of my particular feeling for the White Clouds that a no mining clause be inserted to forever protect the White Clouds from mineral development. I think the resource value of wilderness there far exceeds any mineral value.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these important issues and I enjoyed hearing Senator Symms' 5-minute testimony on his wilderness views.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Michelle Bottaro.

STATEMENT OF MICHELLE BOTTARO, SALMON, IDAHO

Ms. BOTTARO. Hello, my name is Michelle Bottaro and I'm from Salmon also. I am talking for myself and also for Cheryl Hart who couldn't make it today.

I wish to testify at this hearing because of the need to protect Idaho's roadless areas. Once a road goes into an area, the area is changed forever. The wildlife that exists there is forced into smaller and smaller areas. I think that economic issues are not sufficient grounds to warrant the destruction of undisturbed natural habitat caused by roadmaking. I strongly oppose the hard release approach that bars any further consideration of specific roadless areas as wilderness. It would essentially mean less wild land than we have right now becasue with the said places, we would no longer be protected.

It is normal for timber sales on my range or district to be deficit sales; the Government does not make money. We do not regenerate trees fast enough to continue at past harvest rates.

The Northfork ranger district has more potential at this time, I feel, to manage for recreation. The Salmon River runs west from

Northfork and has a large river floating as well as camping impact. Eight or so years ago, no one floated the day stretch of the Salmon commercially. Now, there are three or more companies that float that stretch regularly. The Forest Service allows launching of eight permits of up to 30 people apiece daily from Corn Creek for the roadless area afloat. I understand that recreation industry is the third largest industry in the State. It seems to be growing in the Salmon River area and creates seasonal new jobs locally.

The areas affecting me personally are the Lemhi Range and the West Big Hole. West Big Hole deer and elk migrations have been disturbed by roads and logging. Game that was plentiful 20 years ago is now only seen occasionally. Our area is heavily hunted each season with differing hunting dates for Montana and Idaho. We must leave someplace for the herds to go by allowing a combining with Montana's West Big Hole wilderness.

I urge the inclusion of the endangered Idaho wilderness core as a minimum in your legislation. Thank you for considering my views.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hadley Roberts.

STATEMENT OF HADLEY B. ROBERTS, SALMON, IDAHO

Mr. ROBERTS. I'm Hadley Roberts and I live in Salmon. I'm a professional wildlife biologist. Until recently I retired from the U.S. Forest Service after 32 years of Federal service, and the last 12 of which were a wildlife biologist on the Salmon and Challis National Forest.

I've come today to talk about the North Lemhi and West Big Hole bowls. Those are the two I have the most knowledge of, based mostly on past jobs and hundreds of hours, or I should say days, backpacking, fishing and hunting in the two areas. I have a lot of background information which I don't have time to read, but I would like to go into what has happened recently in the Lemhis.

The Salmon National Forest started logging in the area about 15 years ago. They started with a series of sales on the lower slopes at the edge of the sagebrush, cutting many of the small patches and stringers of important big game cover. Since then they have gradually worked up the slope. The Forest Service cut over these low timber productivity lands using mainly a shelterwood system which, according to silviculture books, should produce tree regeneration. This has proved to be false, as the method has been a complete failure in the Lemhi Range and many other parts of the Salmon and Challis National Forest where Douglas fir has been logged. Areas cut within the last 15 years still have no more trees now than on the day they were logged.

Hundreds of miles of roads have been constructed to haul out low grade logs. Nearly all of these roads are still open to travel. I know of only one successful attempt by the Forest Service to close roads in the area adjacent to the Lemhis. That closure resulted about a year ago only after a great pressure from the public and Idaho Department of Fish and Game. These traveled logging roads disturb big game animals and cause them to avoid the roads and a wide band adjacent to it. In addition, the constructed roads usually lead into a proliferation of four-wheel drive trails which radiate from the constructed road, causing further disturbance.

What does this mean? The most serious impacts of logging and roading have been to the big game species. Reduction of hiding cover and high open road densities have caused mule deer and elk to abandon traditional areas and move higher up the slope. The end result is a shrinking land base of critical habitat and a reduction of carrying capacity.

The current Salmon National Forest 5-year timber action plan shows that this trend will continue, with more sales being planned for critical summer range areas. The overall effect is obvious. Habitat potential will continue to decline, which will eventually precipitate a sharp decline in animal numbers, with a special emphasis on elk.

Local ranchers have voiced their concerns to the Forest Service about these sales, but they have reached only deaf ears. Because of this indifference to their concerns, I understand an appeal is being prepared for one of the sales currently being offered. Many residents of the Lemhi Valley have sen enough cutting and roading in the Lemhi Range. They enjoy their present lifestyle which includes the lack of manmade intrusions. An increasing number feel that a wilderness classification is the only way to protect these values.

I have a little bit more on the West Big Hole. This has not been impacted as the Lemhi Range, but it will be in the future. There are no plans for timber sales within the next 5 years in the West Big Hole proposal, but I'm sure it is to come.

I am favoring that the Lemhi Range be put in the Idaho wilderness bill, and also that the West Big Hole be placed in the Montana wilderness legislation.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Roberts follows:]

708 Lombard Street
Salmon, Idaho 83467

August 12, 1983

Senator James A. McClure
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure,

I wish to testify today specifically about two wilderness proposals - the North Lemhi and the West Bighole.

The Lemhi Range is not spectacular as viewed from the surrounding valleys of the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi Rivers. But as one ventures toward the high backbone ridge and is surrounded by glacial cirques, you soon realize this is some of the most outstanding scenery in the State of Idaho. Access into the area is very easy because the range is narrow. People can be into the most scenic portions with a walk of very few miles.

In addition to the scenery, the Lemhi Range has good populations of wildlife and fish species. It is one of the most important wildlife-producing areas on the Salmon and Challis National Forests. Mule deer and elk are common. There are small, but increasing numbers of bighorn sheep, mountain goats and black bear. Moose and antelope occasionally may be seen here. It is a favorite hunting area of many Lemhi and Custer County residents, including many archery enthusiasts. I have heard the cry of the endangered Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf here. Needless to say, this was one of the greatest outdoor recreation thrills I have ever experienced.

Most of the high elevation lakes and streams contain coldwater fish ranging from pan-sized to trophy. These include cutthroats, rainbows, Dolly Vardens, goldens and greyling.

What has happened in the Lemhis? I have lived in Salmon for 12 years and have personally witnessed the following. The Salmon National Forest started logging in the area about 15 years ago. They started with a series of sales on the lower slopes at the edge of the sagebrush, cutting many of the small patches and stringers of important big game cover. Since then they have gradually worked up the slope. The Forest Service cut over these low timber productivity lands using mainly a shelterwood system which according to silviculture books should produce tree regeneration. This has proved to be false, as the method has been a complete failure in the Lemhi Range and many other parts of the Salmon and Challis National Forest where Douglas-fir has been logged. Areas cut within the last 15 years still have no more trees now than on the day they were cut.

Hundreds of miles of roads have been constructed to haul out low grade logs. Nearly all of these roads are still open to travel. I know of only one successful attempt by the Forest Service to close roads in this area. That closure resulted about a year ago only after great pressure from the public and Idaho

Department of Fish and Game. These travelled logging roads disturb big game animals and cause them to avoid the road and a wide band adjacent to it. In addition, the constructed roads usually lead into a proliferation of 4-wheel drive trails which radiate from the constructed road, causing further disturbance.

What does this mean? The most serious impacts of logging and roading have been to big game species. Reduction of hiding cover and high open road densities have caused mule deer and elk to abandon traditional areas and move higher up the slope. The end result is a shrinking land base of critical habitat and a reduction of carrying capacity.

The current Salmon National Forest Five Year Timber Action Plan shows that this trend will continue, with more sales being planned for critical summer range areas. The overall effect is obvious. Habitat potential will continue to decline, which will eventually precipitate a sharp decline in animal numbers.

Local ranchers have voiced their concerns to the Forest Service about these sales, but they have reached only deaf ears. Because of this indifference to their concerns, I understand an appeal is being prepared for one of the sales currently being offered. Many residents of the Lemhi Valley have seen enough cutting and roading in the Lemhi Range. They enjoy their present life style which includes the lack of man-made intrusions. An increasing number feel that a wilderness classification is the only way to protect these values.

The West Bighole is another important wildlife and scenic area. It is the view I see from my picture window in Salmon. Twice every year, hundreds of elk and mule deer migrate across the high passes of the Continental Divide between winter range in Idaho and summer range in Montana. Mountain goats are also common here and occasional bighorn sheep are seen. Some of the scarcer animals of Idaho have also been seen here, including the wolverine and hoary marmot. This is the southernmost extension of the geographic range of the marmot.

To date, there has been only minor roading here and little impact on wildlife or scenic values. Timber values are very low and access to the scattered stands will be very expensive, therefore there are no immediate plans to harvest this area. As demands for timber increases, there is no doubt in my mind that portions of the area will be considered.

I feel the only way to manage both of these areas so their current high wildlife and scenic value is protected would be that they permanently remain roadless. I would personally opt for a Wilderness classification. However, if Congress does not see fit to do so, I would favor they be designated administratively as roadless wildlife management areas in the appropriate Forest Plans.

The Lemhi Range should be included in the Idaho Wilderness Bill with boundaries as recommended by the Idaho Conservation League. However, the West Bighole would probably best be included in a Montana Wilderness Bill, also with boundaries recommended by the Idaho Conservation League. In addition to my support for these two wilderness proposals, I also support the Idaho Conservation League proposal for the entire State of Idaho, which is being formulated.

In closing, I would like to add that all of the aforementioned facts are from my first hand knowledge of both areas. Many of the observations are from my recent job as Wildlife Biologist on both the Salmon and Challis National Forests, and over 100 days of hunting, fishing and backpacking.

Senator McClure, I want to thank you and your committee for the chance to testify at this hearing.

Sincerely,

Hadley B. Roberts

Hadley B. Roberts
Certified Wildlife Biologist
U. S. Forest Service (Retired)

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Roberts.

Senator Symms, do you have any questions?

Senator SYMMS. No questions, Mr. Chairman, but I think it would be of interest to our record to—I think the statement Hadley made was kind of interesting to me and you both about reforestation of the Douglas-firs. I just wondered if there might be some way you might get that for our record.

Mr. ROBERTS. We will, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will get that information from him for the record. Thank you very much, I appreciate your testimony.

Will panel No. 9 come forward? Mr. Tom Geary.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS GEARY, VICE PRESIDENT, IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. GEARY. Thank you, Senator McClure, for this opportunity to testify before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on proposed wilderness in Idaho.

My name is Tom Geary. I am the vice president of the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation, a farmer and a rancher from the Burley area. I am speaking on behalf of the Idaho Farm Bureau Federation which is the largest farm organization in the State representing over 22,000 families throughout the State.

Farm Bureau has long been on record as an advocate for the wise use and development of America's national resources. As a result of this philosophy we are opposed to the concept of locking up land by designating it as wilderness. As you are all well aware, Idaho has in excess of 3.8 million acres already locked up by this designation. This represents more acres than any other State in the Union, except Alaska.

We have several concerns that are brought up by the prospects of having additional land in Idaho placed into wilderness, and I would like to touch, briefly, on a couple of these today.

First, we are concerned that the Forest Service will have several land management options removed. In Idaho, as in other farming States, noxious weeds are a very costly problem to the farming community. Wilderness areas become breeding grounds for weeds with the Forest Service unable to do any control. Control of forest-killing insects is also removed as in all vegetative manipulation, which is used to improve range conditions that benefit all animals on national forests, wild and domestic. The development of water that is beneficial to livestock and wildlife becomes difficult, if not impossible. We are also concerned about the curtailment of predator control in wilderness areas.

Second, as you are well aware, the United States is very dependent on other countries for our supplies of strategic minerals as well as gas and oil. The countries that we are dependent upon are in regions of the world that are very unstable and we could find supply lines cut rather suddenly. The potential for these materials, as well as gas and oil, are just beginning to be explored in the eastern part of our State covered by the national forests you are taking testimony on today. These natural resources need to be expanded and developed in an orderly fashion where concern for the environment will be looked after and the land protected. Whereas, if we lock these lands up until we find our supplies cut, our fear is that great environmental damage would occur in the rush to find and develop these resources in the interest of national security.

In short, we feel that wilderness designation would have a detrimental effect, both from a local prospective as well as a national one. Wilderness is not wise management of our natural resources and would not be in the best interest of the citizens of Idaho or the Nation as a whole. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Dr. Richard Smith.

STATEMENT OF DR. RICHARD SMITH, SALMON, IDAHO

Dr. SMITH. Thank you Senator McClure, for the opportunity to testify here today. My name is Richard Smith and I am a dentist and businessman from Salmon, and I've been there for a number of years.

I would like to state that I support the multiple-use concept for our national forests; however, living on Salmon, why, it's very evident that the Forest Service manages our lands to favor one use at the expense of others much, if not most, of the time. Usually that use is timber. Now, that's not necessarily bad, I'm not saying that, but there are times when different uses should predominate. Some areas have unique and valuable natural qualities that are different from others, some are wildlife habitat, others are timber-growing areas, and some have both, a mix of each. Timber values are sometimes low and should at times help to tip the balance toward emphasis of other uses. An instance such as I am describing is found in the North Lemhi Range of mountains, an area recommended through the RARE II process for wilderness designation by the U.S. Forest Service.

I would like to join others here today in supporting the creation of a Lemhi wilderness area. I have brought a map, and you have it there before you, sir, of some of the proposed boundaries that quite a number of us support, and would mention that generally the boundaries are drawn to exclude commercial timber producing lands. One exception to this is a small intrusion into portions of the controversial Eight Mile and Mill Creek timber sales, which have been opposed by a majority of the Upper Lemhi River residents.

And Senator McClure, I believe some of them have been speaking to you about this, and I know that there are not very many ways in which a Senator can address this problem. And it's a Forest Service problem, but here is one that they were talking about today.

The Lemhis are primarily used for grazing and provide a valuable watershed for ranches in the desert valley below. They are relatively little used by out of State recreationists but much prized and appreciated by the local and regional Idaho citizens for the mountain grandure, sparkling lakes, and unchanged vastness contained there. We would like to keep it that way. Rapid proliferation of the roads and use of motorized transportation has quickly changed the majority of our area and will continue to do so. We ask that a preservation of the current conditions and commercial use of this area be prescribed by Congress.

The Wilderness Act allows for continued use of grazing; but to further protect and qualify the rights of range permittees, I would suggest that wording be added to the enabling legislation, so that nothing shall be implied by the wilderness designation of this area which shall cause a reduction of livestock numbers, and that grazing systems shall be no different from what would be allowed under current management criteria for nonwilderness land. I feel this is compatible with the wilderness values to be found there because what we have there is what has resulted from current management.

Also, I believe that language should be included so that existing livestock management improvements shall be maintained, reconstructed, or relocated as necessary, and that any change in materials to be more compatible with a natural appearance not be done at the expense of the permittee or to the detriment of his livestock operation.

Now, here is an interesting proposal that some of the local people are interested in, and let's see how this lies with Congress.

I would also propose that a wood-management zone be included along and within the wilderness boundary toward the Lemhi River where nonmechanized historic methods of selective cutting of trees for firewood, posts, and poles be allowed.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Smith follows:]

TESTIMONY

Senator McClure's Wilderness Hearings

August 11, 1983
Idaho Falls, Id.

Dear Senator McClure:

My name is Richard R. Smith. I am a dentist and businessman from Salmon and would like to state that I support the "multiple use" concept for our National Forests. However, it is very evident that the Forest Service manages our lands to favor one use at the expense of others much, if not most, of the time. Usually that use is timber. There are times when different uses should predominate. Some areas have unique and valuable natural qualities that are different from others. Timber values are sometimes low and should help to tip the balance towards emphasis of other uses at times. An instance such as I am describing is found in the North Lemhi Range of mountains, an area recommended through the RARE II process for Wilderness designation by the United States Forest Service.

I would like to join others here today in supporting the creation of a Lemhi Wilderness Area. I have brought a map of the proposed boundries that quite a number of us support and would mention that generally these boundries are drawn to exclude commercial timber producing lands. One exception to this is a small intrusion into portions of the controversial Eight Mile and Mill creek timber sales which have been opposed by a majority of the upper Lemhi River residents.

The Lemhi's are primarily used for grazing and provide a valuable watershed for ranches in the desert valley below. They are relatively little used by outside recreationists but much prized and appreciated by local and regional Idaho citizens for the mountain grandure, sparkling lakes and unchanged vastness contained there. We would like to keep it that way. Rapid proliferation of roads and the use of motorized transportation has quickly changed the majority of our region and will continue to do so. We ask that a preservation of the current condition and commercial use of this area be prescribed by Congress.

The Wilderness Act allows for continued use of grazing but to further protect and clarify the rights of range permittees I would suggest that wording be added to the enabling legislation so that nothing shall be implied by the Wilderness designation of this area which shall cause a reduction of livestock numbers and that grazing systems shall be no different from what would be allowed under current management criteria for non-wilderness land.

Also, that existing livestock management improvements shall be maintained, reconstructed or relocated as necessary and that any change in materials to be more compatible with a natural appearance not be done at the expense of the permittee or to the detriment of his livestock operation.

I would also propose that a wood-management zone be included along and within the wilderness boundry towards the Lemhi River where non-mechanized historic methods of selective cutting of trees for firewood, posts and poles be allowed.

These proposals have been discussed with Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and ICL leaders and I've received cooperation with all of them on it.

We have here an opportunity to create useful and historically significant legislation which will be appreciated by current and future generations of Idahoans as example of the wisdom of Senators McClure and Symms as well as Congressman Hansen and Craig.

Thank you Senator McClure for taking the time to listen to our concerns for Idaho's remaining wilderness quality land.

Richard R. Smith, D.D.S.
P.O. Box 1032
Salmon, Idaho 83467

The Chairman. Thank you very much. I appreciate your testimony, I appreciate some suggestions as to how we can accommodate some of the conflicting uses.

Mr. Charles Drew.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES B. DREW, SALMON, IDAHO

Mr. Drew. Good afternoon, Senator, my name is Charles Drew. I am a resident and businessman of the Salmon community. I'm speaking on my own personal views.

I strongly support the major industries of Lemhi County; that is primarily, timber, ranching, mining, and recreation. During this recessionary period we need as broad an economic base as we can get. Timber has long played a vital part in our community, and it should continue to do so. Ranching is an excellent use of our fertile, irrigated lands. Mining is an on-again, off-again situation, which is difficult to predict. Recreation may still be in its infancy, yet it currently affords Salmon a strong buffer against harder times.

I believe that the future looks good for all of our resources and my point is simply this: We need to give each one an opportunity to prosper. Where timber can be harvested and replanted in a sustained manner, consider it; where grazing is economical, consider it as a land use; where mining can be done efficiently and the land restored promptly, consider it; and where clear recreational values exist, utilize them. Specifically, here in the northern Lemhis we have a one-of-a-kind recreational asset; we are not making any more areas which have such significant wildlife populations, undisturbed watersheds, and overall natural diversity.

Simply put, undisturbed land is a disappearing commodity, and while it may not always have a dollar value, its relative worth will always increase. The Northern Lemhis, in particular, are an awesome reminder of the land which greeted early explorers on their way west. These lakes, valleys, and mountaintops should remain unspoiled for others to witness. We have no better use for this land than for grazing and recreation, as was just eluded. The decision should be straightforward; please include the Northern Lemhis in any wilderness bill. Thank you very much.

The Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. Bruce Crook.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE CROOK, SALMON, IDAHO

Mr. Crook. Thank you, Senator. I went over and I got some information, dug some information up from the Forest Service. I think it's something that maybe people don't know.

Now, in Salmon National Forest we have a large wilderness area and we have a large recreation forest. I don't think anybody knows exactly how much of their money we spend. We spent $275,000 last year and we received about $5,000, just a little under a 2-percent return. And then they are complaining about a 20- to 30-percent return from our timber roads.

Many of these areas I do not think anybody realizes what it costs to put a trail into any of these areas. Salmon National Forest last year let go a 3-mile trail; it cost $23,000 for 3 miles. The average cost is between $3,000 to $20,000 per mile for each road, and these are the figures that I received from the Salmon National Forest, from the engineering department, from the financing department.

They do not include many of the areas where money was spent. There was $65,000 spent on Williams Creek Road. There was $150,000 spent on the Salmon River Road, almost all of it as recreation. This comes out of the general fund; there is no money, it was just appropriated.

So the actual recreation—the money that we spend on recreation in the Salmon Forest is way above what anybody thinks. They received hardly any and they should, if they are going to try to close many of these areas down, then they should be raising the cost. If you are going to pay—if you're going to make money off of it and pay the Forest Service $5,000 and that is complete—well, $5,170 was the complete and total price that the Forest Service received, and they spent over $275,000. It's very small money. Nobody says that we're—they say they don't spend any money for recreation.

It is a very large expenditure, and they should, if they're going to, they should raise the prices for all areas, recreation included.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Crook follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BRUCE CROOK, SALMON, IDAHO

Senator, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

I would like to begin by quoting a passage out of the Post- Register, "During the coming year, Idahoans may be presented with one of the greatest choices in the history of the state. We will be asked to decide the fate of approximately one-third of our National Forest lands. These lands are the cornerstone of Idaho and make this state what it is." I will have to agree with this statement as we are being asked to decide the fate of our lands and they make Idaho what it is and what it can become.

The man who wrote this statement is not an Idahoan and was brought to Idaho to organize the Wilderness Hearing by the Wilderness Society. His name is Tom Robinson and he has no stake in these hearings as all Idaho citizens do, for this is our home.

As for the statement that building roads costs more than they make is skirting the truth at best. The people that are put to work and the taxes from these workers more than compensate for the extra cost of building a road. What they do not say is that the trails they wish to build would cost about half what a road does and lacks the tax advantages of a logging road. A three mile trail in the Salmon National Forest cost $23,000.00. Once in a Wilderness Area the prices go up as there are no machines allowed.

The Wilderness Area in the Salmon Forest spend $75,000.00 a year for recreation and receive just over $5,000.00 a year. The Salmon Forest spends over $200.000.00 a year and receives nothing although they are starting to charge for camping. A net return of just under 2%. And they complain about a return of 20 and 30 per cent.

I have read their information and at no place have I read where they wish to charge fees for recreation although they wish to raise the fees for livestock and charge a large royalty for mining and raise the road fees for logging.

A person would be lead to believe that the timber industry is the only business that has any input into these hearings. What about the agriculture and mining, or doesn't the two industries that made Idaho have an impact? According to the Post-Register we only have the choice of Wilderness and timber development. What of the ranchers and miners, or are they demoted to second class citizens.

This same paper happily lists tourism as the second largest industry in Wyoming; mining is first naturally.

This paper also says tourism only leaves footprints. Of Bigfoot? In the last three years lightening caused fires burned 1049.9 acres of Salmon National Forest Lands. There were 1594 acres of man caused fires for the same area and time. Over fifty percent more acreage.

Many services that the Forest Service provides to the people cost money that must come from somewhere. Almost $150,000.00 was spent on the Salmon River Road last year for a seal coat. $65,000.00 was spent on Williams Creek Road. This must come from somewhere and it doesn't come from tourism. Where do they think that the Forest Service is going to get $100 million fo repair the trails that need to be fixed on the Forest Service Lands or buy the 39.1 million acres they wish to buy and put into a Wilderness Area? Not only do they wish to take our jobs away from us but they expect us to pay them at the same time.

We have the largest Wilderness Area in the United States, except Alaska, and 3.8 million acres is enough Wilderness in Idaho and we need to develop the rest to the best use.

I believe that Idaho has a bright future but only once these Wilderness designations are lifted once and for all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.
Ms. Lenore Barrett.

STATEMENT OF LENORE BARRETT, CHALLIS, IDAHO

Ms. BARRETT. Senator, ladies and gentlemen of the panel, I am Lenore Barrett. My husband and I and our family live in Challis, Idaho, county seat of Custer County. My husband works on the national forest. Bless his little heart, he's been a good provider. Frankly, I would like to sustain him in that capacity.

You have already heard testimony from Senator Vearl Crystal and Representative JoAn Wood as to the negative impact that an additional wilderness would have on our worldly economy. I would like to just comment here that Representative Wood, Senator Crystal, and Representative Ray Infanger right here from district 20 have the support of the majority of the people in the district; they won our elections. I do not therefore propose to elaborate on their already submitted and very excellent testimony.

I would like to reemphasize that Custer County needs its natural resource industries. Contrary to the image being created by the environmentalists, resource industries do not pilfer from public lands. They only supply the demand. No demand, no supply.

In further opposition, I would also mention that our existing resource industries in the county, large and small, do manage to produce under the multiple-use concept and the close scrutiny of multiple State and Federal agencies, but it is somewhat akin to mashing all the toes on one foot; you can still walk but you limp a lot. Even so, the frying pan is better than the fire.

Lastly, I do have a twinge of conscious when I am confronted by well-meaning people who are terrified that there will be no natural resources left for our subsequent generations. Then I recall the story of the rich man who hoarded his abundant grain in his magnificent barns. Satisfied that he had provided adequately for his future, he could now take his ease; he proceeded to eat, drink, and be merry, only to hear the inevitable pronouncement, thou fool, this night thou soul shall be required of thee.

We have no guarantees. If my family can keep from starving today, maybe we will be able to repeat the same success tomorrow, and the next day, and the next.

The bell has not rung. I must add this P.S. prompted by some comments from the preceding panel. God did indeed create our wilderness area, He created the whole kit and caboodle in 6 days and rested on the 7th. And when He was in the process of creation, He threw a whole bunch of minerals into the State of Idaho. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Barrett follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF LENORE BARRETT, CHALLIS, IDAHO

I stand before you cleverly disguised as an ordinary person. I rarely have any difficulty passing myself off in this manner, so I must assume that I am believable at it.

NO MORE WILDERNESS! Twenty years of dalliance on this issue: Never has so much been done by so many to so few!

Incidentally, I live in Challis, the County seat of Custer County. Many years ago, Challis was advertised as the "Gateway to the Primitive Area". A few sturdy types who spent a fun-loving, free-wheeling Saturday night in Challis after a rodeo, have affectionately changed that to "Primitive Challis, Gateway to an Otherwise Peaceful Area".

The Creator did some of His best work in Custer County and, with a little hard work from His children, we enjoy green pastures, hayfields and fat livestock and sturdy, independent men and women to match our magnificent mountains.

Because of our natural resource base, we can support ourselves. Our newest and largest industry allows many of our young people to stay with gainful employment, to remain with their families and continue the tradition of family life begun by the generation that settled the valleys and dreamed dreams of striking it rich.

Our schools are new and operating in the black. Yes, it CAN be done.

Ah, well! Every Garden of Eden has its resident serpent and our little paradise is no exception. More and more often we are being reminded that we must run our part of the state according to Boise rules, whether they are applicable to our particular needs or not. Compounding that, Washington, D.C. wants to cut us off at the pass by locking up our most important avenue of escape.

Custer County needs its natural resource industries. Contrary to the image being created by the environmentalists, resource industries do not pilfer from public lands. They only supply the demand. No demand. No supply. Slice it any way you like, it still comes out the same: everything Man needs to sustain life, comes from the ground.

Fortunately, our existing resource industries, large and small, do manage to produce under the multiple use concept and the close scrutiny of multiple state and federal agencies, but it is somewhat akin to losing all the toes on one foot...you can still walk, but you hobble a lot.

Two final remarks: ROADS? You bet and why not...I have never met a road I didn't like

Lastly, I tend to succumb to a small twinge of sympathy when confronted by those well-meaning individuals who are terrified that there will be no natural resources left to pass on to subsequent generations. Then I recall the story of the rich man who hoarded his abundant grain in his magnificent barns. Satisfied that he had provided adequately for his future and could now take his ease, he proceeded to eat, drink and be merry....only to hear the inevitable pronouncement, "Thou fool! This night shall thy soul be required of thee!"

There ARE no guarantees. If I can just keep myself from starving today, maybe I will be able to repeat the same success tomorrow, and the next day, and the next........

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Phillip West.

STATEMENT OF PHILLIP B. WEST, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. WEST. I also appreciate the opportunity to speak here today, and I must comment on a misconception. I came here, well, concerning grazing rights, I was not under the impression that they were allowed in wilderness areas. Therefore, I have to pose a rhetorical question in that if grazing is permitted in wilderness areas and the environmental impact that exists will continue from grazing, then I wonder what the effect of the wilderness area really is.

Undeveloped areas exist due to a lack of demand for their resources. The demand for resources is therefore an economic issue, and wilderness area development affects this demand.

We all pay for the natural resources provided by our forests. When we harvest lumber, mine for minerals, graze livestock, and cut firewood, we all benefit through reduced costs in consumer goods. Similarly, when we use our forests for recreation, we benefit from these activities. Unfortunately, none of these benefits come cheap. The presence of man in forests is believed to take a toll on the ecology that may affect the forest and its wildlife in the future. The type of activity will often determine the degree of impact, but as long as man is present, some type of impact will exist.

Economic conflicts exist in forest development just as in the marketplace. Any commercial development may cost scenic beauty, and recreational opportunities can impede industrial activity. As long as a demand for a resource exists, there will be conflict. With increased availability of forest resources there will be a reduction in concentrated demand and conflicts.

Segregation of resource is not the answer. If we hold a particular area open for intense lumber harvest, the environmental impact of that area will be great, due to concentrated one-type usage. One area cannot efficiently supply all market areas and therefore will increase consumer costs. Segregation of one resources development will also disrupt the development of other resources in that area and cause concentrated development of those resources in other areas.

Wilderness areas are examples of poor economic plannng. Wilderness areas segregate resource development and create concentrated usage in other areas. They also have environmental impacts associated with their type of resource development. Transportation through the area is slow, causing longer duration of human impact on wildlife and ecology. Other costs exist due to trying to find substitute resource development areas.

There are also lost opportunity costs associated with wilderness areas; there will be no grazing permits, no mineral rights leased, no income of any type. The limited recreational activities allowed in wilderness areas are rarely able to support themselves. Off-road vehicle funds help maintain and develop trail systems. Snowmobile stamps help maintain groomed trails and parking areas. These individuals or groups who promote wilderness areas neither have the resources nor the desire to support their own activities, financially or with volunteer labor. Trail and road maintenance is a necessary part of ORV, four-wheel drive, grazing, and lumbering activities. We all will benefit from these voluntary efforts.

Not all of Idaho's forests are being utilized or developed for any particular use. The wilderness area laws, which restrict freedom, have contributed only party to the amount of undeveloped areas. The other undeveloped land remains undeveloped due to lack of demand. These undeveloped areas cost us nothing because the economic opportunities and recreational opportunities are still there and there is no forced segregation. As a result, there is also no concentrated or one-type usage. Usage will be diverse and dispersed, having the least environmental impact and the least cost.

It would seem that wilderness areas have the greatest cost and the fewest benefits. The concept of wilderness areas maintaining land in its natural state, even at great costs, is a pleasent thought, but the attempt is futile because the presence and impact of man is unavoidable.

To examine any benefits that may exist due to wilderness areas we must examine those who do benefit. Who are they? They can't be people who supply the rest of us with goods and services, because wilderness areas don't allow this. They aren't strict environmentalists, because they promote activities that do allow man's presence in the forest. Multiple use supporters are often environmentalists in that they are equally concerned with the environment. Multiple use supporters are often involved in environmental cleanup efforts such as trash cleanup, erosion control, and erosion cleanup. Wilderness area promoters are also not supporters of recreational opportunities because wilderness areas outlaw many forms of recreational activities.

The supporters of wilderness areas are members of a small faction who strive to eliminate competition for forest resources that they wish to exploit in their own unique way. This exploitation will however be at the expense of everyone else's rights, privileges, and economic well-being.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I wish to thank all the members of the panel. This will conclude the morning portion of our hearing. We will take a recess until the hour of 1:15 p.m.

I understand that Senator Williams was here earlier and wishes to testify. If he's in the room, I would recognize him now. If not and he returns, we'll recognize him this afternoon and give him the opportunity to testify.

Thank you all very much, particularly those who traveled long distances. I appreciate your help.

[Whereupon the hearing recessed for lunch.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting will come to order. The first we will hear from is Senator Martin Williams. Senator Williams.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN WILLIAMS, STATE SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF IDAHO

Senator WILLIAMS. Thank you, Senator McClure. I appreciate this opportunity to testify on this occasion. And my stand is that

I'm opposed to any further designation of wilderness in the great State of Idaho. We need to look at the future of our economic situation.

Idaho has already contributed 3,825,900 acres of national forest to the National Wilderness Preservation System, and an additional 1,035,600-plus acres that have been recommended for wilderness classification, and has another 630,924 acres being studied for possible designation as wilderness. Over 2 million additional acres of BLM land that has been recommended—or is being studied for recommendation as wilderness.

Idaho has experienced job losses and deletion of its resource base due to wilderness classification and continuing wilderness studies. We need development of our resources—timber, minerals, grazing, to assure a tax base for education and job security for future generations.

I've been a victim of over-regulation and abuse of our resource development by Federal legislation, and I'd like to tell you by experience. I used to own a ranch out of West Yellowstone, Mont., and when I purchased the ranch we had considerable grazing rights and permits with that ranch, and the Forest Service assured me that they wouldn't cut those permits and allotments because there was plenty of vegetation and grazing available.

Well, I went on for a few years and finally they notified me that they were going to cut my allotments. I asked them, why, because there was plenty of feed there that was going to waste, so much grass that it was a fire hazard and there was just no need to cut grazing. The forest ranger looked me in the eye and he said, Mr. Williams, this is a recreation area; all we want is enough grazing here to make it look picturesque, just enough cattle to make it look picturesque. It really threw me for a loss, because any cut in that allotment was detrimental. There wasn't enough rights there to make a living anyway.

So, I feel that we can over-legislate. We can lock up the areas that need to be redeveloped and that we need to look to the future generations. This State is large enough for plenty of recreation and resource mineral, timber development as it is. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Senator; I appreciate your testimony.

Senator WILLIAMS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Vorce.

STATEMENT OF ALYSON VORCE, COBALT, IDAHO

Ms. VORCE. Representative Wood doesn't speak for everybody in district 20. I'm from Cobalt; I worked for the mine; I was promised a job for 20 years and was laid off without notice. Mining is rarely a stable industry.

What industry does stand self-supportive and growing? Well, Senator, it's recreation.

Logging, mining, and agriculture, though necessary, are all subsidized and therefore on the corporate welfare system. By asking for 90 percent of the remaining forest lands, the timber industry is saying we need more trees in order to be self-supportive and healthy. Timber industry, you already have trees that are back-logged. The public in the long run pays for roads; the Government sells you trees at a loss; and you still can't make it.

There are areas set aside as roadless wilderness; however, if we leave them as our only roadless areas, they will eventually suffer from over-use, over-recreation. Recreation does not need roads; it can grow and thrive on our abundance of wild lands.

Undeveloped and basically undisturbed, wilderness is a land with clean water, an abundance of native fish, feeding grounds for the still large herds of elk and deer. It is a nonrenewable resource, not just for Idahoans to enjoy, but people throughout the world and for generations to come. Once it's opened to the first stages of development, it's gone.

I don't want hard release language used when this bill is written up. I don't want to see areas not classified now to be permanently banned from ever being considered wilderness.

I do want to see the endangered Idaho wilderness core included in this legislation. I do want to see more than 50 percent of the remaining roadless land be protected as wilderness.

We need to keep our wilderness as a part of the heritage of the past. Future generations should have the right to have a wilderness experience.

I know personally there would have been more folks to testify for the wilderness, except they had jobs to work and cows to milk. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Rod Parker.

STATEMENT OF ROD PARKER, IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

Mr. PARKER. Thank you, Senator. I'm Rod Parker, employee of the department of fish and game. I appreciate the opportunity to present the views of the Fish and Game Commission on the remaining roadless areas of Idaho and potential wilderness legislation.

The position of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission is that roadless areas having highly significant fish, wildlife, or hunting and fishing values should be classified as wilderness if wilderness is the best means fo protecting those values. Our recommendations to this committee on the Forest Service RARE II recommendations of 1979 and for a possible State wilderness bill are essentially the same. Review of our 1979 position did not result in recommending any additional roadless areas for wilderness. However, the past 4 years have seen additional instances where fish and wildlife values have been diminished by construction of roads into previously unroaded areas, strengthening our conviction that the few remaining areas with exceptionally high fish or wildlife values must have wilderness classification to retain these qualities.

In the national forests emphasized at this particular hearing, the commission specifically recommends the roadless areas designated as Borah Peak in the Challis National Forest. This area is that segment of the Big Lost River Range between Double Springs Pass near Dickey and Pass Creek Summit near Leslie. It is a unique subalpine unit superimposed on a high desert environment with little or no transitional zoning. Two bighorn sheep releases were made in the 1960's resulting in a population which now numbers approximately 200. It is ideal bighorn habitat and ancestrally supported a large population. It also supports a remnant mountain goatherd and substantial deer and elk populations. The lower elevations also support antelope.

Specific recommendations for wilderness areas in the other national forests will be or have been presented by other members of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission at hearings held at the other locations in Idaho.

The recommendations statewide are for 11 roadless areas or portions thereof which total 558,782 acres.

The commission also takes the position that any State wilderness bill should not included the so-called hard release wording. Roadless areas not classed as wilderness should come under the ongoing planning process fo the various national forests and considered for allocation to one of the many nonwilderness forest management prescriptions.

This is extremely important for fish and wildlife resources, because there are a number of prescriptions that retain roadless characteristics without the necessity of legislative wilderness classification. However, when plans are revised in the future, wilderness should be available as an option if roadless status has not proved adequate.

Therefore, if release wording prohibits future considerations of wilderness classification, the commission then recommends that certain roadless areas listed by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game be assigned to the separate category of further planning as outlined under the RARE II procedures.

Mr. Chairman, the commission has judiciously considered the State's remaining roadless areas and the implications of a State wilderness bill. The selected few areas which are endorsed for wilderness bill. The selected few areas which are endorsed for wilderness classification have strong justification based on extremely important fish, wildlife, or hunting and fishing values. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

I might mention to those who are on panel No. 11, would you come forward and take the seats behind this panel so that you may be ready to move in when they are completed, thank you.

Mr. Brad Pinkerton.

[No response.]

The **Chairman**. Mr. Floyd Fantelli.

STATEMENT OF FLOYD J. FANTELLI, PRESIDENT, UPPER SNAKE RIVER CHAPTER, TROUT UNLIMITED

Mr. **Fantelli**. Thank you, Mr. Senator. I am not a native of Idaho; I've only been here about 4 years. I was raised in Cleveland, Ohio, and that's the place, you might recall, where the river caught on fire about 15 years ago and burned a bridge down. So, I think I can at least appreciate somewhat the proper use of land and water resources.

I am speaking to you today on behalf of the Upper Snake River Chapter of Trout Unlimited, of which I am the president. It's a contribution organization, I admit. We believe that part of our objectives are to commit ourselves to maintain and improving where possible the health of our fresh water resources. It is our belief that healthy aquatic and riparian life are symbols of environmental qualities, proof that our fresh water resources are healthy. It is to this end that our objectives are aimed. Some of the objectives include working with State and Federal fisheries, supporting enactment of laws, et cetera, and also protecting salmonoid habitat by encouraging integrated watershed management, supporting good forestry and agricultural practices, and advocating intelligent land development.

It is in response to these objectives that I am here today.

I would first like to agree with any multiple-use proponent that a large part of the remaining wild lands need not be protected as wilderness. There are, however, many land areas, some of which have been mentioned, that are critical to wildlife, as well as important to the quality of streams and wild fish populations in addition to being valuable for wilderness recreation. I am first and foremost urging caution in designating lands for multiple use where the effects of such designation may result in habitat degradation that has not been fully studied.

As for specifics, we would recommend at the very minimum the 1983 Wilderness Recommendations by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. They are summarized in appendix A that I have included in my written testimony. I would like to summarize some of these areas now.

Clearwater National Forest area, this encompasses the Kelly Creek Watershed, which is, needless to say, near and dear to the hearts of many fishermen, not only in Idaho, but in other areas of the country. The 1979 Forest Service proposal excluded two roadless areas critical to the protection of this watershed. One area involves Cayuse Creek, and the other is situated between Moose Mountain, in the Lower Kelly Creek, and they are designated as Q1.301 upstream. We would strongly urge wilderness classification for these two roadless areas in addition to the areas recommended by the Forest Service. Kelly Creek is being managed as a catch and release fishery and is an area that provides large westslope and cutthroat trout. Also present in this area are numerous other wildlife species which can be protected by wilderness classification.

The Challis National Forest, Borah Peak, the Sawtooth Mountain area, as well as the Northern Lemhis, also we feel are certainly appropriately designated as wilderness areas.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Fantelli follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMITTEE HEARING

AUGUST 11, 1983
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

I AM SPEAKING TO YOU TODAY IN BEHALF OF THE UPPER SNAKE RIVER CHAPTER OF TROUT UNLIMITED OF WHICH I AM THE PRESIDENT. TU IS PART OF A NATIONAL NONPROFIT CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION OF OVER 30,000 FISHERMEN WITH 275 CHAPTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. OUR LOCAL CLUB IS ALSO AFFILIATED WITH THE FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS WHICH IS ALSO A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTED TO MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING WHERE POSSIBLE THE HEALTH OF OUR FRESH WATER RESOURCES. IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT HEALTHY AQUATIC AND RIPARIAN LIFE ARE SYMBOLS OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, LIVING PROOF OF THE HEALTH OF OUR FRESH WATER RESOURCES. IT IS TO THIS END THAT TU AND FFF OBJECTIVES ARE DIRECTED. THREE OF OUR NATIONAL OBJECTIVES FOR TU ARE:

1. WORKING WITH STATE AND FEDERAL FISHERIES AGENCIES IN SCIENTIFIC, RESEARCH AND FIELD PROJECTS
2. SUPPORTING ENACTMENT OF LAWS, RULES, CODES AND POLICIES THAT RESPONSIBLY PROTECT WATER QUALITY
3. PROTECTING SALMONOID HABITAT BY ENCOURAGING INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, SUPPORTING GOOD FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, AND ADVOCATING INTELLIGENT LAND DEVELOPMENT.

IT IS IN RESPONSE TO THESE OBJECTIVES THAT I AM HERE WITH YOU TODAY.

I WOULD FIRST LIKE TO AGREE WITH ANY MULTIPLE USE PROPONENT THAT A LARGE PART OF THE REMAINING WILD LANDS NEED NOT BE PROTECTED AS WILDERNESS. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, MANY LAND AREAS (SOME OF WHICH ARE MENTIONED BELOW) THAT ARE CRITICAL TO WILDLIFE, AS WELL AS IMPORTANT TO THE QUALITY OF STREAMS AND WILD FISH POPULATIONS IN

ADDITION TO BEING VALUABLE FOR WILDERNESS RECREATION. I AM FIRST AND FOREMOST URGING CAUTION IN DESIGNATING LANDS FOR MULTIPLE USE WHERE THE EFFECTS OF SUCH DESIGNATION MAY RESULT IN HABITAT DEGRADATION THAT HAS NOT BEEN FULLY STUDIED. AS YOU MAY KNOW, IN 1980, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SUED THE FOREST SERVICE OVER RARE II AREAS RELEASED TO NONWILDERNESS STATING THAT THE RARE II EIS WAS INADEQUATE AND DID NOT CONTAIN ENOUGH SITE SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OR PUBLIC COMMENT. IN OCTOBER, 1982, THE 9TH CIRCUIT COURT AGREED AND PROHIBITED DEVELOPMENT IN CONTESTED AREAS UNTIL THOROUGH STUDIES WERE DONE. IN 1983 WE NOW KNOW THAT ACID RAIN REALLY IS DAMAGING THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY OF LAKES AND STREAMS THROUGHOUT EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. NOW THAT WE FINALLY ALL AGREE THAT ACID RAIN MUST BE STOPPED, IT IS TOO LATE FOR THOUSANDS OF LAKES AND STREAMS THAT HAVE BEEN ACIDIFIED OVER THE PAST TWENTY YEARS OR SO. WE DO NOT WANT THAT SCENARIO IN IDAHO. THE EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE USE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MUST BE REASONABLY KNOWN BEFORE SUCH DESIGNATION IS CONFERRED.

AS FOR SPECIFICS, WE WOULD RECOMMEND AT THE VERY MINIMUM THE 1983 WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT. THESE ARE SUMMARIZED IN APPENDIX A.

I WOULD LIKE TO NOW SUMMARIZE VERY BRIEFLY SOME OF THE AREAS THAT WE FEEL ARE MOST DESIRABLE AS WILDERNESS AREAS:

1. CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST Q1.301 (HOODOO - 100,100 ACRES) THIS AREA ENCOMPASSES THE KELLY CREEK WATERSHED. THE 1979 FOREST SERVICE PROPOSAL EXCLUDED TWO ROADLESS AREAS CRITICAL TO THE PROTECTION OF THE KELLY CREEK WATERSHED. ONE AREA INVOLVES CAYUSE CREEK DRAINAGE OF 79,300 ACRES WHICH IS THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY TO KELLY CREEK (1.306 BIG HORN-WEITAS). THE OTHER AREA IS B1.301 (KELLY - 29,400 ACRES) SITUATED BETWEEN MOOSE MOUNTAIN ON LOWER KELLY CREEK AND Q1.301 (HOODOO) UPSTREAM. WE WOULD STRONGLY URGE WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION FOR THESE TWO ROADLESS AREAS IN ADDITION TO THE AREAS RECOMMENDED BY THE FOREST SERVICE IN THIS AREA. KELLY CREEK IS PRESENTLY BEING MANAGED AS A CATCH AND RELEASE FISHERY WHICH PROVIDES LARGE WESTSLOPE CUTTHROAT TROUT. THIS DRAINAGE IS A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED BLUE-RIBBON FISHERY AND HAS BEEN

PUBLICIZED NATIONALLY IN SEVERAL MAGAZINES. THIS DRAINAGE IS AN UNDISTURBED WATERSHED THAT SUPPORTS HABITAT FOR THE WESTERN CUTTHROAT TROUT. THESE TROUT ARE VERY SUSCEPTIBLE TO IMPACTS OF DEGRADED HABITAT CAUSED BY SEDIMENTATION FROM ROADS AND OTHER FORMS OF CONSTRUCTION. ALSO PRESENT IN THIS AREA ARE GREY WOLF, GRIZZLY BEARS, AND SUMMER AND FALL ELK RANGES. THIS AREA CAN BE BEST PROTECTED BY WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION.

2. CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST 4.210 (BORAH PEAK - 119,864 ACRES)
THIS AREA CONTAINS MT. BORAH AND A SEGMENT OF THE BIG LOST RIVER RANGE. IT IS A UNIQUE AREA IN THAT SUBALPINE AREAS ARE SUPERIMPOSED ON A DESERT ENVIRONMENT WITH LITTLE TRANSTIONAL ZONE. IT ALSO IS THE SITE OF BIGHORN SHEEP RELEASES AND A POPULATION OF BIGHORN SHEEP THAT NUMBER APPROXIMATELY 200. IT ALSO SUPPORTS A MOUNTAIN GOAT HERD AND SUBSTANTIAL DEER AND ELK POPULATIONS. THIS AREA CAN BE BEST PROTECTED BY WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

3. SMOKEY MOUNTAINS (SAWTOOTH),
THIS AREA ADJOINS THE SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS TO THE NORTH, AND INCLUDES SEVERAL GLACIATED PEAKS OVER 10,000 FEET. THIS AREA SUPPORTS POPULATIONS OF ELK, MULE DEER, BLACK BEAR, AND MOUNTAIN GOAT, AS WELL AS MOUNTAIN LION, LYNX, AND GOLDEN EAGLE. THE WOLVERINE HAS ALSO BEEN SPOTTED HERE. SEVERAL HOT SPRINGS ARE PRESENT, AND SEVERAL MINING ROADS PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE HIGH LAKES AND PEAKS ON THE EAST SIDE. THIS AREA HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

3. NORTHERN LEMHIS (SALMON)
THIS AREA SUPPORTS A POPULATION OF ELK, BEAR, AND MOUNTAIN GOAT AND IS AN AREA RICH IN INDIAN HISTORY AND WAS AN ANCIENT HUNTING GROUND FOR THE SHOSHONE, BANNOCK AND LEMHI TRIBES. THIS AREA ALSO HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS BY THE FOREST SERVICE.

IN SUMMARY, WE BELIEVE THAT WILDERNESS IS A PART OF OUR NATION'S HISTORY AND THAT A WILD AND UNDEVELOPED LAND IS PART OF THE HERITAGE OF NATIVE AMERICANS AS WELL AS LATER GENERATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS. SOME WILDERNESS SHOULD REMAIN AS PART OF OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE. RATHER THAN BEING PRO-WILDERNESS OR PRO-MULTIPLE USE, WE FEEL IT IS MORE IMPORTANT TO BE PRO-CAUTION BEFORE DESIGNATING AREAS FOR MULTIPLE USE WHERE THE EFFECTS OF SUCH DESIGNATION ARE NOT REASONABLY WELL KNOWN.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME. IF I CAN BE OF FURTHER SERVICE, PLEASE CONTACT ME.

FLOYD J. FANTELLI
PRESIDENT
UPPER SNAKE RIVER CHAPTER OF TROUT UNLIMITED
PO BOX 363
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83402

APPENDIX A

1983 WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATIONS

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS

1.981 (Salmo-Priest - 14,678 acres) - This roadless area encompasses the upper Priest River which is the primary spawning and rearing stream for large bull trout and westslope cutthroat from the Priest Lake system. Wilderness designation would preserve the quality of this aquatic system and limit access to minimize poaching on spawning fish. This area also contains the Idaho portion of the habitat that supports the only known caribou population in the State. This species has recently been designated as endangered under Federal classification.

IDAHO PANHANDLE AND CLEARWATER NATIONAL FORESTS

A1.300, B1.300, C1.300 and P1.300 (Mallard Larkin - 156,068 acres) - The roadless areas in the Mallard Larkin complex comprise the best roadless elk unit remaining in Region I, including summer, intermediate and some winter range. They provide the only substantial area for back-country quality hunting and the only large scale potential wilderness available for the residents of the five northern counties. The mountain peaks and ridges support a base population of approximately 150 mountain goats which has provided at least 80 goats for transplanting to other goat habitats throughout the State since 1961.

In addition these areas contain major tributaries of the Little North Fork and St. Joe Rivers which provide excellent stream fishing for wild trout. The Little North Fork is one of the few streams in northern Idaho where inaccessibility by road allows us to manage without restrictive seasons or modified bag limits. Intensive logging and roading would contribute excessive sediment loads to these streams with adverse impacts on the fisheries.

More than 25 lakes in the higher elevation basins are also a unique resource, providing an outstanding variety of high quality mountain lake fishing opportunities which are in limited supply in the Idaho Panhandle.

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Q1.301 (Hoodoo - 100,100 acres) - One of the major resource values associated with this potential wilderness is the protection of the Kelly Creek watershed. The Hoodoo area is an essential part, however, the 1979 Forest Service proposal falls far short of the area required. Two roadless areas critical to watershed protection of Kelly Creek have been excluded. One involves the Cayuse Creek drainage of 79,300 acres, the largest tributary to Kelly Creek in 1.306 (Big Horn-Weitas). The other is B1.301 (Kelly - 29,400 acres) situated between B1.305 (Moose Mountain) on lower Kelly Creek and Q1.301 (Hoodoo) upstream. We recommend wilderness classification for these two roadless areas in addition to the Hoodoo and Moose Mountain areas which are recommended by the Forest Service.

Kelly Creek in its entirety is being managed as a catch-and-release fishery with a management objective of providing an opportunity to catch large westslope cutthroat trout. Cutthroat in excess of 20 inches have been caught and released. The drainage is nationally recognized as a blue-ribbon westslope cutthroat fishery and is considered by many as one of North America's finest (Flyfishing Magazine, July-August 1982). Fishing intensity has steadily increased since the inception of the catch-and-release regulation in 1970, primarily because of the enhanced opportunity to catch fish.

Most of the drainage has virtually pristine watersheds that support unexcelled spawning and rearing habitat for cutthroat trout. Cutthroat are very susceptible to the impacts of degraded habitat caused by sedimentation from roads and their construction. Additional access also puts stress upon cutthroat populations.

Fish habitat in the drainage is potentially being threatened. The Forest Service is developing plans to bring the Toboggan Creek drainage under full management with roads. Toboggan Creek is a very important tributary to Cayuse Creek. Both Toboggan and Cayuse Creeks support essential spawning and rearing habitat for cutthroat trout. Any loss of habitat in those drainages will ultimately effect Kelly Creek.

The gray wolf, an endangered species, has been sighted and photographed two different years by Fish and Game personnel in the Kelly Creek drainage. Grizzly bear, a threatened species, has also been reported in the area. The drainage supports excellent spring, summer and fall elk ranges, and some winter ranges, that consistently produce good survival of calves and insures adequate recruitment to the elk populations. Its present unroaded status produces security cover that enables the Department to manage for longer elk seasons and opportunities to harvest large bulls. This undeveloped area along with the adjacent Weitas drainage produce the largest harvest of bull elk in the State for a single management unit.

It is paramount that the entire Kelly Creek watershed be maintained in its present status for protection of the fish, wildlife and recreational opportunities. This protection would best be accomplished through wilderness classification.

1.305 (Moose Mountain - 18,373 acres) - The Moose Mountain roadless area fronts Kelly Creek along the lower eight miles and would provide important watershed protection for that stretch of Kelly Creek which is needed for the same reasons as described for the above areas.

BOISE AND SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FORESTS

4.061 (Ten Mile East - 40,999 acres) - This area contains the Hanson Lakes which are contiguous to the northwest corner of the Sawtooth Wilderness and the roadless area is a logical addition to insure the protection of the lakes and adjacent elk summer range.

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

4.210 (Borah Peak - 119,864 acres) - This area which contains Mount Borah is that segment of the Big Lost River Range between Double Springs Pass near Dickey, and Pass Creek Summit near Leslie. It is unique in that it is a subalpine unit superimposed on a high desert environment with little or no transitional zoning. It is the site of two bighorn sheep releases made in the '60's resulting in a population which now numbers approximately 200. It is ideal bighorn habitat and ancestrally supported a large population. It also supports a remnant mountain goat herd and substantial deer and elk populations. The lower elevations also support antelope.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. Your statement and the attachments will be made part of the record.

Mr. Dave Sealander.

STATEMENT OF DAVID A. SEALANDER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Sealander**. Thank you very much for letting me testify here today. I live southwest of town here on a farm, which I grew up on and have operated for a good part of those years. It's back by the Hells Half Acre lava flow, which is essentially somewhat of a wilderness. And since very early in my life, I explored this lava flow and grown to appreceiate the values of wild lands.

I realy feel like wilderness is misunderstood by a lot of people as a scientific and ecological phenomenon. And when I was at Brigham Young University, I had a professor there, Dr. Earl Christensen, probably one of the foremost ecology—plant ecology professors in the Western States. And he took us through a lot of the areas in Utah, and also exposed us to the writings of early explorers in the area, white explorers, and their journals of exactly what sort of flora and fauna existed in the early time as contrary to popular myths, showed that this land was not an empty and desolate and a dry place that it was portrayed that the settlers come to, but it was a very lush, very abundant, beautiful ecosystem here, that in Salt Lake Valley at that time they used to lose their cattle because the grass was so tall they would get lost in it, they couldn't find them out there.

The fact is, that if you compare a balance of nature climax ecosystem to any man-influenced ecosystem, agriculture or preclimax or postclimax, that in every case you'll find that in the climax balance of nature ecosystem, you will have a greater percentage of the Sun's energy captured through photosynthesis, you will have a greater number of species present, you will have a greater number of symbiotic relationships or organisms working together for mutual advantage. You will have greater stability, greater complexity, greater diversity, and less entropy or degradation of that energy.

And I feel like on this basis that wilderness is highly qualified to be given first priority.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sealander follows:]

David A. Sealander
Route 4, Box 371
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 522-1022

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Senator James A. McClure and Senator Steve Symms

Please enter the complete contents of this into the hearing record.

I was born here in Idaho Falls and grew up on the farm which my grandfather homesteaded in the New Sweden area in 1902, the year of passage of the Reclamation Act, which through acreage limitations and other wise restraints, held secred the principles of plurality, opportunity and freedom with responsibility in agriculture; the same values tromped to shreds by the recently enacted changes. I have lived and worked on that farm for most of the 35 years of my life. It's fields border on a wilderness: the large "Hells Half Acre" lava flow southwest of Idaho Falls. I have always felt it a great privellege to live so near to such an honored place and I've felt a deep responsibility to do my uttermost to protect and preserve it as well as to share access and respect for it with others. I learned respect for it through my family and by being there in it. I am sorry to say there are a great many people in this country with relatively less, little or no respect. The virtue of anyone or anything is not diminished by aspersions of the thoughtless. But, witness the border property owners along the lava rocks who have sold out to the commercial rock hunters and allowed them access to steel beautiful irreplaceable rock of from public land. Developamania, Exploitamania and Wanton Destuctamania are mind fevers and spiritual diseases which most experience at some time or other but some never get over or mature beyond. Some have a difficult time to make peace with the earth and its other inhabitants. Let us find a higher standard in our laws increasingly to reflect the contrary of Hardin's Law. To let more peaceful, homing and negentropic activities replace more violent, disruptive and entropic activities should be our purpose. Let us learn forbearance and respect, to give more than we take, to allow all other creatures as well as ouselves, the joy of a life in balance, in dynamic equillibrium.

The Post-Register featured the twisted heading the other day:"Wilderness, Does Idaho Need More?" the swallowing of which takes us much farther from than nearer to the truth. A more factual title would be "Wilderness, How much less willbe given protection in ststute" as the perpetual homes and refuge of the creatures who have inhabited it for ages and helped shape it's climax glory and those pilgrims, who come to worship the Creator with reverence and resoect in those places where His(Her) hand has tended it to it's fullest possible expression. Countless numbers of spiritual seekers and prophets have gone to the wilderness not to be more distant to what was essential and vital but to be in the heart of it and to gain perspective and inspiration on worldly contradictions; to be closer to God. Even Jesus Christ went there to prepare Himself for His ministry.

Too many Judas' elected and non-elected in our government are overly anxious to pimp and to pedal away public trusts of all kinds for very few pieces of silver. The living and nonliving contents of even sacred land end up buried, desecrated and often wind up in smoke or fill idiot stripmined holes: insanitary landfills. Too many spiritual freeks and cripples remain unhealed, who's oredominant emotion is avarice and who's measure of wealth is money. To them it fits, the unfortunate observation that America is perhaos a country to who's people, too much is not sufficient and anything worth doing at all is worth doing to excess. Too many are willing to turn plowshares into swords and appropriate technology research facilities into bomb factories and aquifers into unmitigated sewers.

I studied biology and botany at Ricks College And Brigham Young University. At B Y U I had the privelege of studying plant ecology under Earl Christensen, one of the finest plant ecolgists in the western states, God rest his dear soul. He showed that the land settled in the western states by white settlers, contrary to oopular mith, was not a sparse empty desert, but a lush abundant climax ecosystem that has never been so rich since it was taken over by farmers and livestock grazers. There is no ecosystem so productive on any given area of land than the balance of nature climax ecosystem under equal physical conditions of rainfall and soil etc.. The following is a graphic illustration of this ecosystem comparison:

EVOLUTION →

Primitive Ecosystem	Advanced Ecosystem
Beginning Succession	Climax Ecosystem
Simplified, Post-climax,	Wilderness, Steady-state
Disturbed Ecosystem	Dynamic-Equilibrium Ecosystem

higher	ENTROPY	lower
less	PERCENTAGE OF AVAILABLE SOLAR ENERGY CAPTURED AND USED BY LIVING ORGANISMS AND SYSTEMS	greater
lower	NUMBER OF SPECIES	greater
lower	NUMBER OF SYMBIOSIS	greater
less	STABILITY	greater
less	COMPLEXITY AND DIVERSITY	greater
less	QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF FUNCTIONS CONSOLIDATED WITHIN A FINITE PHYSICAL STRUCTURE AND FINITE AMOUNT OF SPACE	greater
greater	SIMPLICITY AND UNIFORMITY	less

RETROGRESSION ←

The process of Evolution can be defined in other words: the taking up of more available energy and passing it cyclically more efficiently from one living thing to the next. Efficiency, doing more with less. Implosion, miniaturization, vertical integration. Maintaining conservative stability in terms of general adaptability to energy flux in the environment, while aquiring radical new abilities.

Four basic principles:

- There is no such thing as a free lunch.
- Everything is inter-related and inter-connected
- Everything goes somewhere (energy and matter composite is neither created nor destroyed)
- Nature usually knows best

A logical Epistemology towards an Ecology of Man on Earth must begin with as unified and complete a definition of the Universe as we can honestly come to and then to proceed though a process of deduction to identify and qualify real and potential functions. We must have all the alternatives placed objectively before us and we must understand them as thoroughly as possible and we must make our choice of the best with full freedom. Universality must be sought over regionality and wholeness over fragmentation.

Nearly every metabolic function that man carries out upon his environment in affluent civilization is catabolic to the biosphere. He has served as the ultimate predator and parasite upon the biosphere who in a million exploding fragments consumes and rends even his own nature and functioning. Serving as the advocate of the Great God Entropy and the 'Dark Lord Sauron'. Dynamics of a sort we have but equilibrium and balance of nature have nearly altogether fled in reality.

We need more community to slow the flying fragments and turn the tide to implosion and negentropy.

Government should be the advocate of life, especially and specifically evolutionarilly advanced, climax ecosystem, wilderness, steady-state, dynamic equilibrium, balance of nature, negentropic life. Its policies, programs and actions need to be well grounded in this form of life rather than the anthropocentric, inductive, crisis to crisis, semi-conscious, simplified, post-climax ecosystem, entropic, common leveling, retrogressive life(?).

We need a steady-state economic system. Silvio Gessel's Natural Economic Order would do quite well in my opinion.

We should bite off no more than we can chew and chew no more than we can swallow, digest, assimilate, metabolise and turn to account in terms of quality life. Interim technologies, policies, programs and actions sap the strength of visions and energies that might have given us a utopia or life. They cheat us meanly.

I support the conservationists proposal with regard to these defacto wilderness lands that will be formulated this fall. I have sufficient exploitable resouces outside these lands to satisfy myself quite happily. I'm for leaving as much in it's ideal state for spiritual scientific and live and let live value. I would not wish to live in a world without it.

Thoughtfully and respectfully,

David A Sexlander

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.
Mr. Atamanczyk.

STATEMENT OF CARL ATAMANCZYK, PRESIDENT, IDAHO FALLS TRAIL MACHINE ASSOCIATION

Mr. ATAMANCZYK. My name is Carl Atamanczyk. I'm president of Idaho Falls Trail Machine Association, one of five chapters in the State. Our organization is about 20 years old. As a nonprofit, conservation, and service-oriented group, the Idaho Trail Machine Association agrees that our wilderness areas are endangered from many sources. We feel, however ironically, one of the main threats comes from the very environmental movement seeking to protect it. Efforts to preserve pieces of land in their natural state go back nearly a century, but they received their greatest impetus when Congress adopted the Wilderness Act of 1964. Since then, more than 15 million acres have been classified as wilderness, an area larger than Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts combined.

Also, since the 1964 act, we have had ample time to determine which areas are most suitable for real wilderness and which areas we can properly manage and still allow for multiple use.

Also, as a family oriented trail bike association, we realize the great importance to protect fragile areas as wilderness. We do not support the rape, ravage, ruin, and run philosophy. But we do believe strongly in using the natural resources so abundant on and under our public lands, and in having our lands open to varied types of recreational activities for all types of users, not just a few selfish groups.

Three years ago Congress considered wilderness classification for another 15 million acres in the lower 48 States and 70 million in Alaska. This is an area equal to all of New England, plus Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

The economic arguments against wilderness designation are well known. They lock up the land resources that can't be used. Minerals go unmined, crops go unplanted, livestock is barred from rangeland, and trees are allowed to rot and die. In some parts of wilderness areas the Government lets forest fires burn. Enough timber to build thousands of homes can be wasted in just one fire like that. They sometimes smolder for months on end before dying out naturally, but the Government reasons that since no one fought forest fires in the past, wilderness fires today should be allowed to burn themselves out.

Rarely publicized is the fact that once land is declared wilderness, it no longer has much to offer for recreation. People can't drive to a fishing area or a campsite because roads are prohibited; nor are any types of motors allowed, even though recent extensive studies by outdoor biologists have proven motors have little or no impact on wildlife. Building a permanent shelter is prohibited, and the Government has gone far enough to destroy many that were built long before the land was declared wilderness. This blanket policy has not only deprived hikers and other trail users of shelter they sometimes need, but has meant the destruction of historic structures built by men who used only an ax and a saw. In some areas campfires aren't even allowed, and visitors may not have articles made of foil or plastic in possession.

Toilets were removed at one time from a trail on Mount Whitney in California because the structures didn't blend with the landscape. Later they found the trail littered with human waste, so the forest service ordered it closed to everyone except a few hikers who presumably were waste proof.

What bureaucrats and activists alike overlook is that there are really two kinds of wilderness. One is physical, in which land is left untouched and unchanged. The other is spiritual wilderness, where people can go to get away from, though very briefly, the rules and regulations of bureaucratic harassment that are increasingly a part of our lives.

Wilderness, as defined by the act of 1964, untrammeled by man, protects the physical but destroys the spiritual wilderness. In essence, wilderness under the act is the private preserve of a very small minority, people who have the strength and the time to hike into it and who don't mind the rules and regulations imposed upon them. But how much land should we devote to that use?

Many people wonder if the millions of acres of unused trees are partly to blame for the inflationary price of housing timber and paper products, not to mention other wood-based items such as photographic film, recording tape, rayon, cosmetics, and medicines. When you remove millions of trees off the market, the price of wood-related things is effected. The same goes for other products that could be mined or farmed on the same land.

Also many of us back-country users are getting disgusted with all of the restrictions, despite those few who don't mind all of their back-country travel regulated. It was the wilderness people who gave the environmental lobbies the money and power to push their wilderness bills through Congress. They could just as easily reverse the process if frustration builds up. It seems obvious to me if some groups persist that we keep adding more wilderness, the public, one day, could overreact and eventually scrap all of it.

Idaho's 3.8 million acres of wilderness is enough, taking into consideration this is nearly one-fifth of the national forest lands in the State. Any additional wilderness will only prohibit our type of organization from doing our share of trail maintenance in Idaho's forests, which we no donate hundreds of man-hours and maintain hundreds of miles of each year for the benefit of all back-country travelers.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions for the members of this panel. Thank you very much for appearing today.

As witnesses come forward, will they go to that end of the table, please. Apparently the reporter can hear better the comments made at that end of the table.

Will those that are on panel No. 12 please come forward and take the alternate seats behind, please.

Irene Nautch.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Bill Ross.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Ted Reed.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Harold Wilson.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Rex Tolman.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Eugene Place.

STATEMENT OF EUGENE I. PLACE, PRESIDENT, CLARK COUNTY STOCKGROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. PLACE. My turn. Senator McClure and panel members, my name is Gene Place. I am a farmer and rancher residing in Hamer, Idaho. I testify today as president of the Clark County Stockgrowers Association, a 35-member group organized in 1936 to help insure economic survival while grazing public ranges. Our members own about 30,000 head of cattle and 50,000 head of sheep that provide food and fiber for thousands of Americans. These livestock are grazed across all types of public lands, including Forest Service-controlled lands in the Targhee Forest. We feel we presently have a good working relationship with all the Government agencies that regulate our allotments. For the most part, we have learned to be good stewards of the range. Our range improvement programs benefit all types of wildlife. Our improved livestock watering facilities water deer and elk as well as sheep and cattle. This is done at no cost to the Idaho sportsman.

Specifically, our organization strongly opposes the Palisades and Lionhead areas to be included as wilderness designation. Not only do we fear inhibited travel and management ability for our herds in those areas, we see them as spawning grounds for such predators as grizzly bears, grey wolves, and coyotes. As a matter of principle, our group opposes the addition of one more single acre to the 3.8 million acres of wilderness already in Idaho. The West was settled by a man on a horse with a gun, a trap, a plow, a shovel, an ax, a herd of cattle and a will to succeed. America was not made strong by a hippie with a backpack looking for solitude.

And, Senator, as you study this issue, keep this correlated fact in mind: In the lower 48 States Idaho presently ranks top in wilderness acres and second from the bottom in money spent for education. Could it be that in our State providing grizzly bear dens is more important than providing classrooms for our children?

If you continue to lock up our natural resources, remember Senator, there's another big bear with a hammer and sickle that sits in his den and smiles. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. LaVerl Womack.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Bruce Anderson.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE SCOTT ANDERSON, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes; I appreciate the opportunity to speak today. I don't know how long I'm supposed to take, by the way.

The CHAIRMAN. Four minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Four minutes, thank you. As I understand it, we're here today to decide what to do with extra lands as far as wilderness designation in Idaho. This issue has gone on far too long, and I'd like to see it—and I'm speaking as just a personal taxpayer here, no side to take here. But I would really like to see this issue settled once and for all. Most importantly, I'd like to see it settled for the average citizen, and not for a special interest group on either side of the issue. In a country with a growing population, setting aside land for a small minority of people does not make sense.

On one side of the issue are the environmental groups who want to lock up everything. These groups say that we must lock up land for our children and their children's children so that each generation will be able to enjoy the mountains, lakes, and forests. As a parent I want this too, this is a fine goal. On the other side of the issue are the commercial interests that need the land to produce lumber, minerals, and to provide grazing. As a consumer, I don't want to have to pay more for these products than necessary. So the only logical alternative to this issue of wilderness designation is multiple use of the land. We presently have a Government agency well equipped to care for our public lands, the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has done a fine job of providing access to all land user groups, and let's give them due credit for that now and ask, why should it be any different in the future? True, some groups in the Forest Service may have prejudices which affect their decisions for or against a particular form of recreation or commerce, but as a whole the system works well. Environmental impact statements provide a very effective way of curtailing any misuses which do occur.

I'd like to give an example of probably how much the wilderness people use if we were to set aside a lot of this land. Our national parks in Yellowstone, if you drive along the highway there, you will see thousands and thousands of people enjoying the sites. You take a daylong hike, say 1 to 3 miles, one way, you may still see dozens of people enjoying themselves. But if you take a hike of a longer distance, say 8 to 10 miles, which is more typical a length that is required for wilderness use, the number of people drop to a handful. By the way, this is a very popular park and millions of people and visitors who have come each year have not destroyed it yet. Further, if we are to believe environmental groups, animals cannot exist side by side with man, for example, along Yellowstone Park's paved highway, where elk and buffalo are common sights there.

Wise use of our lands through multiple use is the only fair and reasonable way to use our public forests. High quality backcountry can be maintained for all recreational users, while at the same time providing access to public lands for commercial users. Wilderness advocates who want to limit access and use of public lands are every bit as selfish as a careless industrial user who damages the land for an extra buck. I would like to urge the use of multiple use and please keep our lands open for the people.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Anderson follows:]

Personal Testimony
for
Idaho Wilderness Hearing

held in
Idaho Falls, Idaho
August 11, 1983

Presented by

Bruce Scott Anderson
Route 5 Box 205A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

I appreciate the opportunity to express my views. As I understand, the purpose of this hearing is to determine how much additional land should be added to wilderness in Idaho. This is an issue which has gone on for far too long, and needs to be settled immediately. More importantly this issue needs to be settled in favor of the average citizen, and not special interest gruops on either side. Wilderness by definition is a limited use area. In a country with a growing population, setting aside land for a small minority of people does not make since.

On one side of the issue are the environmental groups which want to lock up everything. These groups say that we must lock up land for our children and their children's children, so that each generation will be able to enjoy the mountains, lakes, and forests. As a parent I want this also. On the other side of the issue are commercial interests that need the land to produce lumber, minerals, and to provide for grazing. Being a consumer I do not want to pay more for these products than is necessary. So the only logical alternative is multiple use of the land. We presently have a government agency well equiped to care for our public lands, The U. S. Forest Service. The USFS has done a fine job of providing access to all land user groups up to now, so let's give them their due credit, and ask why there should be any difference in the future? True some individuals in the USFS may have prejudices which affect their decisions for or against a particular form of recreation or commerce, but as a whole the system works well. Environmental impact statements provide a very effective way of minimizing the misuses, and the courts provide an effective way of curtailing any misuses which do occur.

Since the proper use of public land is for all user groups, I would like to express some specific views about recreational uses of the land. Wilderness implies limited access and very specific uses. Many people, myself included, choose not to participate in the prescibed activities, or are unable due to a physical disability. I do, however, enjoy the vistas, wildlife, and flora as much as the next person. Our national parks provide an excellent example of how much use true wilderness will receive from the general public. In Yellowstone, for example, if one drives along the paved highways, one can easily see thousands of people. On a day hike of say 1 to 3 miles (one way), one may stil see dozens of people. On longer hikes of 8 to 10 miles, which are typical in length of those required in a wilderness, the number of people one might see drops to just a hand full. This is a very popular park, and the millions of visitors which come each year have not destroyed it yet. Further, if we are to believe environmental groups animals cannot exist side by side with man (i.e., along Yellowstone Park's paved highways), however, elk and buffalo are common sights.

To put the limited use of wilderness in another perspective, a friend of mine just returned from a 9 day backpacking trip to the Wind River Wilderness in Wyoming. A trip which he greatly enjoyed, but in talking he mentioned the many people he encountered while hiking. By further inquiry I found out that "many people" meant that he meet 3 or 4 parties of 5 or 6 people each day, while hiking 8 to 10 miles of trail per day. Assuming that four parties of six people did stay along the trail each night, that the trails are spaced only one mile apart, and the there were six people in his own party, then there would be 30 people in an eight square mile area. That is 3.75 or approximately 4 people per square mile. This is a very conservative assumption, since the trails are actually much further apart than one mile. For arguments sake, however, this implies that the whole United States, including Alaska, (Area=3,615,211 square miles) could provide wilderness for about 15,000,000 people. Remember to, that this example was based on a statement that the wilderness was more crowded than usual. Backpackers can already easily get away from the crowds, whether in a wilderness or in most any national forest still being used for multiple use. I must admit that I too would like to have the forests all to myself, but there just isn't enough room, especially to set aside large tracts of public land for a small minority of people.

Wise use of our lands through multiple use is the only fair and reasonable way to use our public forests. High quality back country can be maintained for all recreational users, while at the same time providing access to public lands for commercial users. Wilderness advocates who want to limit access and use of public lands are every bit as selfish as a careless industrial user who damages the land unnecessarily for an extra buck. It is time that all users learned to share our countries beauty and bounty, instead of using special interest pressures for selfish purposes. If people can't use the land what use is there in saving it. Please keep our public lands open to everyone.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Aland.

STATEMENT OF GORDON A. ALAND, MONSANTO CO.

Mr. ALAND. Senator McClure, distinguished members of this committee, I thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Senate Committee on Energy and National Resources to testify on an issue as important as the management of Idaho resources. My name is Gordon Aland with Monsanto Co. located in Soda Springs, Caribou County.

Monsanto Co. supports the position of no increase in wilderness. Monsanto is not against wilderness but asks the question, "How much wilderness is enough?" The preservationists want Idaho locked up. A total wilderness is not enjoyed by the public or by their descendants as is so often claimed. A wilderness is only enjoyed by a favored few, the wealthy who hire someone to take them in, or fly in, and the college student or college professor who can take 3 months off to hike the length of the wilderness.

The key isn't to lock up, but to manage. The ever-increasing withdrawal of public lands to be locked up and enjoyed by only a favored few is not in the best interest of the State. The lands serve the State best when they provide public access, public recreation, public jobs, and public schools. Idaho, a natural resource State, needs the economy of multiple-use public lands to support the public education system. In these times when public services make higher demands on the State's economy, it makes more logic to choose a course where the public lands can be managed for the best interests of the State, multiple use.

The claim of a wilderness being needed to support a tourist industry is hard to understand. If a wilderness area developed a tourist industry, then tourism should be Idaho's No. 1 industry. The hard to get to areas have always been here. Even with multiple use, many areas will remain hard to get to and should attract tourists according to this theory.

In the real world it is accessibility, not isolation that develops a tourist industry. Tourism depends on the ability of people to get to the scenic panorama, the fishing, boating, or picture-taking. Tourism is participation, not oohs and ahs over a picture postcard. To develop tourism, Idaho should study Switzerland. No one has ever claimed that Switzerland has been raped and ruined, yet the Swiss have made nearly every area accessible. They use roads from Roman eras, trails, trains, and trams to make the beauty accessible to those who can't climb or hike. And yet those who do desire to take the more athletic approach can still climb or hike and enjoy the same beauty as the less arduous tourist.

We support an accessible State managed for the benefit of all, not locked up for a few. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Robin Jenkins.

STATEMENT OF ROBIN JENKINS, C&B TIMBER PRODUCTS, ASHTON, IDAHO

Ms. JENKINS. Thank you. My name is Robin Jenkins, and I represent C&B Timber Products in Ashton, Idaho. Our company is engaged in logging and production of other timber-related products.

We do have some questions and concerns on the issue of more wilderness area. We have these questions, first as a company, secondly as part of the timber industry as a whole, and third, and probably the most important, as citizens who love the forest lands.

How many people can actually use and enjoy wilderness? How many more people could enjoy the beauty of this area if they could take a vehicle into these areas? What about the elderly, the young, and the disabled? Is it really fair to shut these people out simply because they cannot hike or ride horses in?

We who work in the timber industry love the forest lands as much as or more than anyone else. Not only do the forest lands put the bread and butter on our tables, but it is also our playground, year round. We want it managed in such a way that our forest lands will be there for generations to come, for everyone to utilize and enjoy.

How many of you have homes built with wood products of some kind, The initial cost of a home is our of reach for some people now. How much more expensive will these wood products and materials be when the timber industry starts having difficulty obtaining the raw material?

How many people have woodburning stoves, fireplaces, or furnaces as their main source of heat? How many of these people would be hard pressed to pay an ever-increasing utility bill if they couldn't use wood to help heat their homes? It will become harder and harded to find or obtain firewood as the forest areas are eaten up by wilderness areas

The wilderness proposals will very slowly and quietly begin to squeeze the logging industry. It will become more and more difficult to find the raw material. As the industry feels the pinch, they will layoff workers. This will have a trickle-down effect on other industries that use the loggers' product, such as the building industry, mines, and paper companies. Their products would be more expensive, and would be produced by fewer people. High unemployment for long periods would add to the food stamp line and the crowd in the welfare office.

The logging industry pays, and pays dearly, for the timber they harvest. That money, in turn, is put into reforestation and conservation projects to insure that we will have forests in the future.

Much of eastern Idaho's timber harvest is made into 2 by 4's without which the building industry would slump. The remaining timber goes into dry lumber products, chips for fuel, and paper and plain old garden-variety firewood. The timber industry is, in effect, the beginning of a chain that grows and branches, supplying many other industries and employing many people.

We are very definitely against any further wilderness proposals as they would benefit very few people for recreation or for business. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you Mr. Tolman, you got here just in time.

STATEMENT OF J. REX TOLMAN, PRESIDENT, LEMHI COUNTY CATTLE AND HORSE GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. TOLMAN. Guess I didn't get out of bed early enough this morning. it's a little drive from Salmon, but I'm Rex Tolman; I'm a rancher in Lemhi County. I'm a Lemhi County cattleman and horse grower at the present. We have a family ranch there. We run about 250 head of beef cows and about 30 head of milk cows. But my speech will be short today, short and sweet. I will read what I've got here.

Lemhi County is the fourth largest county in the State of Idaho. It consists of about 2,930,000 acres. About 240,000 acres are privately owned. There is about 460,000 acres currently in the Salmon River Wilderness in the No Return Wilderness. In addition, there's 30,000 acres of BLM being recommended as a wilderness study, and there's three small tracts right now in the Lemhi County that is an administrative appeal. One of these wilderness administrative appeals is one they put on my range while I have some cows up there, and I don't know why anyone would want their wilderness up there when they could go out to Bush Creek Flat and find just about as pretty an area as it is there. But, anyway, our basic industry in the county is agriculture. There is about 85 percent of agriculture—is returned from agriculture from beef cattle. There is wood products and mining. All these industries depend on public lands. How much land can we afford to lock up? We currently have an area about the size of Rhode Island set aside for the wilderness in Lemhi County right now. Just to think of that, the State of Rhode Island; we've got that much wilderness in Lemhi County. The State has got the second most wilderness in any of the other lower States in the United States, and we are the second to the lowest paid in schools. So, I think the Government's got a little bit more locked up in wildereness than we need right now.

I'm a strong believer in multiple use, and so is the association. We have done and we have been working together with lumber and mining for the last 125 years, and I think that we can work as multiple use for the next years.

Lemhi County Horse Growers Association would like to recommend that the wilderness issue be resolved and that no further land be taken out of open use management in Lemhi County. I thank you.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Thank you. I have no questions of this panel. Thank you very much for appearing and testifying.

Panel No. 12 come forward, please. Start down at this end of the table, if you please.

Those on panel 13 please come forward and take the seats behind.

Paul Henslee.

STATEMENT OF S. PAUL HENSLEE, PRESIDENT, IDAHO ALPINE CLUB

Mr. **HENSLEE**. Yes. Senator McClure, panel memers, my name is Paul Henslee, and as president of Idaho Alpine Club, I represent approximately 150 concerned wilderness users. Our membership uses the national forest of Idaho on a weekly basis throughout the year for a number of widely varying activities, including hiking, climbing, cross-country skiing, white-water rafting, kayaking, trail clearing, and maintenance, fishing, and hunting.

It is my understanding that, included in the charter of the national forests, and yourself as an elected official, is the maintenance of water quality through watershed preservation, fisheries, wildlife, research, and recreation.

As a representative of a conservation-oriented organization, I must implore you to take a conservative approach to the proposed wilderness legislation. It is obvious from your statements that you are not prowilderness and, therefore, nonconservative with respect to the dispensation of Idaho's, as well as the Nation's, natural resources. Since the fundamental future character of Idaho is being decided here, not just outdoor opportunities on 6 million acres of Federal land, we must take the conservative approach.

The conservative approach to this wilderness issue which the Idaho Alpine Club endorses is the banking of our natural resources for future generations to enjoy and to use as the need appears, not the widespread exploitation of our natural resources for the potential gain of a few in the timber or mining industries. All too much attention has been paid to the few who seek to exploit Idaho's limited natural resources for some minor capital gain. The timber industry is a perfect example in the State of Idaho where, in the Targhee for example, deficit timber sales have taken place time after time to an industry with more than adequate backlog of resources. I cited some examples here. And I question, is this industrial socialism or is there room for those of us who do not make a profit from the Nation's resources to break even or perhaps gain?

Accordingly, the Idaho Alpine Club endorses the 10 Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core Areas whose fish and wildlife habitat are most threatened by ill-advised commercial development: Palisades, Garns Mountain, North Lemhis, Boulder/White Clouds, Sawtooth Completion, Salmo-Priest, Payette Crest, Great Burns/Cayuse

Creek, Long Canyon/Selkirk Crest, and Mallard-Larkins. We additionally support wilderness designation for the Borah Peak, Lionhead, Pioneer, Diamond Peak, Cache Crest, and Italian Peak Roadless Areas on specific wildlife and recreational considerations too long to list.

The Idaho Alpine Club further opposes hard release for any further planning area not included in current wilderness legislation. Eastern Idaho possesses many such areas along the Overthrust Belt with possible oil and gas deposits, take the Palisades area, for example. No discoveries have been made, and seismic testing is just underway. We feel banning any further planning area from later wilderness considerations merely because it might contain oil and gas would be poor planning and a mockery of past public input on national forest management plans. Thank you.

The Chairman. Thank you. Mr Stevenson.

STATEMENT OF CHARLIE STEVENSON, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. Stevenson. Thank you Senator McClure. I came to Idaho from northern Illinois early in 1954. However, my high school and college education was obtained in the mountainous and forested areas of northeastern and central Pennsylvania. From the latter background, I was able to appreciate the uniquely pristine nature of the mountains, forests, and lakes and waterways of Idaho's great central batholith and corresponding areas to the north and southeast. Over the years since I first came out here I have greatly enjoyed the opportunity to visit such areas as the Priest Lakes, the Middle Fork of the Salmon, Loon Creek, and Falkenberry Lake, the Sawtooth and River of No Return Wilderness areas, the Sawtooth, Lemhi, Pioneer, Centennial, and Bighole mountain ranges, and the west slope of the Tetons.

As I came to realize that Idaho has such tremendous wild areas, mostly forested, I commenced to buy the topographic maps of the State. I have accumulated them in order to comprehend much of this country. My maps include the big State map and 22 pertinent maps and, where available, their geologic counterparts. These give general relationships of contours and forest cover, but for detail it was necessary to acquire the standard topo maps with scales of 100 to 124 over the years. I now have about 150 such Idaho maps, as well as quite a few from other Western States, and practically all the maps of the national forests in Idaho. So I feel that I can speak from both direct and from detailed recorded information. It I don't remember the feature of interest, I know where to find it, including the use of the map files of our public library.

From my direct acquaintance, my own maps and others to which I have access, and by examination of the following principal documents, I firmly believe that Idaho can well afford to almost double the acreage of its relatively forested wilderness lands as compared to what it now has, which is about 3.8 million, and that this need not adversely affect the timber industry to a significant degree. This takes into consideration both the arid nature of much of the area, destructive biological forces now seriously damaging and costly harvesting practices now required.

Documents of interest include but are not limited to appendix G to the final EIS for RARE II, the Idaho Fish and Game Department Special Alert, the ICL May/June Newsletter Wilderness Supplement, the Idaho Wilderness Alert published by ICL, the Eastern Idaho Wilderness Alert distributed by Portneuf Audubon Society and others.

High on my list for nearby wilderness definition are Italian Peaks, Lower and Upper Lemhis, Borah and Leaterman Peaks, Garns Mountain and Palisades, Mount Naomi and Cache Crest, Stump and Worm Creeks.

Other very important areas are Salmo-Priest, Upper Priest Lake, the Selkirks peaks near the northern boundary of Idaho, Scotchman to Spion Kop, and the Mallard-Larkings and Big Burn area. When and if Idaho wilderness legislation is developed, I recommend that it not include hard release language, that the option to continue proper management as wilderness be left to the Forest Service for the future. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Dick Curtis.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD L. CURTIS, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. CURTIS. Senator McClure, my name is Dick Curtis, I live in Idaho Falls. I would like to go on record as supporting the 1978 citizen's alternative W as a minimum area for wilderness designation. Idaho is blessed with unique wilderness areas that every year draw increasing numbers of tourists to the State. I feel that the tourist industry is now and will remain far more important from an economic standpoint than those timber and mineral resources that might be extracted through a one-shot destruction of these wilderness areas. Not only would development of these areas destroy the fish and wildlife habitat, but subsequently the resource itself which all Idahoans now take pride in. Wilderness is rapidly diminishing in the lower 48 States and will soon become a commodity with rapidly increasing value as present and future generations seek out the recreational values offered by these remaining areas.

A second point I feel very strongly about is the use of taxpayers money to develop roads to provide access to timber sales by private lumber companies. Often the cost of these roads exceeds the value of the timber harvested. I would like to go on record as strongly opposing the use of tax dollars by the Forest Service to subsidize the lumber industry. I have consistently voted for fiscal conservatism in the leadership of this country and this State. I, therefore, request that the Senators and Representatives representing Idaho in the Congress of the United States live up to their promises of being fiscally conservative and responsible.

Finally, I would urge that 10 key areas be given immediate protection as an Idaho Core Wilderness. These areas are Long Canyon-Selkirk Crest, Mallard-Larkins, Great Burn-Cayuse Creek, Payette Crest, Sawtooth Completion, White Cloud-Boulder Mountains, Northern Lemhis, Palisades, Garns Mountain, and Salmo-Priest. I have personally explored most of these areas and can attest to their excellent wilderness characteristics.

I feel, in preparing a wilderness bill to protect the areas mentioned throughout this statement, you should not include any language that would permanently ban any future wilderness consideration for any areas not classified now. Let the future generations have an opportunity to make these decisions. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Linda Burgel.

STATEMENT OF LINDA BURGEL, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Ms. BURGEL. I'm Linda Burgel of Pocatello. I'm a housewife and a mother. I returned late last night from a 30-mile backpacking trip so that I could be here today to testify. My two children, who are 8 and 10, were with us on the backpacking trip and walked the entire 30 miles.

I really appreciate this opportunity to voice my concern regarding wilderness in Idaho. Presently we have 3.8 million acres in the national wilderness system and I support including at least one-half of the remaining 6.5 million roadless acres in this system. This will protect critical areas for fish and wildlife habitat and for recreation.

I have personal experience with two of the areas that are under consideration. Our family enjoys exploring new areas in Idaho by foot, by canoe, or on cross-country skis. In late June this year, my children and I spent a week backpacking in two of the many drainages in the Palisades area in the Snake River Range. We hiked miles seeing abundant tracks of moose, elk, deer, and even bear. No tire tracks were visible anywhere. The snow had just begun to melt at 8,000 feet and the spring beauties, alpine buttercups, and other early flowers were just emerging. The children watched the initial formation of streams as the noon Sun caused rivulets of water in the previously dry trail. They began learning how to use a map and compass to navigate. Most importantly, they learned the joy of being self-contained and spending several days hiking and getting to know a new area.

We also enjoy returning to familiar areas near Pocatello. The West Fork of Mink Creek in the Caribou National Forest not only provide a portion of the culinary water for Pocatello, but also is a prime hiking and cross-country ski trail. Imagine gliding uphill through untracked powder snow under a crystal clear blue sky and emerging into a wide meadow filled with beaver ponds. That experience is the West Fork of Mink Creek in the winter.

By the way, the packing area there is maintained by funds collected by the Park and Ski Sticker Fund.

I urge Senator McClure to include the endangered Idaho Wilderness Core in his legislation for the protection of crucial wildlife and fisheries habitat. I oppose the hard release concept. Soft release would allow our children a chance to study remaining roadless areas for possible wilderness designation in the future. Perhaps, with early exposure to the joys of wilderness, they will be able to make better informed decisions than we or our forefathers have sometimes made regarding the use of the land. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Maude Loebeck.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Eric Gier.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Chuck Trost.

[No response.]

The **Chairman**. John Tanner.

[No response.]

The **Chairman**. Julie Corbett.

[No response.]

The **Chairman**. Robert Jones.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT JONES, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Mr. **Jones**. That's me. Thank you, Senator McClure. I endorse the plan with all the 7 million acres presently roadless remain so. And I'll mention a few of these areas. Certainly the areas identified through RARE II should be officially designated as wilderness, also the Idaho Wilderness Core. Additional acreage should remain unroaded as buffer areas. Proximity should be strongly considered in this designation. For example, the West Fork of Mink Creek, previously alluded to by Linda, is an excellent watershed and recreational area. It is close to Pocatello, approximately 13 miles away. Another example is Mount Naomi, which has extreme diversity in terrain; it's in the southern part.

A special case is the Lemhi Mountain Range, the longest unroaded range in the lower United States. This is a pristine area with fragile mountains—fragile meadows, excuse me, and easily roadable soil. It has excellent wildlife habitat, and the opportunity for solitude is great there.

Contrast this area with the mine along Patterson Creek, which is in the Forest Service terrain, this is an EPA nightmare. The quality in the area is a nightmare. We could save taxpayers money by not replacing the road on East Fork Pasture Creek that was washed out this spring. There is really no reason for this road, especially given the possibility of wilderness designation.

Another area is the Pioneer Mountains. Once again, proximity is important, and it's one of the three great Idaho Mountain Ranges, the other two being the Lemhi and the Lost River Range. Other areas in the Idaho Wilderness Core deserve special consideration as well. The White Cloud/Boulder area, where I believe the prohibition on mining is needed. The Garns Mountain area, which is fairly close to Idaho Falls, and should be given consideration because access is available early in the area, which is a contrast to the rocks and ice type of wilderness that we presently have. The Garns Mountain area also has access to wildlife habitat. Palisades area, proximity again, this is an intact area with miner, timber, and mineral values and should be given wilderness designation.

Despite the Multiple-Use Concept and Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and the Wilderness Act of 1964, Forest Service has placed heavy emphasis on short-term single-use projects. Timber and mining can be single-use projects, and in often cases are. Special interest groups, such as loggers, miners, and farming organizations, have dominated Idaho politics and policies, making private commission development the foremost use of public lands.

What has happened to the commission of the U.S. Forest Service, which was to manage for the public good, not for private exploitation, and to foster conservation, not waste? Though initially established to provide stewardship to public lands, the benefits of wilderness or the current roadless status have been ignored in the past forest plans. Along with the benefits are watershed protection, which is the original grazing, for instance, is the reason the Forest Service was developed, scenic preservation, scientific laboratory—observations, recreational opportunities, and wildlife habitat. Many of these benefits are enjoyed by the people who visit areas and are not, for example, water quality, scenic values that can be enjoyed without ever having entered the area. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions of the members of this panel, thank you very much for your testimony.

Panel 13, please take your seats.

Mr. Skip French.

[No response].

The CHAIRMAN. Doug Pace.

STATEMENT OF DOUG PACE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. PACE. I'm here. Senator McClure and committee members, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express my views on the future use of Federal lands in Idaho.

I agree that decisions concerning the management of these undeveloped areas could determine if Idaho is to be the Appalachia of the 21st century or have a stable, growing, high quality environment where value is added through the application of technical expertise, not the depletion of natural resources.

As a computer software engineer, I place a high value on the proximity of nature's wilderness to my place of employment. The existence of wilderness enhances the quality of life in Idaho.

Many others hold these same beliefs, in particular many technical professionals. Companies in various parts of the country attempt to capitalize on their environments. I collected some professional employment advertisements from two periodicals directed at electronic and computer professionals. These advertisements describe the high quality environment and recreational opportunities a potential employee would find.

One such ad, for a company in Tennessee, states, "You'll be inspired by our spectacular surroundings—the great Smoky Mountains and the awesome Cherokee National Forest."

How much more impressive are the Lemhi's, Pioneer's, and White Clouds?

Another described Phoenix, Ariz., as "One of the Nation's fastest-growing, high technology centers."

Having recently lived in Phoenix for 6 years, I can attest to this fact. I would like to point out that the Superstition Wilderness Area is only 20 miles outside Phoenix. The addition of the Big Holes, Garns Mountain area to Idaho wilderness can only help the quality of life in Idaho Falls. This quality of life will help attract and retain high technology industry.

The depletion and extraction industries provide boom/bust, low growth economies. I don't want to see the Forest Service subsidize these industries. I would much rather see the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources provide incentives for the development and training of people: a renewable resource.

A conservative approach should be taken when dealing with the very long time constants of nature. In the case of wilderness designation, the conservative approach also represents the lowest cost to the people of the United States.

The management resolution which insures the best economic return from these valuable wilderness resources is the preservation and simple conservation of these roadless areas.

I urge you to protect roadless areas with wilderness designation. The potential long-term benefits of this decision far outway the short-term profits which only a few will obtain through a near-term harvest subsidized by taxpayers through Forest Service road building.

I want to continue these discussions. Man can't decide in one short period of time to dispose what has taken nature ages to provide. I'm opposed to the hard release wording.

Thank you again for holding this public hearing. I urge you to continue to provide the residents of Idaho with the opportunity to express their opinions to you in Idaho in hearings and meetings such as this one. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. The attachments to your statement will be placed in the committee files.

Mr. Eddie Chew.

STATEMENT OF EDDIE W. CHEW, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. CHEW. Senator McClure, ladies and gentleman, my name is Eddie Chew. My interest in wilderness is as the past president of the Snake River Audubon Society, someone who enjoys wildlife, and in recent years a has-been wilderness hiker, having done so with a boy scout troop elsewhere. First I would like to set the record straight on one point. I understand that an earlier witness said that the National Audubon Society encourages the leasing of our sanctuaries. National Audubon doesn't encourage such leasing; it is occasionally considered. National Audubon sanctuaries are not managed as wilderness, so that this question of roading roadless areas is not an issue there. Our one sizable lease on the Paul J. Rainey sanctuary predates Audubon ownership of that land.

I would like to thank you very much for holding these hearings in Idaho, Senator, and first I would like to make a few general comments on wilderness statewide.

I submit that we should be focusing not on how much more land is designated as wilderness, but on how much of our valuable forests, now unroaded, are allowed to slip away from the wilderness character they now possess. Let me emphasize that these lands are now wilderness but not yet so designated. Our choice is whether to protect them for the use and enjoyment of future generations or to allow them to be degraded to satisfy the short-term desires of some of our people. I say that if the decision is close, we should opt for protection. Congress can reverse itself if a clear national need for a particular wilderness area is shown. Congress cannot make a roaded, clearcut, or a surface-mined area wilderness again. I would, therefore, urge Congress to allow not more than half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest areas in Idaho to be degraded to nonwilderness status. Specific areas will be discussed later.

I would like to see a strong wilderness system to retain most of the multiple uses of our forests. Of the six major forest uses—minerals, timber, grazing, recreation, wildlife, and watershed—four would continue in wilderness areas. On the other hand, I can imagine very few multiple uses on a clearcut or in an open-pit mine.

As a member of an Idaho fish and game advisory committee, I would especially urge that the 559 thousand acres identified as critical to wildlife be included as wilderness. The Borah Peak area of 120 thousand acres is so designated.

As you state, Senator McClure, much time and effort has been spent studying roadless areas. But the Forest Service recommendations have been shortchanged in your recent questionnaire. In addition to the 1 million acres proposed as wilderness by the Forest Service, 641,000 acres, most of it in this area, were designated for further planning. I believe most of that designation hinged on oil and gas potential. After 4 more years, I think I'm correct that we still have no producing wells in eastern Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chew, your time has expired. Your statement will be placed in the record.

Mr. CHEW. OK. I would urge you to consider at least half of the 6.5 million acres as wilderness, thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Chew follows:]

TESTIMONY OF EDDIE W. CHEW
IDAHO WILDERNESS LEGISLATION HEARINGS
Idaho Falls, Idaho--August 11, 1983

Thank you for holding these hearings in Idaho concerning the amount of RARE-II land to be designated by Congress as wilderness. My interest in wilderness is as a past president of the Snake River Audubon Society, someone who enjoys wildlife, and in recent years a "has-been" wilderness hiker, having done so with a Boy Scout troop. First, I would like to make a few general comments on wilderness statewide.

I submit that we should be focusing not on how much more land is designated as wilderness, but on how much of our valuable forests, now unroaded, are allowed to slip away from the wilderness character they now posses. Let me emphasize that these lands are now wilderness. Our choice is whether to protect them for the use and enjoyment of future generations or to allow them to be degraded to satisfy the short-term desires of some of our people. I say that if the decision is close, we should opt for protection. Congress can reverse itself if a clear national need for a particular wilderness area is shown. Congress cannot make a roaded, clearcut, or a surface-mined area wilderness again. I would therefore urge Congress to allow not more than half of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless forest areas in Idaho to be degraded to non-wilderness status. Specific areas will be discussed later.

Although I would not like to see any permanent release language tied to areas not designated as wilderness, I believe that such language is more symbolic than binding. While it shows, if passed, the intent of the majority of the Congress at this time, I believe it could be changed by a later Congress.

Further, I would like to see a strong wilderness system to retain most of the multiple uses of our forests. Of the six major forest uses; minerals, timber, grazing, recreation, wildlife, and watershed; four would continue in wilderness areas. On the other hand, I can imagine very few multiple uses on a clearcut or in an open pit mine.

As a member of an Idaho Fish and Game advisory committee, I would especially urge that the 559,000 acres identified as critical to wildlife be included as wilderness. The Borah Peak area of 120,000 acres is so designated in one of the four National Forests emphasized in today's hearing.

As you state, Senator McClure, much time and effort have been spent studying roadless areas. But the Forest Service recommendations have been shortchanged in your recent questionnaire and in the Idaho Falls Post Register using your questionnaire as a basis. In addition to the one million acres proposed as wilderness by the Forest Service, 641,000 acres, most of it in this area, were designated for further planning. I believe most of that designation hinged on oil and gas potential. After four more years, I think I'm correct that we still have no producing wells in southeastern Idaho. The further planning areas should be included as wilderness. The specific areas are Palisades, Diamond Peak, Pahsimeroi, North Lemhis, King Mountain, and Mount Naomi.

Please also note my support for wilderness designation for the Garns Mountain area. I have hiked in that area and know the beauty of Big Burns Creek and the spectacular view from Red Butte. Burns Creek is the best remaining trout spawning area on the South Fork of the Snake River. Garns Mountain is an important elk summer area as well as providing habitat for deer, mountain goat, and eagles.

In summary, I would urge you to write a bill which will preserve more than half of our remaining Idaho roadless forest areas. By reference or direct mention I have talked about approximately 1.8 million acres in the short time allotted today.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Goodrich.

STATEMENT OF LORENZO GOODRICH, FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS

Mr. GOODRICH. Yes, I'm Lorenzo Goodrich. I would like to submit some ideas to you this afternoon, Senator McClure. First of all, I've heard a lot of emotion here, but I have not heard any clear management objectives from either you or anyone else. I think the first business we have to do is to get into management objectives. Stating our ideas, that first one numbered there, is that there can be no compromise in water quality. Second of all, we do need sustained yields in our logging operations in the State of Idaho. We owe it to our offspring to supply them with good living. Also, in mining, we should have sustained mining. We do not need ups and downs in the mining area. Resources in a given area should be evaluated.

I personally believe that in the Palisades area we should find out what's there. If there's oil there, let's use it. If there's not, let's designate it as wilderness and use it for a very good purpose. I think we need to do more.

Some other ideas that I have in written testimony; I think the approach to accomplish these objectives would be to first accept the RARE II as a base. RARE II we have paid for. These ideas are from professionals, and if we don't accept this, it's like going to a doctor and getting advice and telling him to go to hell. So, I believe that we should accept them, too.

Also, and my conservation friends may not like this, there are some areas that we need to use. The logging and mining industries have to be able to look at their future. The way it is right now, they cannot do that. And we have some areas that we feel very strongly about that we not in RARE II. The Burns Creek area and Kelley Creek we feel that these areas must be maintained as a wilderness area. We have made a lot of mistakes in that area. If you read the fish and game department's 5-year management plan, they have numerous comments in there about how the water fall in that area has been locked and has been locked and has been overgrazed and has gone down. The Kelley Brook area is magnificent. It's one of the few areas left, not only in Idaho, but in the United States, where the drainage is intact. We must maintain that drainage.

Second of all, in the Idaho Falls area, the Garns Mountain area and, mainly, Burns area, must be—the water quality must be maintained. The Idaho Fish and Game Department has told us that approximately 45 percent of all the spawning in the South Fork of the Snake River occurs in Burns Creek. If we lose Burns Creek, we have lost not only the spawning, but also the fishermen in South Fork.

Now, there is a great economic value to businesses in this area on South Fork of the Snake River. Our associations in the federation is doing work with the Idaho Fish and Game Department to bring back Palisades Creek, which was lost due to poor practices in the past. We also helped them along on Burns Creek. We'd like the idea of multiple use. But a gentleman that testified earlier, I think, echoed our summons. He was a rancher and he said, we have worked well with lumber and mining. What happened to us, the sportsmen? They have not worked well at all with the sportsmen. We are very annoyed at them because we feel that we can show them how we can have our cake and eat it too.

We don't feel that we have to tie up enormous lands, but we feel we have to direct oversediment, which is occurring more and more, especially in this area, than I've seen in the 20 years that I have been in Idaho.

So, Senator we feel that we should adopt the RARE II and that we should protect Kelley Creek and Barns Mountain. We also would like to see a more comprehensive multiple-use plan.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Goodrich follows:]

FEDERATION
of
FLY FISHERS

IDAHO WILDERNESS BILL TESTIMONY

WE IDAHOANS HAVE A VERY LARGE RESPONSIBILITY IN DETERMINING THE SIZE OF THE IDAHO WILDERNESS. THIS MUST NOT BE DONE CARELESSLY OR HASTILY. IDAHO IS FORTUNATE TO BE BLESSED WITH BEAUTIFUL AND SPECIAL COUNTRY. WE MUST MANAGE THE NATIONAL LANDS FOR NOW AND THE FUTURE. THE TENDENCY IN THE PAST HAS BEEN TO BE SHORT SIGHTED. WE MUST BE VERY CAREFULL TO AVOID THIS IN THIS LEGISLATION. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS WE FEEL THAT CLEAR OBJECTIVES MUST BE DEFINED.

I WOULD RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES:

1) WATER QUALITY MUST NOT BE COMPROMISED.
2) SUSTAINED YIELDS MUST BE MAINTAINED WITH LOGGING.
3) MINERAL YIELDS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.
4) RESOURCES IN A GIVEN AREA SHOULD BE EVALUATED BEFORE RELEASE OR PRESERVATION AS WILDERNESS.
5) SOME AREAS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AS REFERENCES SO WE CAN EVALUATE OUR PROGRESS.
6) A LONG RANGE (100 YEARS) INTEGRATED PLAN SHOULD BE DEVELOPED TO OPTIMIZE RESOURCE UTILIZATION.

THE APPROACH TO ACCOMPLISH THIS SHOULD FIRST BE TO ACCEPT THE RARE II AS A BASE. TO DO ANYTHING LESS WOULD BE LIKE PAYING A DOCTOR FOR ADVICE AND THEN TOTALLY IGNORING THAT ADVICE. SECONDLY ONE MILLION ACRES SHOULD BE HARD RELEASED. THIRD THE BALANCE OF THE AREAS SHOULD BE EVALUATED AND RELEASED OR PRESERVED. THIS MUST BE DONE ON A PRESCRIBED SCHEDULE TO AVOID THE DELAYS WE HAVE EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST. WE FEEL THE FOLLOWING AREAS DESERVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR WILDERNESS:

THE KELLEY, CAYUSE AND TOBBOGAN CREEKS AREA SHOULD BE PRESERVED AS WILDERNESS. THIS AREA IS TOO FRAGILE TO ALLOW AN EXTENSIVE ROAD SYSTEM. THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME STATES IN THEIR 5 YEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN THAT THERE HAS BEEN DAMAGE TO WATER QUALITY AND RIPARIAN HABITAT IN THE CLEARWATER DRAINAGE DUE TO INTENSIVE FARMING, OVERGRAZING AND FOREST ROAD CONSTRUCTION. WE MUST LEARN FROM OUR PAST MISTAKES. I HAVE BEEN IN THE WEST FOR 23 YEARS AND HAVE BEEN AMAZED THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE WEST INSIST ON MAKING EVERY STUPID MISTAKE THAT WAS MADE IN THE EAST. THE FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS BELIEVES THAT IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL THAT THIS DRAINAGE BE PRESERVED. THE LONG TERM BENEFITS WILL MOST CERTAINLY EXCEED ANY SHORT TERM GAINS.

THE FFF ALSO FEELS THAT BURNS CREEK WATER QUALITY MUST BE PRESERVED. THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME HAS EXTENSIVELY STUDIED THE SOUTH FORK AND HAS FOUND THAT 45% OF ALL SPAWNING ON THIS RIVER OCCURS ON BURNS CREEK. LOSS OF THIS DRAINAGE WOULD HAVE APPRECIABLE LOSS IN REVENUES TO LOCAL BUSINESSES AND OF COURSE THE SPORTFISHERY WOULD BE RUINED FOR A LONG TIME. THIS DRAINAGE IS PART OF THE GARNS MOUNTAIN AREA. THIS AREA SHOULD BE VERY CAREFULLY STUDIED TO SEE WHAT LOGGING, MINING OR OIL EXPLORATION CAN BE ALLOWED WITHOUT DAMAGE TO THE FISHERY. IF THE FISHERY CANNOT BE PROTECTED THEN IT SHOULD BE DECLARED A WILDERNESS AREA. IF WE ARE NOT PATIENT ENOUGH TO WAIT FOR A STUDY THEN WE SHOULD DECLARE GARNS MOUNTAIN A WILDERNESS AREA. WE HAVE TOO MUCH TO LOSE.

ANOTHER AREA WE FEEL SHOULD BE WILDERNESS IS THE NORTHERN LEMHIS. THIS AREA SHOULD BE A WILDERNESS AREA TO PRESERVE ITS BEAUTY AND SERENITY. I HAVE HUNTED AND FISHED THE LOWER SECTIONS OF THIS AREA AND BELIEVE IT TRULY QUALIFIES AS A WILDERNESS. THE UNCONTROLLED DECIMATION BY MINING IN THE AREAS IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF THE NORTHEN LEMHIS IS DEPLORABLE. THIS MUST NOT BE DONE IN THE NORTHERN LEMHIS.

IN CONCLUSION WE IN THE FFF ARE NOT OPPOSED TO LOGGING, MINING AND OIL EXPLORATION. WE REALIZE THAT SUSTAINED YIELDS IN THESE AREAS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR THE GROWTH OF OUR STATE AND NATION. WE ALSO REALIZE THAT MORE WILDERNESS IS ESSENTIAL TO A HEALTHY FUTURE FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME. CLEAR MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES SHOULD BE DEFINED PRIOR TO WRITING THIS BILL. ONE OF THOSE OBJECTIVES MUST BE NO COMPROMISE IN WATER QUALITY.

L. D. GOODRICH
PRESIDENT WRMC
RT # 2 BOX 360
SHELLEY, ID 83274

FROM FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PLAN 1981-1985

CLEARWATER RIVER DRAINAGE

Overview

The Clearwater River originates in the Bitterroot mountain range on the Idaho-Montana border, and flows westerly across the state to Lewiston, where it joins the Snake River. The river drains approximately 9,640 square miles and ranges in elevation from nearly 9,000 feet msl to 725 feet msl. There are three major tributaries to the Clearwater River including the North Fork, the Middle Fork which originates at the confluence of the Lochsa and Selway rivers, and the Scuth Fork. Mean annual discharge for the drainage from 1910 to 1960 measured 15,000 cfs with a range of 500 to 177,000 cfs.

The eastern half of the drainage is mainly national forest land, while the western half is largely private land, including corporate timber holdings. There is also a scattering of state land in this area. The Nez Perce Indian Reservation makes up 13% of the drainage from approximately the South Fork Clearwater River to near Lewiston. Sixty-three miles of the main Clearwater and 11 miles of the South Fork are included in the Reservation. The entire drainage is part of the native-ceded area.

Approximately 24% of the drainage in the Selway and portions of the Lochsa and South Fork Clearwater drainages are classified wilderness. The Middle Fork Clearwater, including the Lochsa and Selway rivers, is part of the national wild and scenic rivers system. There is some remaining roadless area left in the Clearwater drainage that is not wilderness. Much of this unaltered area is found in the upper North Fork Clearwater River near Kelly and Weitas creeks and in the lower Selway.

Fishery habitat ranges from pristine streams and rivers found in roadless areas and wilderness areas, to heavily-silted and dredged waters found in logged, mined and farmed areas. Road construction and agriculture are major sources of siltation. The South Fork Clearwater drainage has been heavily impacted by dredge and placer mining. Overgrazing has also contributed to loss of important riparian habitat. Fishery potential has been severely reduced in much of the impacted areas.

The drainage supports a myriad of fish and fishing opportunity. Major species include resident rainbow and cutthroat trout, bull trout, whitefish, salmon and steelhead. There are approximately 400 mountain lakes in the area which support a mixture of hatchery supported and naturally reproducing populations of trout and grayling. Kokanee are the most abundant species found in Dworshak Reservoir, the only major impoundment in the drainage. Smallmouth bass are found in Dworshak Reservoir and the main Clearwater River.

Fishing opportunity ranges from quality fisheries with gear and harvest restrictions on cutthroat trout, to high-yield consumptive fisheries for kokanee. The area also provides angling opportunity for steelhead trout.

There are approximately ten lowland lakes and reservoirs in the area that are managed mostly as put-and-take fisheries with hatchery rainbow trout. Most of them are productive, but have been impacted by heavy silt loads entering from shorelines and tributaries. Some of the lakes support warmwater species.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS

PROBLEM - Forest road construction, intensive farming and overgrazing have altered instream flows, increased streambed siltation, raised water temperatures and reduced riparian habitat in the lower tributaries to the Clearwater River.

PROGRAMS - (1) Work with USFS, private landholders and state agencies to minimize further degradation of riparian and stream habitat. Support BR plans for proposed stream rehabilitation and improved water flows for the Potlatch River. Emphasize to USFS the importance of cumulative impacts and the timing of timber sales in the Lolo Creek drainage. (2) Concentrate hatchery trout releases in popular and easily accessible streams where returns to the creel can be maximized. (3) Continue to look for trout stocks that may be better-suited to degraded habitat. (4) Evaluate the status of smallmouth bass populations in the lower Potlatch River and recommend enhancement needs.

PROBLEM - Dworshak Reservoir supports an expanding population of kokanee that attain lengths of 16 inches and weights of one pound and provide catch rates of 0.7 fish/hr. Kokanee are a dynamic species that can increase rapidly, reducing their growth to an undesirable size.

PROGRAMS - (1) Monitor the dynamics of the kokanee population in the reservoir to assess the relationship of population density and growth. (2) Survey anglers participating in the fishery to determine their catch success and preferences for a kokanee fishery. (3) Manage the fishery to provide a maximum amount of fishing opportunity and angler satisfaction. (4) Regulate kokanee population numbers to provide a high yield fishery while maintaining a large average size.

PROBLEM - Dworshak Reservoir supports primarily early-spawning (Aug-Sept) kokanee that are not available to angling after mid-August. It also supports a small population of late spawning (Nov-Dec) kokanee that are available for harvest during the month of September. Because of cold stream temperatures during the fall months and severe winter pool level reductions, the reservoir maintains only a small population of late kokanee.

PROGRAM - Stock late spawning kokanee on a maintenance basis to provide late summer and fall fishing.

PROBLEM - Dworshak Reservoir is draughted in the winter as a flood control measure. Kokanee losses through the spillway and powerhouse can be very high and detrimental to population stability.

PROGRAM - Examine alternatives to reduce excessive kokanee losses including dam operating procedures and screening of intakes.

PROBLEM - The productivity of Dworshak Reservoir has decreased as the reservoir has aged. It has stabilized at a moderate level of productivity.

PROGRAM - Conduct research to reexamine the limnology of the reservoir and relate it to plankton production. Utilize the information to assess the reservoir's capacity to support plankton-feeding fish. Look for a trout stock that has adapted to plankton feeding and is capable of natural reproduction. Make recommendations that are compatible with management of kokanee.

PROBLEM - Smallmouth bass populations in Dworshak Reservoir have declined as the reservoir has aged, likely because of reductions in the redside shiner population.

PROGRAM - Conduct research to assess the status of smallmouth bass in the reservoir.

PROBLEM - Dworshak Reservoir supports kokanee, a major forage species that could be managed with a trophy predator species.

PROGRAM - Evaluate the feasibility of predator species such as fall chinook, Dolly Varden or Kamloops trout that could provide a trophy fishery.

PROBLEM - The Kelly Creek drainage on the North Fork Clearwater supports a nationally-recognized, quality westslope cutthroat trout fishery managed as catch-and-release to maintain its unique status. Increased sediment production and easier access through road construction proposed in this fragile drainage would contribute to the reduction of the present fishery. Upper reaches of the drainage, including Cayuse Creek, maintained in a roadless condition, are essential to the continued maintenance of the Kelly Creek cutthroat population.

PROGRAM - Request that USFS keep the Kelly Creek drainage roadless. If timber harvest is authorized, recommend alternative harvest techniques to reduce impacts on streams.

PROBLEM - Quality fisheries managed with catch-and-release and restricted regulations can be threatened by noncompliance with the regulations.

PROGRAM - Maintain enforcement efforts and public education within such drainages to reduce noncompliance with regulations.

PROBLEM - Tributaries used by trout for spawning and rearing are threatened by siltation of streambeds from road construction and logging activity.

PROGRAMS - (1) Work with USFS on timber sale plans, emphasizing the need for quantitative measurement of sediment production and assessment of cumulative impacts of sediment. (2) Make recommendations that reduce cumulative impacts of forest management activities.

PROBLEM - Waha, Soldiers Meadow and Manns lakes support put-and-take catchable rainbow trout and limited fisheries on fingerling rainbow. Water quality has been seriously degraded in the watershed by siltation and excess nutrients eroded from lands disturbed by road construction and agricultural development.

PROGRAMS - (1) Support the Clearwater Economic Development Association's plans to improve the watershed affecting the lakes. (2) Experiment with different trout stocks and stocking rates that may be better suited for providing fisheries from fingerling releases. (3) Test Waha Lake for its ability to grow kokanee salmon. (4) Evaluate all three lakes for their present status and potential for warmwater fisheries.

PROBLEM - The Lewiston Levee Ponds support a limited warmwater and catchable rainbow trout fishery but are not fishable for most of the summer months because the CE chemically treats the ponds to control pond weed and algae.

PROGRAMS - (1) Work with CE to develop alternatives to chemical treatment of the ponds. (2) Enhance the pond fisheries emphasizing warmwater species such as bass, bluegill and channel catfish. (3) Stress the importance of providing year-round fishing.

PROBLEM - Steelhead harvest in the Clearwater River is related to the success of production at DNFH and the expansion of wild populations that spawn and rear in the upper reaches of the drainage. When steelhead returns to the Clearwater are large, hatchery surpluses cause heavy fishery participation concentrated between Lewiston and Orofino, which reduces steelhead catchability. Reduced fishing success is related to a harassment factor (largely boats and motors) that lowers the percent of fish harvested. Also, angler satisfaction can be reduced by crowding.

PROGRAMS - (1) Maintain a diversity of steelhead angling opportunity on the Clearwater River. (2) Continue with the program and evaluation of releasing steelhead smolts into the South Fork Clearwater to distribute fish and fishing opportunity above Orofino. (3) Maximize returns of hatchery fish to the angler while affording adequate protection to the wild populations. (4) Assess angler attitudes toward a desired steelhead angling experience. (5) Zone the river to reduce conflicts between boat and bank anglers.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much. The attachment to your statement will be made a part of the record.

Mr. Morris.

STATEMENT OF RANDALL MORRIS, MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO

Mr. **Morris**. Thank you, Senator McClure. Before I go into the statement I have here, I would like to take a second to make a statement about common phrase, hippie backpacker. I've heard this a lot, and I think we really should go on the record. I think it's an insult to the millions of families, the backpackers, the hunters, the fishermen, the scientists, all users of wilderness, and I take exception to this. I don't insult other people's recreational hobbies, and I think this is a really low blow.

I'd like to take just a second, also, to respond, because we talk about going into the wilderness with a shotgun and a shovel, and that's a lot different from what we have now, millions of four-wheel-drive vehicles and chain saws, a far cry from going into an area on foot or on horseback. And these areas need some protection from the technology that Americans have. And I think we need to keep that in mind, too.

I strongly urge the protection of White Cloud-Boulder Mountain and the Lemhis. White Cloud for its spectacular view, because it's on standing recommendation to provide resources and crucial habitat for elk, deer, mountain goats, bighorn sheep, and also provides salmon spawning grounds. I believe we should continue the prohibition of mining. Should studies reveal natural resources of minerals, at that time action can be taken.

I believe we shall soon develop the option of due process of minerals in wilderness areas, to discover district areas having less mining value and more wilderness value. For example, cyanide is being used to properly extract oil levels of 10 particles or less. We would have wilderness areas we can study to find our Nation's minerals.

I would like to see wilderness designation for the Lemhis, especially the lower Lemhis. I feel there should be wilderness consideration for Black Canyon.

Wilderness areas are important, and once they are gone they cannot be brought back. I would like to see Black Canyon, Selkirk Crest, the Lemhis, Diamond Peak, the Lost River Range, Borah Peak, White Cloud/Boulder Mountain, all of these become wilderness areas, also, Pahsimeroi.

I suggest that it is not unreasonable to consider soft release language in the wilderness bill.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today, Senator.

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. Panting.

[No response.]

The **Chairman**. Mr. Crail.

STATEMENT OF ALLAN C. CRAIL, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Crail**. Thank you, sir. I want to thank you for the opportunity to express my views here. Although everyone seems to disagree with the results of RARE II—prowilderness wants to quite a bit more while antiwilderness wants far less—I do hope Senator McClure is not ignoring the outstanding efforts and results of Rare II. If the Senator is interested in his constituents' opinions, a close look at the Rare II report would be quite interesting. Idaho citizens supplied 44,000 inputs with 54,000 signatures. Here we are again. I do regret time restrictions do not permit evening sessions so the site and other workers could attend; I'm sure they'd want to spend another 8 hours here to give testimony.

RARE II's evening session in Idaho Falls drew a packed house at the University Place auditorium which holds over 300 people. The RARE II study was performed by professional Forest Service personnel who are knowledgeable in timber and mining evaluation. My understanding is lands with known or suspected deposits or marketable timber were excluded from consideration. This means RARE II was already a comprise and not a Carter wish list. I feel the citizens of Idaho have given a great deal of time and effort into RARE II, which hopefully won't be overruled in these short few meetings. The people of Idaho have repeatedly shown a desire for additional wilderness.

One of the arguments against additional wilderness has been the economic impact of removing Federal lands from multiple use. A month ago I heard an Idaho Falls radio announcer comment that the State of Idaho spent $60,000 in the Salt Lake area on vacationing in Idaho. The same broadcast stated tourism is the second largest industry in Idaho. According to the Idaho State Economic and Community Affairs Division, agriculture is first with tourism, mining, manufacturing, and timber too close to call for second. Last year a forest ranger at Sun Valley counted over 100 groups on a Sunday afternoon hiking in a nearby wilderness. There is no doubt that wilderness areas are becoming major tourist attractions.

I would like to see the results of RARE II implemented with additional acreages added to make the total closer to 2.3 million. To that end, I support the Idaho fish and game additional requests. I would also like to support Garns Mountain, Borah Peak, and the Palisades area. But, most of all, I would like to support Wyoming for wilderness status for the west slope of the Tetons. It may be Wyoming, but Idaho kind of lays claim to that area.

I hope Senator McClure will be able to support one of Idaho's largest industries by adding the excellent work already started by RARE II. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Joel Case.

STATEMENT OF JOEL T. CASE, BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

Mr. CASE. Thank you, Senator. The content of my testimony is concerned mainly with those proposed wilderness areas in eastern Idaho. However, I would like to express my support for wilderness designation for the areas outlined in the Idaho Wildlife Federation's Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. These 10 areas represent high quality lands that are critical to wildlife, stream quality, fisheries, and wilderness recreation.

Specific areas in this region in eastern Idaho in which I support wilderness classification include the Italian Peaks, Diamond Peak, Borah Peak, the Pahsimeroi, Palisades, and Garn Mountain, Worm

Creek, Mount Naomi, West Mink Creek, the Pioneer Mountains, and the Boulder/White Clouds area. Most of these areas possess critical wildlife habitat. Also, those areas within the Caribou and Targhee National Forests are very accessible to the greater part of the population in southeast Idaho.

The areas proposed by the proposal, I think it was, No. 4 in the Wildlife Federation, it's about 4½ million acres, is a poor economic potential for timber production. Much of the land, especially areas such as the Pioneers, Bolder/White Clouds, Borah Peak, and the Lemhis, have poor access, slow regeneration, easily erodible soils, and thin distribution of trees. The impact of logging such areas is demonstrated 2 years back on the South Fork of the Salmon River when it was open to timber harvest. They simply ruined the South Fork for salmon when they go into the spawning grounds.

We keeps hearing today that the timber industry is opposed to wilderness classification because of decreasing job opportunities and threatens stability. Currently, nationwide, there is approximately a 40 billion board feet backlog of timber, with approximately a 1 billion board feet backlog in Idaho alone. Also, most of the extra timber is sent to Japan. Also, the Northwest's timber industry cannot compete with the Southwest's timber industry without the current Federal subsidy.

These subsidies, essentially, amount to the payment by the Forest Service for the construction of all access roads. A recent study by the National Resources Defense Council outlined that the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money in timber sales. For example, the Caribou National Forest only returned 24 cents for each dollar spent on timber sales. The Sawtooth National Forest had a 26-cent return on the dollar. This situation will not improve due to recent changes in the national forest policy that allows companies more liberal deductions for road construction; that is, road credits. Most of the areas identified in the Idaho Wildlife Federation's wilderness proposal cannot be logged economically because of this.

The second areas I would like to address concerns release language. Information that I have read indicates that you favor a hard release language. And what I understand this means is that wilderness that is not classified would never have the chance to be considered in the future. I oppose this type of language in any Idaho wilderness bill and instead favor soft release language. This would allow those areas still roadless during the next planning cycle, 15 years from now, to be reevaluated.

In summary, I would like to say that I support the Idaho Wildlife Federation's wilderness proposal, with emphasis on those areas identified in the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core. We oppose hard release language for those areas not designated wilderness. Those areas in eastern Idaho previously mentioned should be designated as wilderness.

I feel that this is especially critical with the recent announcement that you made from your office that the Idaho National Energy Laboratory is the initial choice for the location of the new production reactor. This is going to result in a boom-type atmosphere in this part of the country, and all I can say is it's more devastation to the wildlife area.

And I have one more question to ask you, Senator. I called you office three times in the past 2 weeks trying to get a copy of your proposal, the letter/questionnaire that you sent out. I had two friends of mine call three times, and I never got them.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't have those as of yet.

Mr. CASE. Well, they said they'd send them to me. OK. Another question——

The CHAIRMAN. When there is one, they will be out.

Mr. CASE. Well, the 200,000 letters you sent out, there's about 50 people in my office, and you said you sent out about 200,000 of those letters——

The CHAIRMAN. 220,000.

Mr. CASE. Oh, 220,000. Well, physically, you figure the average household in Idaho is 3, this part of the country maybe 6, but not one of those 20 people I asked—well, 50 essentially—received one of those questionnaires, and I just wondered, how did you—did you take voting records or what?

The CHAIRMAN. We have a mailing list.

Mr. CASE. From what though, what's the mailing list?

The CHAIRMAN. A variety of ways.

Mr. CASE. Is there any way I can get a copy of the procedure you use?

The CHAIRMAN. Sure. I'm not sure about the procedure.

Mr. CASE. Well, I'd just like to see how you got it. I'm on the voting record and it just seems like it might be statistically a little biased when you asked about—well, thank you for this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no questions of this panel. Panel 14, please.

[Brief recess.]

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Melinda Bowler.

STATEMENT OF MELINDA BOWLER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Ms. BOWLER. I'm Melinda Bowler, and I am speaking for myself and my family. I would like at least 50 percent of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest Service roadless land protected. Please include in legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as sponsored by the Audubon Society. Final boundaries and acreages to be presented to Senator McClure in October.

Please do not include hard release language in Senator McClure's bill. I would like those lands which are roadless at the start of the next forest planning cycle to be studied again for wilderness.

I would like wilderness designation for the following reasons: I personally have enjoyed wilderness/roadless areas as a backpacker, cross-country skier, mountain climber, rafter, and as a fire lookout. I want my son to enjoy the same. Another reason is natural diversity, also water quality. There is a higher quality of water, of undisturbed watersheds, for fish, for unsilted gravel beds that are needed for spawning grounds for salmon and trout, for wildlife, for research, recreational diversity, recreational economics.

Factors besides numbers of raw acres need to be looked at. We should look at specific ecosystems we want to leave for future generations. We need to protect rare ecosystems, not just rocks and ice should be designated wilderness, not just all snowbound areas, but areas accessible in springtime. We should consider individual areas.

Areas that I would like included are Diamond Peak. I have hiked high up on this mountain. It has seven wilderness species identified by the Forest Service. Bighorn sheep have been reintroduced, and bighorn sheep need undeveloped lands to survive. It has very marginal timber value and site productivity. It does have archeological value. The Forest Service has given it a wilderness attribute rating system of 22.

Borah Peak, I have backpacked and climbed in this area. It is very high mountain country. It has scrub forest and no timber value and no mineral value.

Northern Lemhi, I have backpacked many of the lakes with an exlumberman who said the timber value was very marginal. It has very fragile meadows and deep forests, excellent hiking, fishing, and hunting.

And please include Worm Creek, Mount Naomi, Stump Creek, West Mink Creek; they are close by population areas, Mink Creek being a source of Pocatello's water supply.

And please protect the Garns Mountain and Palisades. They are a wildlife haven of deer, elk, mountain goats, bald and golden eagles, moose. It is of minor timber value, no oil and gas has been discovered in the area. It has good hiking trails and cross-country skiing. Good trout streams and spawning areas are found in Garns Mountain and it is accessible early in spring.

West Big Hole, Pahsimeroi, Bear Creek, has important elk habitat and interesting ridge and high valley topography not yet represented in the wilderness system in the West.

Lionhead has rugged mountains with grizzly bear habitat, and the Italian Peaks. Again, please include the wilderness core area, thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Bowler follows:]

Wilderness Hearings

I am Melinda Bowler I am speaking for myself and for my family.

I. Proposal 4. I support proposal 4 of additional roadless areas to become wilderness.

①. That at least 50% of the remaining 6.5 million acres of Forest ~~road~~ Service roadless land be protected.

② Include in legislation the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core as spongered by the Audibon Society, etc. Final boundaries and acreages to be presented to Senator McClure in October.

③ Please do not include hard release language in Senator McClures bill. I would like those lands which are roadless at the start of the next Forest planning cycle to be studied again for wilderness.

II I would like wilderness designation for the following reasons;

① I personally have enjoyed wilderness/roadless areas as a backpacker, xc skier, mountain climber, rafter and as a fire lookout. I want my son to enjoy the same.

② Natural diversity. Americas heritage of respecting wild areas will be more impotant as our population increases

③ Water quality. There is higher quality ~~of~~ water off undisturbed watersheds than from roaded and disturbed areas. Roads and development cause heavy siltation + erosion.

④. Fish. Unsilted gravel beds are needed for the spawning grounds for salmon and trout.

55 10

④ cont. Fishing recreation is a large part of Idaho's economy.

⑤ Wildlife - roadless areas and decreased human intrusion are essential for bighorn sheep, mountain goat, cougar and elk. Idaho still has large populations of these. Roads would threaten the existence of these game animals

⑥ research - The study of plant and animal communities in wilderness areas can be the yardstick whereby the effects of roaded and developed areas can be measured against.

⑦ Recreational Diversity. most of Idaho is already roaded. Wilderness areas offer opportunities for recreation in undisturbed areas. with better quality lakes and streams.

⑧ Recreational economics State tourism is the states 3rd largest source of income. Hunting, fishing, backpacking, rafting in our roadless areas are a prime reason for tourists. As the population grows, recreational opportunities provided by public lands will become even more valuable Outdoor oriented ~~too~~ businesses such as outfitters, boating companies, sporting stores prosper ~~in~~ with wilderness oriented clientel.

III Areas. Factors besides numbers of raw acres need to be looked at. We should look at specific ~~areas~~ ecosystems we want to leave for future generations. We need to protect rare ecosystems. Not just rocks and ice should be designated wilderness. Not just all snowbound areas but areas

III accessible in springtime. We should consider individual areas.

IV Areas

1. Diamond Peak. I have hiked high up on this moutain. It has 7 wilderness species identified by the USFS. Bighorn Sheep have been reintroduced, Bighorn Sheep need undeveloped lands to survive. It has very marginal timber value and site productivity. It does have archeological value.
   - The USFS has given it a wilderness attribute rating system of 22. ~~out of aps~~
2. Borah Peak I have backpacked and climbed in this area. It is very high mt country. It has scrub forest c̄ no timber value and no mineral value.
3. Northern Lemhi - I have backpacked many of the lakes with an exlumber man, who said the timber value was very marginal. It has very fragile meadows and deep forests. Excellent hiking, fishing and hunting
4. Worm Creek, mt Naomi, Stump Creek, West mink Creek
   These areas are close by population areas
   Mink Creek - is one of the sources of Pocatello's water supply.
   Heavily used by backcountry non-motorized recreation
   Stump Creek - large area of important elk habitat
   Worm Creek - 35,000 Cache Crest. Has moose, deer, elk. Bloomington Lake is one of prettiest subalpine lakes in Idaho. Has sinkholes and caves.
   mt Naomi - area is very wild, yet accessible

5. Garns Mt and Palisades. Is a wildlife haven of deer, elk, mt goats, bald and golden eagles, moose. Is of minor timber value, no oil and gas has been discovered in the area. Good hiking trails. I have x-c ski there. good trout streams and spawning areas are found in Garns Mt. Accessible in early spring.
6. West Big Hole - rugged area on the Continental Divide. crucial addition to the proposed west Big Hole in Mont.
7. Pahsimeroi - north of Borah peak - no resource conflicts
8 Bear Creek - important elk habitat. Interesting ridge and high valley topography not yet represented in the wilderness system in the West. Exploration in area for oil and gas has been unsuccessful.
9. Lionhead - rugged mountains. grizzly bear habitat.
10. Italian Peaks - rugged limestone Peaks. Large elk population, mt goats, antelope, possible grizzly bear. and ~~wolf~~ wolf. Topography varied. Few ~~rea~~ resource conflicts.

V Wilderness core
1. Long Canyon - Selkirk Crest
2. mallard Larkins
3. Great Burn - Cayuse Creek
4. Payette Crest - French Ck, Lick Creek, Secesh River, Needles
5. Sawtooth completion - Tenmile East, Tenmile West, South Boise Yuba River
6. White Cloud, Boulder Mt
7 Northern Lemhi
8 Palisades
9 Garns Mountain
10 Salmo-Priest.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Shari Soderberg.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Ed Dibello.

STATEMENT OF ED DiBELLO, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. DIBELLO. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today, Senator. My name is Ed DiBello. I am a registered mechanical engineer in the State of Idaho. I have resided in the intermountain west for the past 20 years and have been a resident of Idaho for the past 10. I live with my family in the Western States by choice. The area, Idaho in particular, offers unparallelled recreational opportunities.

Idaho and the West stand at a crossroad. We can easily take the path to more development and less wilderness. I favor the path toward increased wilderness designation. The fact that Idaho, with 3.8 million acres of designated wilderness, has the largest wilderness system in the lower 48 States should be a source of pride. The fact that we wish to place more land into the wilderness designation reflects well on the foresight of the residents of the State. We must conserve the lands and our resources for the future. Idaho is a unique State that should not repeat the failures and mistakes of other States. We have the opportunity to plan our future, conserve our resources, and leave a legancy of responsible land management for future residents.

You may ask why an engineer, who develops and builds, comes down on the side of wilderness? The key factor is trust. I do not trust the current administration, nor future administrations, nor resource developers to be good stewards of the land if they are not regulated, pressured, or otherwise made to be good stewards.

If we repeat our past and turn our prime watersheds into wastelands, we all will lose. The western ecology is a fragile one; this has been demonstrated many times. A compromise on wilderness areas may be necessary, and this hearing process may well result in compromise. However, I support maximizing the lands designated for wilderness in the State. I would rather err on the side of conservation than on the side of overdevelopment and exploitation. Thank you.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Ms. Carol Whittaker.

STATEMENT OF CAROL WHITTAKER, LEADORE, IDAHO

Ms. WITTAKER. Thank you. My remarks will be in reference to the Lemhi Range on the Salmon National Forest, specifically the Everson Creek, Stroud Creek, and Porcupine Creek drainages recently referred to by the Forest Service as the Mill Creek timber sale.

Whereas the Leadore Community is a ranching community and water is essential to the survival of our ranches and as the narrow band of foliage and trees crossing these drainages is very vital as a watershed, and as the planned roading and commercial timber sales would follow around through this vital watershed and with early spring runoff already creating problems with shortages of water later in the summer, any disturbance, any roading or removing of timber in this area, would only aggravate the problem. And as the timber in this particular area is low in quality and quantity and it would be timbered at a loss, as stated by the Forest Service in the meeting held on May 25, and as we have witnessed in other areas, there would be great waste and destruction of the foliage and trees that are vital for other values. And as this is a cold dry climate with a very short growing season, regeneration and productivity is a slow and difficult struggle and not a timber producing area, we feel the other values should have prestige and not be sacrificed.

We can be sure that once this road is established encircling the valley through this mountain range there will be continual sales, more waste and destruction, more and more barren areas, more and more early runoff of water, more and more problems with dry, burning pastures and fields, more and more harassment, killing, wounding, and rustling of livestock, more and more wildlife being driven out and down onto the ranches, more and more confusion of wildlife and destruction of wildlife habitat, less and less material for posts, poles, and firewood, which is limited and essential to the people of this remote area, and more and more taxes for the upkeep of these roads and more and more pollution of the streams.

We have felt that this area could best be used and enjoying by the visitors to the area as well as by the local people and that long range values to the ranching community, visitors, and future generations could best be conserved if past management could be maintained. However, since the Forest Service has not chosen this alternative, we feel our best choice to protect the vital watershed, the wildlife habitat, the livestock, and the esthetic values may be a wilderness status if the use of grazing, the use of dead wood, the fire protection, could be guaranteed, and I would like to recommend that the necessary changes be made in the wilderness bill for this.

I cannot accept the concept of letting the grass grow and the dead wood pile up and then when a fire starts, whether by man or by lightning, sitting idly by and letting these resources go up in flames when we have the means to put them out when they first start. I feel it is man's responsibility to protect as well as use and enjoy with prudence and gratitude. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Ron Rope.

STATEMENT OF RON ROPE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. ROPE. Thank you, Senator McClure. Being an avid hunter, hiker, skier, nature photographer, the largest expanse of pristine wild areas have attracted me to Idaho. Having had much in my graduate training in college, I recognize that these areas not only allow myself and others to be a part of an undisturbed, natural community, but also provide the necessary requirements for these communities to continue; that is, a solitude from man's machinery and noises. The approximate 6.5 million acres of roadless areas under consideration, I support the recommendations by a number of conservation groups that a minimum of 50 percent of this acreages be designated as wilderness.

Included areas should be the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core the conservationists will oppose in detail in October. I would also like to see included the Diamond Peak, Mount Naomi, Warm Creek, Bear Creek, Italian Peaks, and the southern portion of the Pahsimeroi areas.

I have hiked or have hunted much of the Palisades, Garns Mountain and the Bear Creek and White Clouds areas, and have found them quite worthy of wilderness designation. All these areas include wildlife habitat and some magnificent scenery. In addition, several of these areas are close to the population in southeast Idaho. It has been suggested that Idaho already has enough wilderness and needs no more. With that, I can't agree. I have hiked in the Sawtooths and River of No Return wildernesses a number of times. On each occasion I've been amazed and concerned by the number of people or horses seen there. This is certainly not an indication of enough wilderness, but, rather, that more needs to be designated.

The economic reasons for not wanting more wilderness does not seem substantiated, either. In terms of timber sales, there is presently a 3-year, 40-billion board feet backlog of timber nationwide; 1-billion board feet backlog in Idaho alone. Also, according to the study of the National Resource Defense Council, the Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales from 1974 through 1978. Other sources indicate that deficit sales continued in Targhee National Forest.

There is, however, an economic reason to increase the wilderness area, that being tourism, which is, from what I understand, the second largest income producer in the State. Certainly one of the reasons the people are coming to Idaho are its vast wild and scenic areas. Let's make sure we continue to have them.

In addition, I urge you not to include hard release language in your legislation. Instead, include soft release language which will allow current roadless areas to continue roadless at the start of the next forest planning cycle. The importance of an intact ecosystem cannot be overemphasized, not only for the benefit of future generations to explore, study, and enjoy, but also, and primarily, for the benefit of the communities residing there.

Let us not miss the opportunity to set aside enough wild America for increasing numbers of people that would want the opportunity to experience for themselves the way this country as a whole once was.

The **Chairman**. Thank you very much.

Mr. **Rope**. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Fisher.

STATEMENT OF JAMES E. FISHER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Fisher**. I enjoy backpacking and other wilderness-related activities in the Boulder/White Clouds, the Lemhis, the Beaverhead Mountains, Burns Canyon in the Garns Mountain area, and the Lionhead area on Targhee Pass. Opening these and other areas for development will jeopardize areas critical to the wildlife population, degrade stream quality, and deprive people of wilderness recreation. Allowing roads to be built in these areas will increase soil erosion and stream siltation, reduce desirable habitat for large animals, and ruin the quality of the wilderness for our children. Once a wilderness is destroyed, you can't put it back.

I am opposed to the negative economic benefit realized by timber sale in these areas. Installing roads to log timber when it costs more to build the road than the timber is worth is economically stupid. I would rather see my tax dollars spent for education. I cannot support the philosophy of destroying pristine wilderness areas merely to subsidize the logging industry.

I also oppose the hard release language for excluded areas of the wilderness proposal, whereby areas excluded from wilderness designation would be forever barred from further consideration. Past legislation, which allowed reconsideration following a 15-year planning cycle, is much more sensible. This type of language is particularly important for areas like Palisades, which have potential for oil and gas production. I cannot support the elimination of these areas for further consideration, especially when oil and gas removal may not be economical. Hopefully, we are not planning to use our tax dollars to subsidize oil companies, too.

I specifically support wilderness recommendations for the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core because the wildlife habitat of these 10 areas is especially threatened by industrial interests. I also support wilderness recommendations for Lionhead, Italian Peaks, Borah Peak, and Diamond Peak roadless areas, from personal observation and enjoyment.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Fisher.

Pete Huebner.

STATEMENT OF PETE HUEBNER, PRESIDENT, BONNEVILLE COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUEBNER. Thank you, Senator. I represent the Bonneville County Sportsmen's Association. We had a lot of views here on how people feel about the wilderness, and primarily I've read through a lot of studies and I agree with the Fish and Game thought, that we should protect as much area of the State as possible, including 50 percent of the remaining 6.5 million acres, very soft language in the wilderness bill so we can protect these areas and, at a future time, if we do find out that there was a good economic reason to exploit them, later we could.

The problem with getting into these areas once you do is they are so easily damaged because they're so high you'll never get any of the timber to grow back, like up in the Palisades district, if you log off the Ponderosa, and once they figure the Ponderosa goes, there won't be anything left there to grow, so we'll lose that habitat, too.

Then, primarily, you can notice this on the logs on the clear water. When the log saws come in here in the winter—or in the spring, when the waters are running and then you look at the clear water comes in muddy from all the logging, which silts up all the springs and prevents spawning, that's part of the reason we have had such bad salmon runs. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Sounds to me like you got shortchanged. Would you like a couple of more minutes?

Mr. Huebner. OK, Thank you. So that's primarily what the problem we're dealing with is. But it would be great to save all of the areas, but the way that we can save these for the best part of Idaho is if we go through them line by line, area by area, and work it out with all the interested groups so that we don't lose any good areas that would be very good for elk habitat, but would also be good for something other, you know, so we don't log off a really good section of old growth where the big mountain caribou are in Idaho. We wouldn't lose the area to logging and lose that whole species where there are a lot of other places, say down and around that have been logged off before, down and around Coeur d'Alene, that would be suitable for logging again. But it's just kind of a—it should be a balanced approach with everybody having their 2 cents worth to speak so that we can get the greatest amount of benefit out of the forest for the sportsmen and for the long-range terms of Idaho. Because if we go in there and tear them up over the short term, we're going to make money, and there's going to be logging, and we're going to sell equipment, but in the long term, it's going to be just another ghost town like Gilmore, and that's not what Idaho needs. We have enough primary industries. What we need is nice manufacturing that produces dollars in and dollars out. We have them year after year versus logging and mining, which some of these areas they're talking about logging are so cold, it will take 40 years for the trees to grow back. That's logging; with the mining, once the minerals are gone, we'll be stuck with the same problems like we have in northern Idaho currently. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Huebner follows:]

Pete Huebner
Vice President
Bonneville County Sportsmen's Association
1995 McKinzie Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
August 9, 1983

Mr. James A. McClure-
United States Senator
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. McClure:

You have raised a serious question, how much wilderness is enough? Wouldn't it be better to have all of these areas open to multiple use. The taxpayers would be better off-right! Wrong, a recent study done by the Natural Resources Defense Council found that the Caribou, Challis, Salmon, Sawtooth and Targhee National Forests consistently lost money on timber sales.

A forester on the Jersey Jack timber sale in the Nez Perce National Forest found the timber sale would lose $ 4,585,327. This loss is five times the annual budget of some of Idaho's smaller counties.

But, many people would say these areas would provide jobs for the people of Idaho. Yes, a few jobs in the short term, but in the long term, the money would flow out of the state. As a 1981 Business Graduate from the University of Idaho; who now works as a painter. I know that for a fact.

As Vice President of the Bonneville County Sportsmen's Association, I know the economic value of wilderness for hunting, fishing, and camping. This is why the association and I support the Idaho Conservation League proposal for Wilderness in the State of Idaho.

Sincerely yours,

Pete Huebner
Bonneville County Sportsmen's Association.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Senator Symms, do you have any questions?

Senator SYMMS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for your testimony, I appreciate it.

I understand that Maude Loebeck and Chuck Trost on panel 12 have arrived. They may join this panel if they would like.

Leslie Stone.

STATEMENT OF DR. LESLIE STONE, D.V.M., IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Dr. STONE. Thank you. Senator, Mr. Symms, I'm Les Stone, a self-employed, small businessman and politically a conservative. I would like to encourage you to take a protectionist stand on many of our roadless areas. Protecting these areas and saving them for the future is just like putting money in the bank. They'll always be there if we decide later that we have to cut down the last tree or dig out the last bit of ore from the ground. Then we can always exploit the last elk habitat or run off the last grizzly bear or fill the last trout stream with silt. In the meantime, protecting these areas means protecting the habitat of Idaho's wildlife. It means protecting an environment that provides a lifestyle that can only be found in Idaho.

If we only save half of our roadless areas as wilderness, that's only an additional 3.2 million acres. That still leaves 66 percent of the national forests in Idaho available for multiple use. Surely the cattlemen and the foresters, and miners can get along with 14 million acres of forests.

Senator, you're going to be making decisions that will have a permanent, nonreversible effect on our environment. Just look back 100 years when the buffalo and salmon were considered an inexhaustible resource. The decisions that were made almost exterminated both of those species.

The greatest amount of pressure always comes from those who are only interested in the short-term, financial gain. It takes courage and foresight to resist that pressure and preserve some of the natural beauty for our great-grandchildren. I would hope that future generations will be proud of us and thankful for reserving wildlife habitat in its natural state, the way God made it. Otherwise, Senator, your grandchildren may ask you why you didn't help protect Idaho so that they could see and enjoy some of the same country that you can enjoy today.

The resource commodities that people are wanting to take from these areas will only become more valuable with time. Let's postpone opening these areas up to big business for 100 years or so. In the mean time, the animals that depend on these areas for their habitat will thank you. Those of us that love Idaho because of its unique beauty will thank you. And, as the rest of the country becomes more overrun, your grandchildren will certainly thank you for saving some of this natural beauty for them. And I thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Rich Hentzen.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD D. HENTZEN, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. HENTZEN. Thank you, Senator. The last speaker was so eloquent that I guess I'll cut this a little short. I don't use wilderness areas very frequently, always seem to be too busy. However, I'm an agricultural engineer, and I'm training in the wise use of natural resources, at least in terms of agricultural production. And I urge you to include most of the remaining roadless areas in the wilderness system because I think that that's really the best use of these areas. The erosion effects I am familiar with from study in the classroom and observing in the field can destroy the fishery habitats, and these are in the most part very fragile areas.

Really, keeping it roadless, keeping it as wilderness, is not really a change; it's just keeping it in its present undisturbed state. So, really, in conclusion, I urge you to consider the long-term future and keep Idaho a great place to live and also to visit for our tourists. Keep our streams clear and unpolluted and our wildlife habitat sufficient and, of course, that, I think, would keep the voters happy.

I really request that you support proposal 4 on your questionnaire that you mailed out.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hentzen follows:]

August 10, 1983

Senator J. McClure
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McClure:

There have been many meetings during the last few years concerning the use of government forest and BLM lands. Many concerned citizens have tried to convince politicians to protect our diminishing wild and scenic areas. Many reasons for protecting these wilderness areas have been presented. Frequently, the reasons have been ignored because the speakers were labeled as extreme environmentalists. Apparently the timber, mining and land development interests contribute more campaign funds than environmentalists.

Although I use wilderness areas infrequently and I believe in wise use of our natural resources, I urge you to include most of the remaining roadless areas of Idaho in the wilderness system. Having a MS degree in Agricultural Engineering with training in hydrology, soils, crops, irrigation, and geography it is clear to me that the wise use of most of these areas is indeed wilderness.

Most of the roadless areas are non-productive or marginal. Otherwise roads would already have been built. Also, these areas comprise probably less than 20 percent of the forest land. Despite the protests of timber interests, sufficient forest land of higher productivity would still be available. The development of these lands would cause severe erosion and thus cause severe damage to fish habitat. Most development would be highly subsidized, either for road building or to mitigate problems after the developer made his money and left.

In conclusion, I again urge you to consider the long-term future and keep Idaho a great place to live or visit. Keep our streams clear and unpolluted, our wildlife habitat sufficient, and our people (voters) happy! I request you support Proposal 4.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Hentzen
2381 Richards Avenue
Idaho Falls, Id. 83401

The **Chairman**. Thank you.

Mr. **Hentzen**. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. William Rogers.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM P. ROGERS, D.V.M., IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Dr. **Rogers**. Thank you. Senator, members of the panel, I'm William P. Rogers, a veterinarian from here in Idaho Falls. My family and I have lived here almost 15 years and have had the pleasure of hiking, backpacking, and horsebacking to several of the areas under consideration here today. Specifically they are the White Cloud/Boulder Mountain areas, the Northern Lemhis, Palisades, and the Garns Mountain areas.

I would like to point out that none of these were expensive guiding trips; we did all of this on our own, using our own equipment and own skills. We enjoyed the wide variety of wildlife and catching a few native trout from streams and being able to drink from generally unpolluted sources. But, most of all, we enjoy the solitude that undeveloped country provides. And solitude to me is probably the most important need that wilderness can fulfill for modern man. Our present-day lifestyle makes very strenuous demands upon all of us, and many of us need wilderness experience to refresh our minds, our bodies, and our souls.

I'd like to point out that in just 200 years our country has gone from a country of total wilderness to our present state. Our forests were cut, our prairies were plowed, and, as a consequence, wildlife habitat and the numbers were greatly reduced. Our rivers were damaged and the spawning runs of salmon and steelhead either disappeared forever or were greatly reduced.

We have rushed to supply man's every conceivable material need, but we have done so with little regard for man's spiritual needs.

Forty years ago my home State of Louisiana was a sportsman's paradise. But widespread oil and timber develpment has changed all of that. Many streams and rivers now have a thin film of oil on their surface, most game fish are gone, and those that remain are unfit to eat. Large chunks of residue from chemicals and detergent foul the sandbars in the river.

I don't want to see that happen to Idaho's few remaining roadless areas. I don't believe the majority of Idahoans are willing to sacrifice those lands which so enhance our quality of life for a few more jobs, for a few more barrels of oil, or for a few more board feet of lumber.

Wilderness is like virginity; once it is gone, it is gone forever. Senator, I urge you to protect Idaho's roadless land during the forthcoming legislation. At least 50 percent of this area, including all the endangered Idaho wilderness core, should be put into our wilderness system as soon as possible.

I favor the soft-release language so that in the future additional lands may be included. Idaho's in a unique position of being able to preserve some truly wild country for the benefit and use of all Americans. I believe we will take advantage of this opportunity. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Ken Katsma.

STATEMENT OF KENNETH R. KATSMA, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Katsma**. Yes. Over the past several years I have attended many meetings concerning the use of our national forests. These have delt mainly with Idaho, or nearby Montana and Wyoming. During these meetings I have heard many thoughtful, well-prepared, even eloquent statements concerning wilderness areas in these States. So many concerned citizens have spent a lot of time preparing a defense for our diminishing wild and scenic areas. It continues to amaze me how hard the general public has to pursue the cause of protecting our public lands.

Once again we are presented with the opportunity to express our views. As I have already stated, the many reasons for assuring these wilderness areas have been presented so well, so many times, I have little to offer. However, it is obvious that the public must once again fight diligently for the preservation of our wilderness areas.

Who must we defend our wilderness against? Apparently we must defend these areas against the forest industry that is making a concerted effort to maintain their high-subsidy living from the taxpayers. Statements during this meeting, as well as previous publications, will again show that we are subsidizing the timber companies to harvest marginal timber resources. At the same time, we are causing severe damage to wildlife and fishery habitats and rapidly depleting our remaining wilderness areas.

We shouldn't have to do this again, but here we are, urging you to again consider the many good reasons for preserving these areas, even though some are only piles of rock, while others may be basins with alpine lakes and groves of trees. If we were to incorporate the remaining roadless areas of the national forest into the wilderness system, we would probably still have less than 20 percent of our forest land protected. And surely we all know that this 20 percent would be mostly nonproductive or marginal in terms of forest products, since that is all that remains. However, this small remaining portion of our forest can still be very productive in terms of wildlife and fishery habitats.

I have come to this meeting today to urge you to again consider including the remaining RARE II roadless areas of Idaho into the wilderness system. No compromise should be made with the forest industries who are trying to get these areas excluded from the wilderness system. Also, no hard-release language should be written concerning these areas. What we need now from our Senator is a strong declaration for our remaining wilderness, and then to see our Senators and Governor carry forward a program to see that this declaration is carried out. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Bruce Boccard.

STATEMENT OF BRUCE BOCCARD, BOISE, IDAHO

Mr. **Boccard**. Thank you, Senator. I appreciate this opportunity to speak on some of the areas I'm familiar with in eastern Idaho, and I'm speaking as an individual. In 1978 the Fish and Wildlife Service started a program which at that point was called the unit wildlife equal systems program which was seking to identify unusual habitat areas in Idaho, areas with very high wildlife value for sensitive, endangered, or otherwise valuable species. The type of range cited, which are identified, was the south fork of the Snake River from Conda Valley to Heise. A large portion of that ecosystem is included in the Garns Mountain Roadless Areas. This particular reach of the Snake in the tributary streams such as Burns Creek, which flows into it, support more than 20 State wildlife species concerned, including a number of own-growth-depending species such as the wolverine, meadowlark, and others that are very sensitive to disturbance.

This area also provides wintering habitat for between 800 and 2,600 elk, deer, and moose. It's a vital wildlife paradise, and I would urge you to include it in the wilderness bill. I would also point out that this is the site of proposed Grangeville Two timber sale, in which the receipts of the timber sale would bring $20,000 to the Treasury, and yet road costs will be over $281,000.

Even when you consider the entire package of other entries into this area, the Targhee National Forest is still estimated that you will get a return of 45 cents for each dollar spent in the timber sales program.

Another area that I would like to support exclusively in your wilderness bill is the entire Lost River Range, Borah Peak, the Pahsimeroi, King Mountain, and Jump Off, this is a very rugged, very beautiful range with very low timber and mineral value. I would also urge that you include the entire ecosystem in this area when you draw your boundaries.

I have here a photo I'd like to show you. This is of Borah Peak; the BLM land that Secretary Watt dropped from the wilderness consideration last December makes up about the lower half of this picture. As you can see, there are species of wildlife which start up on the wilderness on the side of the hill and continue down all the way down to the BLM wilderness study area. I would urge you to include that in there. It has very little contrast, but high wildlife value. I'll give this picture to you.

Another area I would like to see included would be the Diamond Peak Area, which is in the southern part of the Lemhi Range. This is much like the northern Lemhis; it is a little dryer, a little less timber value, but very good for supporting bighorn sheep and other wildlife species.

I would urge you to include the Black Canyon Area as part of the entire ecosystem. I also urge protection for pioneers on the Challis Forest, and in the Sawtooths.

Again, this is a very rugged scenic area without standing fisheries and other values. And I would further urge you to include on that the Little Wood River, BLM wilderness study area, that was also dropped by Secretary Watt last December because of its small size. I would, for the record, also like to recommend the Lost River Range. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. We will place the photographs in the committee file.

Mr. **Boccard**. Thank you. In conclusion I would like to say that I support the endangered Idaho wilderness core, I support soft-release language, I support a no-mining clause for the White Clouds, and I would also like to indicate that I think there's a lot of people here today that took off time from work to be able to testify at this hearing, and I want to encourage you to recognize that a lot of people have made personal sacrifices in order to express their views. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hanson.

STATEMENT OF PAUL HANSON, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Hanson**. Thank you, Senator. I'm here not representing anybody in particular except my wife and my family. We are 6-year residents of Idaho, prior to that we have lived in New York City, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, and other places. Understandably we are Idahoans by choice, and I'm a Lutheran minister by vocation.

I suppose I could be bold to speak on behalf of the Creator of the areas that are under designation. Others have felt bold to do so, and I think I might do that. I do not fish, I do not hunt, I backpack very little; I have many members who do, many of them, seemingly, on Sunday morning. I do not resent that. If they are out there working on their doctrine of creation, we can take care of the rest of it in other ways and at other times. And it's because we don't use those areas particularly in the same way that a lot of the people here do that I still propose to speak on behalf of the expansion of the wilderness areas in the State of Idaho. I don't think that using them has to be a part of appreciating them. I'm interested vitally in stewardship as a whole lifestyle, as a way of living not only in individuals, but of the whole Nation. As stewards of resources of God, one of things we have to be very careful of is not to make short-range decisions.

I think as a religious people but also as a people of this Nation and as a political people, it's vital that we think in terms of centuries. It would be very easy to think in terms of short-term gains and not find good solutions for clear problems. Being stewards means, among other things, that things do not have to be used in order to be valuable. If they simply are, if they simply can be, and be allowed to be as they were, that, I think, is in itself valuable.

Our family travels a great deal and any number of times I will point out to my family either a given mountain or rocks or boulders and say, kids, in most other places we have lived they would make that a State park. Idaho has those in abundance, but they are not the less valuable because they are abundant, but, I think, the more valuable.

So, again, I urge you to think in terms of centuries to save the heritage that we have, to find other ways and, I think, even better ways to meet the pressing financial needs and to treasure the resources that by God's grace Idaho has. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Vickie Aldridge.

[No response.]

The **Chairman**. Maude Loebeck.

STATEMENT OF MAUDE E. LOEBECK, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Ms. **Loebeck**. The Issue Update states that 6.5 million acres should be designated wilderness. My reasons for wanting this are as follows: man does not live on this planet alone. It is necessary for humans to have plants, animals, and microorganisms. If one organism becomes extinct, the balance will be upset and may cause other organisms to become extinct also. For example, one cannot have the monarch butterfly without the milkweed. The leaf cutter bee is essential for pollination of alfalfa. If you don't have waterfowl refuges in the north, there will be no birds to fly south. If you have no refuges in the south, you will have no birds that will be coming north. these roadless areas are filled with species that we do not wish to see become extinct. And I'm not talking about big game, necessarily; I'm talking about small things like plants and animals and even microorganisms.

No. 2, if you don't protect and wisely use what you have, you won't have it for long. For example, ancient history records show that Mesopotamia with the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers was once a fertile area. Civilizations grew and flourished there, and that includes Babylon, Assyria, and Persia. Because they did not take care of their land, it became unproductive, and what we have at the present day is Iraq and Iran, and you know how barren that is. This is not an isolated example. There may be some excuse for the ancients not taking care of their land, but with our technology and knowledge there will be no excuse for us. Cutting trees will change the watershed, often causing floods. The level of the ground water is already changing all over the United States. Mining causes a change in the acid base balance. Some pools in mining areas have a pH of 1, and in this pH no plant or animal can exist.

No. 3, there is a relatively new science called biotechnology or genetic engineering. This involves taking the deoxyribonucleic acid from one species and putting it into another to produce a new plant, animal, or microorganism. In this fashion new, bigger, more mutrious, and drug resistant—or disease resistant organisms can be produced. This promises to be one of the industries of the future, resulting in jobs and in a better way of life. Therefore, it is desirable that no species in the forest or the grassland perish because we must have this pool of DNA.

Now, all the facts aren't in yet. The future may be full of surprises; we owe it to posterity to preserve our heritage. Small tracts of land are as valuable in this sense as are large ones, and it's preferable that they be scattered throughout the State.

In closing, if the people of the Amazon and the Himalayas are determined to destroy their heritage, I mourn for them. But I hope that we will not be that stupid. I want the wilderness where man is himself a visitor, all 6.5 million acres of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Chuck Trost.

STATEMENT FROM CHUCK TROST, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Mr. TROST. Thank you, Senator. My name is Chuck Trost, and I live in Pocatello, Idaho. I have lived there for about 15 years. I'm an environmental scientist an ornithologist and a bird watcher. I don't hunt or fish, but I do enjoy backpacking and I do enjoy wilderness. I realize that nearly 8 percent of Idaho is already designated as wilderness, which makes it the largest system in the lower 48 States. However, I would like to see even more so designated, such as the proposal No. 4 you recommended in your questionnaire, Senator. In the first place, I do not feel that wilderness designation hurts the economy of Idaho, but, rather, it is greatly enhanced just because of our existing wilderness. This is true for both the local economy and the entire tourist industry.

My primary reason for favoring more wilderness, however, is that such designation maintains and insures a scientific control or yardstick with which to measure the effects of human disturbance on every land. Only through having such a control or reference system can we understand the subtle effects of the many ways we are currently modifying the environment. Most of our existing wilderness is in a large chunk of central Idaho. While this is a tremendous resource, I feel we need also to have many smaller areas of diverse habitats represented in the wilderness system. Such islands of wilderness in a sea of human disturbed land are necessary to measure both local impacts and more global insults, such as acid rain. Without such control areas, it is very difficult to predict environmental perturbations. Such predictive ability will increasingly become important as we become more proficient in ecosystem management.

Therefore, I support the endangered Idaho wilderness core areas as recommended by the Idaho Conservation League and other conservation groups. I would like to specifically mention several of these areas I have explored. The Garns Mountain Area of the Targhee National Forest is close to the population centers of Idaho Falls and even Jackson Hole. It offers a diverse array of environment and access routes. I have floated the south fork of the Snake River and seen mountain goats there. I have skied into a wilderness hut run by a Driggs guide in the heart of the winter, and let me tell you, it's a beautiful sight.

The Northern Lemhis of Salmon National Forest offer a tremendous area of alpine vegetation and not much usable timber. Many of the alpine plants found there are at their southern limit in the State, and relative ease of access makes this area a good area for education. The Borah Peak areas of Challis National Forest is a place close to my heart, too. In addition to the highest peak and only glacier, this area includes a huge fossil deposit of ancient and extinct coral formations. It is always a sensory shock to stand on top of a mountain surrounded by thousands of Paleozoi sea creatures; almost as if the ocean had just withdrawn, instead of 3 million years ago.

I have led several field trips into these remote peaks with their ancient life just to share the uniqueness of the area. In the Caribou National Forest there are several areas that deserve mention. Mount Naomi receives considerable use from Utah people, but many Idahoans would explore it, too, if it were designated wilderness. Such designation automatically caused an increase in interest, and its presence along with several others in southern Idaho would remove some of the recreational pressure from central Idaho.

The west fork of Mink Creek is another area that's close to home. It already is a natural research area. It's a rare example of an ungrazed woodland in southern Idaho. It is a valuable control area for understanding the impacts of grazing on forest ecosystem.

It is only minutes from Pocatello, and I enjoy skiing there. There is—I have seen bald eagle and it also serves as a Pocatello water supply. Ironically there's a motorcycle trail right up the middle of this research natural area. Wilderness designation would cut out that use. I've found dead snakes in the middle of the road in the Mink Creek Natural Area, and I don't think there's any reason to have this happen in a place that 's being set aside for research.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Trost, your time is up. Thank you for your statement.

Mr. TROST. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Trost follows:]

TO: Senator James McClure August 11, 1983

FROM: Cnuck Trost, 225 N. Lincoln, Pocatello, Idaho, 83201

Subject: Testimony on wilderness in Caribou, Targhee, Salmon and Challis National Forests.

I realize that nearly 8% of Idaho is already designated as wilderness, which makes it the largest system in the lower 48 states. However, I would like to see even more so designated, such as recommended in proposal four of the Senator's questionnaire. In the first place I do not feel that wilderness designation hurts the economy of Idaho, but rather it is greatly enhanced just because of our existing wilderness. This is true for both the local economy and the entire tourist industry. This is a non-destructive use of the land.

My primary reason for favoring more wilderness however is that such designation maintains and ensures a scientific control or yard stick with which to measure the effects of human disturbance. Only by having such a control or reference system can we understand the subtle effects of the many ways we are currently modifying the environment. Most of our existing wilderness is in a large chunk of central Idaho. While this is a tremendous resource, I feel we need also to have many smaller areas of diverse habitats represented in the wilderness system. Such islands of wilderness in a sea of human disturbed land are necessary to measure both local impacts and more global insults, such as acid rain. Without such control areas it is very difficult to predict environmental pertebations. Such predictive ability will increasingly become important as we become more proficient in ecosystem management.

Therefore I support the Endangered Idaho Wilderness Core areas as recommended by the Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Wildlife Federation, Audubon Societies, and other conservation groups. I would like to specifically mention several of these areas I have explored. The Garns Mountain area of Targhee N.F. is close to the population centers of Idaho Falls and even Jackson Hole. It offers a diverse array of environments and access routes. I have floated the South Fork and seen mountain goats there in the spring. I have skied into a wilderness hut run by a Driggs guide in the heart of winter and felt the wildness of the area. It is beautiful. The Northern Lemhis of Salmon N.F. offer a tremendous area of alpine vegetation, and not much usable timber. Many of the alpine plants found there are at their southern limit in the state, and relative ease of access makes this area a good educational tool. The Borah Peak area of Challis N.F. is a place close to my heart too. In addition to our highest peak and only glacier, this area includes huge fossil deposits of ancient and extinct corals. It is always a sensory shock to stand on top of a mountain surrounded by thousands of paleozoic sea creatures; almost as if the ocean had just withdrawn. I have led several field trips into these remote peaks with their ancient life just to share the uniquness of the area. In the Caribou N.F. there are several areas that deserve mention. Mt. Naomi receives considerable use from Utah people, but many Idahoans would explore it if it were designated wilderness. Such designation automatically causes increased interest, and its presence along with several others in southern Idaho would remove some of the recreational pressure from central Idaho. The West Fork of Mink Creek is already a Research Natural Area. It is a rare example of an ungrazed woodland, and as suggested previously is a valuable control area for understanding the impacts of grazing which seems ubiquitous on this forest. It is only minutes from Pocatello, and I enjoy skiing and hiking there regularly. There is a bald eagle winter roost in the area and in addition it serves as our water supply - both good reasons for preserving it permanently.

There are many other roadless areas in our forests, such as Elkhorn Mountain and Cache Peak which should be kept on hold, rather than released for development. I do not favor "hard release" language in any bill submitted by Senator McClure. This is too critical a decission to make at this time when the true value of these roadless areas are underappreciated. Perhaps we will learn more of these values after some of the above areas are preserved, and I feel it is premature to permantly close them for wilderness consideration.

Finally, I would urge that at least half, or 50% of the 6.5 million acres of roadless land in the Forests be protected for all the reasons stated above. We live in the greatest state in the lower 48. Why not make it even greater for now and future generations?

C. H. Trost

The CHAIRMAN. I have no questions of this panel. Senator Symms, do you have any questions?

Senator SYMMS. No questions, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There were, I think, five people whose names in one way or another were missed in the formulation of our panels that had called in, and they will be permitted to testify. If they will, come forward as I call their names: Mr. Tad Hegstead, Dave Nelson, Spencer Strand, Keith Clark, and Harold Wilson.

If there are others present who wish to testify and for some reason their name was not included in the list, if you'll give your names to a member of my staff at the end of this list, you will be included on this panel.

Mr. Hegstead.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nelson.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Strand.

STATEMENT OF SPENCER STRAND, PAST PRESIDENT, CENTRAL IDAHO ROD AND GUN CLUB

Mr. STRAND. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, members of the committee, my name is Spencer Strand. I represent the Central Idaho Rod and Gun Club, which is headquartered in Challis, Idaho, and I am a past president of this organization which has been in existence and active for over 35 years. The following testimony was given at the wilderness hearing in Salmon, Idaho, in May of 1979. In August of 1983 we reaffirm those convictions and I will thus make the following statement.

The proposed wilderness concept if enacted is thought to mean preservation of our lands in their natural state, untouched by modern technology. It is thought to be a place where all people can visit to experience nature to its fullest. It is a concept that seems to be favored by large numbers of the Nation's population. What is sad is that the people, by large, that favor expansion of the wilderness areas to this exaggerated extent, have been misinformed and do not really understand the true consequences of such a measure.

At present, we have our Federal lands governed by the U.S. Forest Service, the BLM, and other governmental agencies and managed under the multiple use concept. By multiple use we mean recreation, conservation, hunting, fishing, logging, mining, grazing, and industry. The term, multiple use, in our opinion, means maximizing the use of the lands is as many ways as possible, to benefit as many people as possible, without destroying its natural grandeur. The governmental agencies established to manage these lands have done a very thorough job in accomplishing this goal.

The wilderness concept that seems to be the popular choice of many Americans should also be considered. As mentioned before, wilderness under the multiple use concept means using the wilderness for as many uses as possible without destroying its natural beauty. Under the wilderness concept these lands will have only one use, that being recreation under the disguise of preservation. What is really sad about this concept is that it will benefit only a few people. Those people who favor wilderness because of preservation and recreation for all Americans have been misinformed. What wilderness will mean for the vast majority will be exclusion. Those being excluded will be the very young, the very old, the physically handicapped, and anyone in general not having the time or money to visit these areas. It will be a great place for a small minority of greed Americans who have effectively conned the majority of their fellow countrymen into creating a private playground for themselves.

After reviewing the concept of wilderness versus nonwilderness, we the members of the Central Idaho Rod and Gun Club go on record unanimously as opposing any increase in wilderness areas. Our club has always been in favor of conservation. We also recognize the rights of man to make a living. In addition, we believe in the responsibility of industry and government to supply the needs of all Americans whether it be jobs or the supplying of goods and services so necessary to our survival. The only way that all of the needs of all Americans can be fulfilled equally is by keeping our lands under the multiple use management concept.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Keith Clark.

STATEMENT OF CARL R. HOGGAN, JEFFERSON COUNTY CATTLEMEN ASSOCIATION

Mr. HOGGAN. Senator McClure, my name is Carl Hoggan. I represent Jefferson County Cattlemen Association, which has a membership of 150 cattlemen and their wives.

We support your proposal No. 1, which is no additional wilderness acres.

Our main concern is grazing for the cattle industry in Idaho. Grass is the life blood of the cattleman. To make more wilderness in Idaho is like strangling the cattlemen of this State. We feel it is wasteful in this great land of ours to not utilize some of our special resources, namely, grass and water.

The Forest Service records show that there is only minimal use of wilderness already designated for recreation. We say, why waste additional acres for the recreation of those very few who do not particularly enrich our State through tourism? Our forest should be accessible to everyone, both rich, poor, and handicapped.

We feel the wilderness area, as now designated, cannot be utilized by the handicapped people of our State.

We feel that the economy of Idaho needs the logging industry because it holds the equalizing key to employment and brings in 25 percent of the State's nonfarm income. Also 25 percent of the value of national forest timber sold goes back to the counties where the timber is harvested. Seventy percent of this money is used for county roads and 30 percent for the support of the schools. There is no way, Senator, that you can offset the happiness of a minimum few backpackers with improvement of our roads or with the education of our most priceless possession, our children.

Last year the forest income for our State was $6,674,923. This was from grazing, timber, and mining. The BLM ground revenue from the same resources was $5,346,000. This was $12 million from the multiple use of our forests. This money is earmarked for roads and schools inside the State. We urge you to limit the wilderness area to what we already have. Idaho needs this revenue.

The stewardship of our State land and national forests is indeed yours and our concern. Conservation and utilization in the proper proportions for the best good of the most people is what God expects from us to do with what He has so generously endowed Idaho. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Harold Wilson.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD WILSON, DUBOIS, IDAHO

Mr. WILSON. Senator McClure, I'd like to note that there is some letters here from the Clark County people that are against the wilderness that I brought down and submit here today. And, also, that wilderness, who will benefit if the national forest are made accessible only by horse or foot? Only a very small percent can enjoy the national forest. The people that have the time to enjoy are the elderly, and surely they can't do it by walking or on horseback.

About the only ones that will enjoy the national forest will be the forest service personnel and what few backpackers there are.

The forest service land plays a very important role in our lives, more than recreation. All the people of the United States depends on what minerals, forestry, and grazing lands there are in this national forest.

I am sure that the people of this land would not like to go without the wood to make their homes or their cars, planes, or phones, which all come from the minerals of the forest lands. Nor would they like to go without meat which the cattle provide, and they are raised on these grazing lands.

Who is it that really wants to put everything into wilderness? You always hear the environmentalists and Sierra Club saying more wilderness, but has anyone really looked into who is pushing for more wilderness?

The wilderness studies are under a lot of different headings, like the Targhee Proposed Land Management Plan or RARE I, II, and III, then they become the biosphere reserve studies. There are 27 biosphere reserve studies going on in the United States today. I got very curious one day about the biosphere reserve and who was behind it, so I went to my local library and did some research. I found that there was even another organization behind the biosphere reserve called UNESCO, which stands for the U.N. Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

I asked myself, who is UNESCO? I did some more looking and found that it is run by socialist countries. I do not believe that these countries—I do not believe that these countries should be allowed to tell us how to run our country, or be in any part of the wilderness study in any way. I do not believe that the wilderness plan is beneficial to anyone in any way. It does more damage than good.

Now, the UNESCO organization, I found this information right out of our library. Anybody is accessible to it if they go and do a study on biosphere and who is backing it. This UNESCO is an organization that is funding the study of the wilderness. They make a decision of what should go in the wilderness, what shouldn't. And I found—have not found yet anything that they have turned down. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions. Mr. Symms?

Senator SYMMS. No questions, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, gentleman, very much; I appreciate your testimony.

Mr. Bob Tyler from panel 14 and Mr. Blaes from panel 10 are here. Mr. Tyler.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT TYLER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. TYLER. Thank you, Senator. I wish to apologize for being late. I was here earlier and I misjudged the amount of time this was going to last today. I'd like to take just a moment to express my views on wilderness in the southern Lemhis and talk about Tyler Peak, specifically. I have a special feeling of affection for this peak because it shares my last name. And I've taken the liberty of bringing a picture of what it looks like because I figured that probably few people here are familiar with it or have ever seen it. I think that is typical of area in the Lemhis between Saddle and Diamond Peaks, and has some special qualities about it which are comparable to any of the wilderness areas in the State that have already been designated.

The area used to be a bighorn sheep range, and when I was up there last summer I found an old horn from a bighorn sheep. And last fall, I think, the Idaho Fish and Game people introduced 18 bighorn sheep to try to reestablish a herd up there. And I think that it would really be great if that herd takes and establishes a viable population and can be hunted and provide a source of recreation for some of the people here.

There's also a herd of over 100 mountain goats, cougars, bears, and I've seen elk there above the timberline, too. Basically, I think it's a beautiful area that deserves inclusion, in my opinion, in your wilderness bill. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tyler follows:]

STATEMENT OF ROBERT TYLER, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

I would like to talk about Tyler Peak which is in the southern Lemhi Mountains. This area is also in the Diamond Peak Roadless Area and is part of the Challis and Targhee National Forests.

Last year I hiked up Tyler Peak and found an old horn from a bighorn sheep ram. The southern Lemhis used to be bighorn sheep range and the Idaho Fish and Game Department reintroduced 18 bighorn sheep to the area last fall. Hopefully, this magnificent and shy animal will expand its numbers sufficiently enough to become a huntable population in the future.

The southern Lemhi's also contain a herd of over 100 mountain goats. I have seen elk browsing above timberline and I am told that bear and mountain lions are also present.

Due to its rugged beauty and big game animal population, I think it would be very appropriate to classify the southern Lemhis as wilderness.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Mr. Blaes.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. BLAES, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. BLAES. My name is James H. Blaes. I'm retired and a private citizen; I'm here as a private citizen. First, let me express my appreciation for the opportunity to participate in these hearings. Briefly and specifically stated, Senator McClure and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee are urged to, No. 1, include in any legislation the endangered Idaho wilderness core. No. 2, not include any hard release language in the wilderness bill that will prevent the later review of nondesignated wilderness land for protection as wilderness. Assure that at least 50 percent of Idaho's present 6.5 million acres of national forest roadless land be protected by wilderness designation in your legislation.

Under normal conditions, I would probably not be at these hearings. However, normal conditions do not presently prevail. While a strong supporter of the present administration and the Idaho congressional delegation 2 years ago, I presently find myself disillusioned and, as others, particularly the ladies, question the credibility of the present administration. While the ladies have their problem area, mine is the present questionable handling of the Nation's natural resources. The sale of this country's natural resources are irreversible; unlike timber contracts, these sales cannot be renegotiated. What is lost to the private sector is lost forever.

Mr. Watt's statement that we cannot afford to lock up valuable timber and mining resources recalls as a youth my experience in visiting a large mining company's claims on Federal lands to drop sticks of dynamite in holes to move 500 cubic feet of dirt annually to keep the claim valid. No other mining work was ever done, and these claims are still valid to this day, 40 years later, to the best of my knowledge. This is locking up valuable mining resources for the mining companies.

Approximately 6 years ago during the fuel shortage, my relatives in Evanston, Wyo., laughed and showed me capped natural gas and oil wells on Federal land because the oil companies said there was no pipeline. This, in effect, is locking up valuable oil resources for the petroleum companies. However, if natural gas and oil prices greatly increased, we would have the fastest pipelines in history.

Moral: Congress should reform archaic mining laws and require actual production in 3 years from companies holding Federal claims and oil rights. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Blaes. I have no questions, thank you.

Senator Symms.

Senator SYMMS. No questions, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there are seven more people that have identified themselves as having called in. Marion Weitfle, if you would come up, Dick Egbert, Elizabeth Udy, Jeff Siddoway, Jeff Cook, Lona Pierce.

Are there any others in the auditorium who wish to testify?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Weitfle.

STATEMENT OF MARION WEITFLE, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Ms. WEITFLE. Thank you, Senator McClure. I am Marion Weitfle of Idaho Falls, Idaho. I have lived in Idaho since 1945. Prior to my coming to Idaho, I had never had the privilege of seeing a wilderness area as the State of Michigan, where I lived, had been lumbered off before the turn of the century.

I strongly recommend wilderness classification for the Garns Mountain, Palisades, the Northern Lemhis, the Borah Peak, and the Great Burn Area of the Clearwater. Let's keep some of Idaho's wilderness areas pristine. I have hiked and skied through these areas and believe they warrant wilderness status.

If the timber industry would start tree farming now, they could supply their own needs early in the 21st century. Oil and gas exploration in nearly inaccessible areas is not only inefficient but costly. Animal habitat is disturbed by the equipment and noise that accompany such operations.

Let's use the developed resources and alternate energy to fuel our insatiable and often very wasteful use of these natural resources. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. It's a pleasure to recognize an old friend and a person I have served with in the State senate many years ago who lasted longer in the State senate than I, Dick Egbert.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD A. EGBERT, TETONIA, IDAHO

Mr. EGBERT. Thank you Senator McClure and Senator Symms. I appreciate this opportunity of being here and I appreciate your efforts in trying to obtain a cross-section of the sentiment of the people of this great area. I would say to you that these areas, many of them that have been mentioned as possible wilderness areas, I have been riding over them as much as any other individual, maybe more than any individual that I know of in the entire eastern Idaho. I've walked them since the turn of the century, or at least since 1915.

The CHAIRMAN. That's close enough.

Mr. EGBERT. I've seen that under the management of the Forest Service these areas are improving. Actually, the Garns Mountain is in better condition this year than it was 20 years ago, or 30 years ago. The west slope of the Tetons is in better condition now, as far as vegetation, wild flowers, trees, et cetera, where the bugs have, for a bone of contention, have destroyed millions and millions of large bole pine. These large bole pine are tipped over, crossways and this ways, like that. It would be almost impossible for mountain goats to get in to these areas where the down timber is, as far as a truck path.

But I have a brief statement here; I gave some copies. I am Richard A. Egbert. I live in Tetonia, Idaho, I have lived there all my life; I was born there. I have more than a half century of experience farming and ranching in Idaho.

I served 29 years as senator and represenative in the Idaho State Legislature. I have served on many boards and commissions dealing with the management of public lands.

I believe strongly in careful and reasonable use of our renewable resources. I believe that we must protect and preserve our beautiful surroundings. I interject here, I don't believe wilderness designation will add one more beautiful cliff, one more beautiful tree, one more beautiful wild flower. However, this environment should not be locked up for the enjoyment and benefit of a very small minority as the wilderness designation provides.

The U.S. Forest Service is managing the public lands in a way that provides the most good for a large majority of the people. When wilderness area is created, 90 percent of my friends are locked out of that area because they are not able to walk long distances, are unable to ride horses, or don't have the money to buy or rent them.

I ask you to consider what millions of people from all over the world would have lost if Yellowstone Park had been classified a wilderness area. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Egbert. Elizabeth Udy.

STATEMENT OF ELIZABETH UDY, LEADORE, IDAHO

Ms. UDY. I'm Elizabeth Udy. I came to the Leadore area in 1936, and I'm still a rancher in the Big Eight Mile area. I appreciate this opportunity to bring in a petition from David Udy that was unable to come this morning. He had planned to be here, and so this is his petition.

As a rancher of the Leadore area, I am concerned about the sales of the Big Eight Mile and the Mill Creek timber of the Leadore District of the Salmon National Forest.

As a community and also as an individual, we have opposed this sale for the last 10 years. This is timber of poor quality and is a slow regeneration area. Also, this is a calving ground for elk, and logging of this area would push the elk out of this area. The Forest Service argues that the elk are on the increase and would not be affected; however, it is my opinion that the elk were not on the increase until they logged the Swan Basin area on the south and the Hayden Creek area on the north and pushed the elk from both directions into this area.

Also, logging would cause roads that would make the area more accessible for cattle rustling and poaching of game. The way this forested area has been managed in the past has been suitable and working fine, which should be apparent to the Forest Service by the letters and petitions against their decision to timber this area. But it is apparent that the Forest Service cannot live with something that works. They seem to feel if they are not destroying, they are not managing. So rather than seeing what we have destroyed by poor Forest Service management, I would like to see this area put back into the wilderness study.

However, in the wording of the wilderness bill concerning grazing of livestock, I would like to see it changed from may be permitted to graze to shall be permitted to graze. Also, I would like to see added to the bill that the continued use of power tools for trail clearing and maintenance of existing trails was permitted.

I also would like to see a proposal put into the bill so that ranchers of the area could, by primitive methods, continue to have access to poles and posts for fencing, and also firewood.

And may I make a comment on that. As I was saying, for all these years ranching there, that we have snow; we have high water runoff in the spring, and we are about out in August; many of them are turned off. And I feel that we need all the trees we can hold up there to hold the snow and bring this later water that we need so badly. And the whole community depends on it. We have little stores there in Leadore County that we get a few groceries from, and our gas. Now, those stores depend upon the prosperity of the ranchers. And if the ranchers dry up and leave, well, what ones were left would have to go around 50 miles to Salmon to get a gallon of milk or fill our gas tanks. And, therefore, I think it's very important that we do this. And I would like to present the map presented by Dr. Smith from Salmon, I copied it, that this would be approved by the community in general. I like multiple use, but I do like to have a watershed and summer water. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Mr. Siddoway.

STATEMENT OF JEFF SIDDOWAY, TERRETON, IDAHO

Mr. **Siddoway**. Senator McClure, Senator Symms, I'm Jeff Siddoway, a sheep herder from Terreton. I'm director of the Idaho Woolgrower Association and a director of the Sawtell Chapter of Outdoors Unlimited. I'm chairman for the Grazing Advisory Board for the Targhee National Forest, all of which oppose any further wilderness for Idaho. I also believe we need no more wilderness in Idaho. I believe that those that advocate wilderness are a very selfish few who are against the whole productive mentality that has made the United States the best of all nations to live in, to work in, to vacation in. Those of us who are limited by either time or resources may still get to our Federal lands with a minimum of either to enjoy and learn from these lands. However, I believe a wilderness classification would revoke these privileges for many who desire to visit a specific location.

I, too, am selfish and concerned for my neighbors as well as myself, Edberts, Tuckers, Engets, Davis, Phillips, Balls, Lairds, Nagles, McCulloch, and others who also graze sheep in these further planning areas. We have all had sheep in these areas for generations. Siddoway sheep presently run 8,000 ewes with 12,500 lambs in these forest lands. We have fairly good access into Rainey Creek and Smokey Hollow in Palisades. There are passable roads into Moose Creek, Phillips, and Green Mountain areas, which I use to supply our camps and check our sheep. In a wilderness situation, predator control is restricted, access is restricted, grazing would undoubtedly be restricted. Who knows how far or how many restrictions would eventually be imposed?

To deviate here, it's also a nesting place for insects, pine needles, predators like the grizzly bear, and coyotes. Quite frankly, the sheep industry is in a very fragile state right now. Let's not let this wilderness deal be the straw that breaks the back of the sheepman.

I need the Palisades Creek, Elk Creek, Moose Creek, Siddoway Fork, Pine Creek, Mosquito Creek, Dog Creek, Game Creek, Burbank, and Green Mountain, and Thousand Springs for my operation, while all my neighbors need equivalent land in the West Slope, Lionhead, and Palisades areas. As previously stated, we have had sheep in these mountains almost since the conception of the U.S. Forest Service. I'm generation No. 4, and No. 5 is beginning to learn right now. I hope we don't rob them of the opportunity to harvest the renewable resource and convert it to both food and fiber. This country was beautiful when I first entered it 26 years ago, and is still basically the same, with the exception of the seismic mineral exploration.

I support the ultra-soft-release language. If I understand this release garbage, everything that isn't classified wilderness will be managed as wilderness. If it takes an act to get it out of wilderness, the least it should do is to take an act to get it into wilderness. So I respectfully ask Senator McClure to inform your colleagues in Washington, D.C., that Idaho needs no more wilderness. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Siddoway follows:]

Statement of Jeff Siddoway, Terreton, Idaho

To identify myself, I am Jeff Siddoway, a sheep racher from Terreton, Idaho, I am a director for the Idaho Woolgrower Association and a director for the Sawtell Chapter of Outdoors Unlimited.

To further catagorize myself I am at the far right of the spectrum when it comes to the question of wilderness. I believe we need no more wilderness in Idaho. I also believe those that advocate wilderness are a very shelfish few, who are against the whole productive mentality that has made the United States the best of all nations—to live in—to work in—to vacation in. Those of us who are limited by either time or resources may still get to our federal lands with a minimum of either, to enjoy and learn from these lands. However, I believe a Wilderness Classification would revoke these privileges for many who desire to visit a specific location.

I too am somewhat selfish and concerned for myself and my neighbors Egberts, Tuckers, Engets, Davis, Phillips, Balls, Lairds, Nagles, McCulloch and others who also graze sheep in these further planning areas. We have all had sheep in these areas for generations. Siddoway Sheep presently run 8,000 ewes with 12,500 lambs in these forest lands. We have fairly good access into Rainey Creek and Smokey Hollow in Palisades. There are passable roads into Moose Creek, Phillips and Green Mountain which I use to supply our camps and check our sheep. In a wilderness situation predator control is restricted: access is restricted: grazing would undoubtedly be restricted. Who knows how far or how many restrictions would eventually be imposed?

Quite frankly the sheep industry is in a very fragil state right now. Let's not let this wilderness deal be the straw that breaks the back of the sheepman.

I need the Palisades Ck, Elk Ck, Moose Ck, Siddoway Fork, Pine Ck, Mosquito Ck, Dog Ck, Game Ck, Burbank, and Green Mountain and Thousand Springs for our operation. While all my neighbors need equivilant land in the West Slope, Lion Head and Palisades areas. As previously stated we have had sheep in these mountains almost since the conception of the U.S. Forest Service. I'm Generation #4 and #5 is beginning to learn right now. I hope we don't rob them of the opportunity to harvest the renewable resource and convert it to both food and fiber. This country was beautiful when I first entered it 26 years ago and is still basically the same, with the exception of the sismac mineral exploration.

So, I will respectfully ask you Senator McClure to tell your colleagues in Washington, D.C., that Idaho needs no more wilderness. Thank you.

The **Chairman**. Thank you. Jeff Cook.

STATEMENT OF JEFFREY F. COOK, IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

Mr. **Cook**. Thank you, Senator. My name is Jeffrey Cook. I'm an avid outdoor recreationist. I love the Idaho back country, and I cross-country ski all winter. I've climbed many of the peaks mentioned, I've run the rivers on the rafts, and I like to ride trail motorcycles to help explore our back country. I support the multiple-use concept of land management and I will explain the basis for this position and provide some testimony on specific areas supporting this multiple use. I'm an active member of the Idaho Trail Machines Association, about 500 members statewide, and one of the 25,000 off-road motorcyclists in Idaho. Last year our association helped clear and maintain 584 miles of trails in national forests. We assisted the Forest Service in obtaining funds from the State off-road vehicle fund to improve trail design, eliminate erosion, reroute trails, and this benefits all users, hikers, horsemen, trail bikers, alike.

I'm also a member of the Idaho Trails Council, a group that is working to improve the cooperation and understanding between all types of trail users. A few years back I got a Keep Idaho Green Award from our Governor because, using my trail bike, my sons and I discovered a fire burning back in the back country. We were able to quickly get out and get some help before it spread into a dangerous situation.

So my contention is that trail bikes can be a benefit to the environment. And through multiple use management, Forest Service has improved the wilderness, characteristics can be preserved, all these areas provide wonderful back-country opportunities. The wilderness designation really restricts management options. You could have fire damage due to not being able to get fire crews in, decayed timber would not be harvested, less trail maintenance, you would lose the volunteer work that our organization does.

Also, nonmotorist trails are unavailable in multiple-use areas in our national forests through their ORV travel plan. In the Forest Service publication called "Leave No Trace," where they're teaching wilderness skills, they're suggesting that lots of exciting back-country areas that offer more solitude than some highly publicized wildernesses can actually increase the pressure on it.

In the Big Holes, we definitely support no wilderness. A multiple-use option for that, there have been ORV fundings spent in that area to improve the Black Canyon Trail to get it out of the gulley and up on the side hill where it won't erode. And there's no conflict for the present multiple use. I've skied across the country for 3 days and it was a welcome sign to see some snow machine tracks so I could get a little glide going on the way out. And, also, in cross-country skiing, some of the clearcut slopes offer some of the best downhills for cross-country skiers.

So in the Lemhis, again, extensive areas are available for nonmotorized use. I've experienced true solitude climbing Saddle and Bell Mountains. I've used my trail bikes to get up to the base of those, and I think the multiple-use concept will still provide all with their choice of recreation in these areas.

I would like to make a comment to the White Clouds, that many of the trails in the White Clouds are now closed to motorized use. There are some trails that are open that are the only trails, or one of few trails, in the State that are suitable to take a notice rider on.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cook follows:]

From: Jeffrey F. Cook
891 Safstrom Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

To: Sen. James McClure
Testimony on Management of Idaho's Roadless Areas
Aug. 11, 1983; Idaho Falls, ID

I'm Jeff Cook, a trail motorcyclist and a back-country skiier. I'm an active member in the Idaho Trail Machine Ass'n., a statewide organization of 500 members and one of the 25,000 trail motorcyclists in Idaho. As a member of this group, I have participated in the clearing and maintenance of 584 miles of National Forest trail in 1983. I have assisted the Forest Service in obtaining Off-Road Vehicle funds to improve trail. Our organization is active in the Idaho Trails Council, and is making great progress in achieving understanding and cooperation with other users. In 1978 I was awarded the "Keep Idaho Green" award for spotting a forest fire while trail biking with my son.

I oppose wilderness designation for current further study areas. Such designation would remove most of the trailbikers' recreation area. These areas could no longer be maintained by us - over 500 miles every year - and it is unlikely that federal funds or other efforts could replace this voluntary contribution, nor could they be maintained by ORV funds as they have in the past. Other recreation users would be adversely affected; jeep roads would be closed to campers, woodgatherers, and hunters. Horsemen would be adversely affected by a burdensome permit system that would also be costly to administrate. Wilderness designation would require that interesting back-country historical sites, mines and cabins be obliterated.

Current multiple use management preserves wilderness characteristics while accommodating more users. For example, Targhee's Proposed Land Management Plan has exhaustively studied the forest and has carefully balanced the needs of the users while conserving the resource; preserving wilderness characteristics figured prominently in the Plan.

our forest managers have done a good job. That there is so much land exhibiting wilderness characteristics demonstrates the success of their management. Wilderness designation restricts management options and may ultimately be detrimental to the resource, such as forest fires being allowed to burn out, mature timber becoming diseased, and fewer user groups to assist in maintenence.

The Forest Service recognizes a need for non-motorized trails. Multiple use management includes closing trails to motorized use and many are currently closed in multiple use areas. The Forest Service's own publication,"Leave No Trace - A Program to Teach Skills for Protecting the Wilderness Environment" states,"There is a lot of exciting back country that offers more solitude that some highly publicized Wildernesses." Jet Boats and airplanes are allowed and commonplace in our celebrated Salmon River Wilderness.

These comments are val'd for all further study areas, but I would like them to apply specifically to the Big Hole Mountains, the Lemhis, and the White Clouds, where my sons and I have spent many volunteer hours clearing trails.

Our group has made in recent years great progress in cooperating with other recreation users through the Idaho Trails Council. Understandi has replaced hostility, and we're now working together to preserve, conserve, and enjoy our National Forests. This concept is more creative and serves both user and Forest better than a Wilderness designation.

The CHAIRMAN. Your time has expired. Thank you very much. Charlotte Reid.

STATEMENT OF CHARLOTTE REID

Ms. REID. I'd like to thank you, Senator McClure, for scheduling these hearings throughout Idaho and giving us all a chance to speak. I'm a rancher's wife, and I've lived in Idaho for a longer period of time than anywhere else. I have lived in many other areas throughout the West and the Midwest, and through comparison, I believe Idaho is truly a gem State. Our wilderness areas weigh heavily in that opinion. I have hiked and backpacked in areas of the wilderness core and Eastern Idaho Wilderness area, at times with my children, one who was 3 and got along beautifully in any of those wilderness areas.

The natural management of a wilderness area takes better care of itself, I believe, than does in many cases human management through multiple use. I support the 4.5 million acres to be included in the wilderness core and many parts of the Eastern Idaho Wilderness.

I also support in the wilderness bill language the soft-release concept. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Lona Pierce.

STATEMENT OF LONA PIERCE

Ms. PIERCE. To give backpackers a place to go so they can face nature is a poor reason to declare an areas wilderness. To give motorcycles a place to roar around is a poor reason to declare an area not suitable for wilderness. If the beings most effected by the outcomes of these hearings could be here, you would have thousands of natives Idahoans lined up outside ready to give their speech. The elk and the wolves and caribou and mountain lions and eagles and grizzly bears and trout and wolverines and all the others who live in the places under discussion would testify that it's about time their needs were taken into consideration.

After it's all said and done, while you were tallying up the total acres that will not become wilderness, don't forget to also tally up the elk fawns that will not be born as a result. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. I have no questions of the members of the panel, thank you very much for appearing and testifying.

There are certain letters that have been brought for inclusion in the record, particularly those that Mr. Wilson brought. Those letters that have been submitted will be made a part of the record. The record will remain open until September 2 for filing of statements by those who would desire to file an original statement or to expand the statements that they have made.

We'll make a decision as to the attached material as to whether they will be placed in the record or in the file according to their nature.

I think it might be interesting to note that some 102 witnesses have been heard today, and some 35 that were on the list failed to show up.

I appreciate the testimony of all the folks that have been here today. If there are no others who wish to be heard, I will conclude this hearing today and the meeting will be adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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